NANA AKUFFO-ADDO CAMPAIGN POLICIES ON ONE DISTRICT ONE DAM AND ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY ON GHANAIAN CITIZENS

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.64633/wissj.v10i4.12

Keywords

Nana Akufo-Addo, One District One Dam, One District One Factory, Ghana, Campaign policies, Rural development, Industrialization

Abstract

This abstract examines the impact of President Nana Akuffo-Addo's flagship campaign policies One Village, One Dam (1V1D) and One District, One Factory (1D1F) on Ghanaian citizens, based on assessments from government agencies, advocacy groups, and the current administration. The evidence indicates that both initiatives, despite ambitious objectives, have largely failed to deliver tangible benefits to the population, with citizens facing compounded hardships rather than relief. The 1V1D policy in the five northern regions, technical assessments by the Water Resources Commission and Northern Patriots in Research and Advocacy (NORPRA) reveal that dams were rendered ineffective due to shoddy construction by unqualified contractors, bypassing expert bodies like the Ghana Irrigation Authority Citizens, particularly peasant farmers, have been left with dams that leak or dry up completely after the rainy season, failing to provide year-round water for agriculture or domestic use. NORPRA described the initiative as a "drain on the public purse," citing financial losses exceeding GH₵47 million on over 400 non-functional dams, with no value for money for the taxpayer . Consequently, the Peasant Farmers Association stated stakeholders have lost hope in government, as dry-season farming remains untenable and the policy failed to improve food security .For the 1D1F policy, the impact on citizens has been characterized by job losses and economicstagnation. The Minister of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry officially declared the policy a failure, stating it was largely visible on paper" with no real impact felt by Ghanaians . Deputy Minister Sampson Ahi confirmed that most factories have become white elephants, citing the Akontombra Rice Factory which shut down immediately due to lack of raw materials -10. While former officials claimed 196 factories and 700,000 jobs were created these figures are disputed by current government audits which reveal factories are non-operational, equipment is idle, and private sector

investors are unwilling to take over unprofitable plants . The research evaluates the socio-economic outcomes of these initiatives, focusing on agricultural productivity, industrialization, employment generation, and rural development. While proponents argue that the policies have stimulated local economies critics highlight challenges such as uneven implementation and financial constraints Primary data from government reports and secondary sources from scholarly works are analyzed to assess the policies' effectiveness. Findings suggest mixed results, with notable regional disparities in success rates. The study contributes to debates on decentralized development strategies in emerging economies. While these policies have been praised for their ambitious vision, their implementation has faced significant scrutiny. Proponents argue that they have boosted local economies and employment while critics highlight issues such as poor project execution, financial mismanagement, and lack of sustainability This paper critically examines the socio-economic effects of Akufo-Addo's 1D1D and 1D1F policies on Ghanaian citizens, assessing their successes, challenges, and long-term viability.

Introduction

The administration of President Nana Akufo-Addo introduced two major development initiatives as part of its 2016 and 2020 electoral promises: the *One District, One Dam (1D1D)* and *One District, One Factory (1D1F)* programmes. These flagship policies were designed to address key structural challenges in Ghana's development, particularly in the areas of agricultural productivity, industrial expansion, and employment creation (Aryeetey&Baah-Boateng, 2020).The 1D1D initiative aimed to improve water availability for rural and agricultural use by constructing small-scale dams across districts, especially in drought-prone areas. In contrast, the 1D1F programme focused on promoting industrialization by establishing at least one factory in each district, with the intention of stimulating local economies and reducing regional development disparities (Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2017).The outcomes of these policies have generated mixed reactions. Supporters argue that they have contributed to increased agricultural output, job creation, and overall economic development (Yeboah, 2021). On the other hand, critics highlight challenges such as inadequate funding, weak implementation, and concerns about long-term sustainability (Abdulai& Mohammed, 2022). This study therefore examines the socio-economic implications of the 1D1D and 1D1F policies on Ghanaian citizens, drawing on scholarly literature, government publications, and empirical evidence.Ghana's economic development has historically depended on agriculture and industrial activity; however, structural constraints such as limited irrigation infrastructure, post-harvest losses, and unemployment persist. In response to these challenges, the government introduced the 1D1D and 1D1F initiatives to promote rural development, enhance agricultural productivity, and accelerate industrialization across all 260 districts of the country (Ministry of Food and Agriculture [MoFA], 2018; Ministry of Trade and Industry [MoTI], 2017).

The 1D1D programme primarily targeted northern Ghana, where rainfall is often irregular and drought conditions frequently affect food production. The policy sought to construct small dams in each district to support year-round farming, reduce dependence on rain-fed

agriculture, and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers (Yeboah, 2021; Aryeetey&Baah-Boateng, 2020). Meanwhile, the 1D1F initiative aimed to decentralize industrial development by encouraging investment in manufacturing and agro-processing, thereby promoting value addition, reducing imports, and creating employment opportunities.

Statement of the Problem

The flagship policies introduced under the administration of former President Nana Akufo-Addo—namely the One District, One Factory (1D1F) and One Village, One Dam (1V1D) programmes—were positioned as transformative interventions to modernize agriculture and stimulate industrial growth. Although these initiatives featured prominently in political campaigns during the 2016 and 2020 elections, there remains a significant gap between their political promises and their measurable socio-economic outcomes for the average Ghanaian.Despite substantial public investment, there is limited comprehensive and comparative evidence assessing the effectiveness, sustainability, and real-life impact of these initiatives on livelihoods. In the case of the 1V1D programmed, empirical findings indicate that although communities increasingly depended on the dams, the policy had only limited effects on food security, income generation, and agricultural productivity.A major constraint identified in research is related to technical deficiencies in dam construction. Many of the dams were reportedly constructed with insufficient depth, causing them to dry up during the dry season when water is most needed for farming. Independent assessments, including reports from civil society organizations such as NORPRA (2023–2024), revealed that a significant number of dams failed to retain water for irrigation purposes. This undermines the core objective of the policy, which was to support dry-season agriculture and improve rural livelihoods.In addition, concerns have been raised about financial inefficiencies, with estimates suggesting substantial public funds were expended on non-functional or underperforming dams. Furthermore, the exclusion of key technical institutions such as the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) from the planning and execution process weakened the technical integrity of the programme.Similarly, the 1D1F initiative has faced challenges including factory underperformance, limited access to raw materials, and sustainability concerns, with some projects reportedly discontinued or reviewed by subsequent administrations. Despite these developments, there is no unified academic or policy framework that jointly evaluates the performance of both 1D1D and 1D1F and their combined implications for national development, regional equity, and public confidence.Notably, the shortcomings of the 1V1D programmed have raised broader concerns about governance, accountability, and policy implementation capacity. Rather than achieving its intended role as a catalyst for development in northern Ghana, the initiative may have unintentionally reinforced regional disparities and highlighted weaknesses in public project management. This study is therefore necessary to shift the discussion from political narratives to evidence-based evaluation and policy learning.

Objectives of the Study

i. To examine the effects of the 1V1D policy on agricultural productivity and livelihood security among farming households in Northern Ghana, with particular attention to

its effectiveness in improving access to water for dry-season farming, enhancing crop yields, and reducing coping strategies such as distress sales of livestock and seasonal migration.

ii. To assess the socio-economic outcomes of the 1D1F policy in terms of employment generation, industrial development, and income levels in beneficiary districts, while evaluating the long-term sustainability of the established factories.

iii. To identify implementation gaps and institutional weaknesses contributing to policy underperformance, including technical shortcomings in dam construction, procurement and accountability challenges, and the limited involvement of relevant technical agencies such as GIDA.

iv. To explore unintended consequences and adaptive responses resulting from policy outcomes, including the emergence of informal water markets from non-functional dams and alternative coping mechanisms adopted by affected communities.

v. To develop comparative policy recommendations for future infrastructure-driven development initiatives in Ghana, taking into account regional differences in industrial needs in the south and water/resource challenges in the north.

Conceptual Review: Campaign

According to Lilleker (2017), political campaigns can be broadly understood as structured and time-bound efforts, typically associated with elections, involving candidates, parties, and organized communication strategies aimed at influencing voters. Campaigns occur within defined electoral cycles, where candidates operate under regulated conditions and engage in full-time political activity.Modern campaigns are characterized by increased media attention, strategic messaging, and intensified voter engagement as elections approach. Campaign communication generally serves three main purposes: promoting a candidate's image (acclaim), criticizing opponents (attack), and responding to criticisms (defence).Political actors often balance competing communication strategies, including emphasizing favorable issues to gain voter support while also revealing policy positions that appeal to specific voter groups. Decisions to attack opponents are typically influenced by strategic considerations, including ideological differences, candidate characteristics, and prior interactions between political rivals.Campaign effects are often evaluated in terms of both mobilization and demobilization. While campaigns can strengthen support among existing partisans, they may also discourage or alienate undecided or swing voters. This dual effect complicates attempts to measure the true impact of campaigns on electoral outcomes.Additionally, contemporary campaigns increasingly incorporate digital communication strategies, including social media initiatives, to disseminate information, counter misinformation, and build public trust. Election management bodies and political actors alike use coordinated communication efforts to inform voters, shape public perception, and encourage participation in the electoral process.

Policy

Public policy refers to the set of actions and decisions taken by government institutions to guide societal development and address collective needs. Policies are intended to direct practical actions and are continuously evaluated and refined based on real-world experiences and outcomes. In essence, public policy represents the tangible results of governmental processes, reflecting the priorities, goals, and decisions of public officials, as well as their impact on society.Different definitions of policy exist in the literature, and the particular definition adopted in a study often shapes the research focus, the type of data collected, the methodological approach, and ultimately the findings and conclusions drawn. Therefore, the conceptualization of policy is critical in determining how policy analysis is conducted and interpreted.

Methodology

This study adopts a structured research methodology designed to examine the effects of Nana Akufo-Addo's campaign policies—specifically the One District, One Dam (1D1D) and One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiatives—on Ghanaian citizens. The methodology outlines the research design, sources of data, methods of data collection, and the approach used for analyzing secondary data.Given the nature of the research topic, the study relies exclusively on secondary data. These include published academic literature, government reports, policy documents, and credible media sources. The use of secondary data allows for a comprehensive review of existing knowledge without the need for primary field data collection.

Research Design

The study employs a descriptive qualitative research design. This approach is suitable because it enables an in-depth examination of existing conditions, historical developments, and institutional practices related to the 1D1D and 1D1F policies. The qualitative aspect allows for interpretation and contextual understanding of information gathered from multiple documented sources. Emphasis is placed on themes such as infrastructure delivery, governance processes, and policy implementation outcomes.

Nature and Sources of Data

The research relies entirely on secondary data obtained from credible and up-to-date sources. These include official publications from government institutions such as the Ghana Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, and Ministry of Trade and Industry. Additional sources include policy briefs, working papers, academic journals, think tank reports, and institutional documents.The use of diverse sources enhances data triangulation, improves reliability, and ensures a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

Method of Data Collection

Data were collected through desktop research and document analysis. This involved systematic review of scholarly databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and institutional repositories. Relevant reports, journal articles, and policy documents were identified, reviewed, and synthesized in line with the study objectives.

Sampling Technique and Data Analysis

Since the study is based on secondary sources, purposive selection was used to identify

relevant and credible materials. The collected data were analyzed using thematic content analysis. This approach involves organizing and interpreting data based on recurring patterns and themes aligned with the research objectives.

Key thematic areas examined include the 1D1D and 1D1F policies, governance structures, transparency and accountability, institutional involvement, stakeholder engagement, and both short-term and long-term developmental impacts. The analysis is both interpretive and comparative, allowing for critical evaluation of trends, identification of inconsistencies, and derivation of insights relevant to policy development.

Theoretical Framework

Functional theory provides the theoretical foundation for this study. It views society as a complex system composed of interrelated parts such as institutions, norms, and structures that work together to maintain stability and social order. Scholars such as Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton contributed significantly to this perspective by emphasizing the role of social institutions in maintaining equilibrium within society.Earlier anthropological contributions by Bronisław Malinowski and A. R. Radcliffe-Brown also highlighted how cultural practices and social structures function to meet human needs and sustain societal continuity. Similarly, William James, John Dewey, and James Rowland Angell emphasized the adaptive nature of human behavior in response to environmental conditions. Robert Cummins (1975) further advanced the philosophical understanding of functional analysis by explaining how components within a system contribute to the performance of the whole.

Assumptions of Functional Theory

Functionalism assumes that social institutions and policies exist because they serve essential roles in maintaining the stability and functioning of society. When applied to public policy, this implies that initiatives such as 1D1F and 1V1D are expected to fulfill specific societal needs.

For instance:

i. The 1D1F policy is expected to promote economic stability through job creation and industrial growth.

ii. The 1V1D policy is intended to address water scarcity and support agricultural productivity. The theory also assumes that various actors within the system—government agencies, local communities, and private sector participants—will collaborate effectively to achieve policy objectives.

Limitations of Functional Theory

Despite its usefulness, functional theory has several limitations. One major challenge is the difficulty in empirically proving that a policy performs the function it is assumed to serve. For example, debates surrounding the effectiveness of 1D1F illustrate the ambiguity in determining whether the policy achieved its intended economic outcomes.Another limitation is its tendency to overlook dysfunctions or unintended negative consequences. Functionalism may fail to adequately account for inefficiencies, resource wastage, or unequal distribution of benefits among different groups.Additionally, the theory can be criticized for circular reasoning, where a policy is assumed to exist because it fulfills a function, and its function is inferred because the policy exists. This can lead to vague or untestable conclusions. Finally,

functionalism often assumes harmony among system components, ignoring real-world issues such as institutional conflicts, poor coordination, and political interference that can hinder policy implementation.

Effects of the 1D1F and 1V1D Policies on Ghanaian Citizens

Using a functionalist perspective to evaluate the Akufo-Addo administration's flagship policies reveals a gap between intended objectives and actual outcomes.The intended function of the 1D1F policy was to decentralize industrial development, create employment opportunities, promote value addition to local resources, and reduce dependence on imports. However, the observed outcomes have been mixed.Although the government reported the establishment of numerous projects and the creation of jobs, some of these factories have remained non-operational or underutilized due to challenges such as inadequate raw material supply and sustainability issues. Reports from subsequent government officials indicated that the policy did not achieve its expected impact and was largely more visible in political discourse than in measurable economic transformation. The programme was officially discontinued in 2025 and replaced with a new agro-processing-focused strategy.The 1V1D initiative was designed to address water scarcity in rural northern Ghana, enabling year-round farming and improving agricultural productivity and livelihoods. However, its implementation has faced significant setbacks.Investigations revealed that several dams were poorly constructed, often by unqualified contractors, resulting in structures that could not retain water throughout the dry season. In some cases, dams dried up completely, defeating their intended purpose. Financially, substantial public funds were expended on these projects, yet their functionality remained limited.Beyond financial losses, the failure of these dams negatively affected rural communities that depended on them for farming and livestock rearing, thereby undermining livelihoods and reducing confidence in government interventions.

Broader Food Security Implications

Evidence from global indicators such as the Global Food Security Index suggests that Ghana's food security performance did not improve consistently during this period. This indicates that agricultural interventions, including 1V1D, did not fully achieve their intended goal of enhancing food availability and accessibility.In summary, both policies failed to fully achieve their intended functions. The consequences included underperformance in industrial development, limited agricultural transformation, inefficient use of public resources, and continued socio-economic challenges among citizens.

Relevance of Functional Theory to the Study

Functional theory is useful in analyzing both the intentions behind and outcomes of political campaign promises and public policies. In the context of Nana Akufo-Addo's campaign, the 1D1F and 1V1D initiatives can be interpreted as "acclaims"—promises made to highlight expected benefits such as industrial growth and agricultural development (Benoit, 2014; Gyasi&Sarfo-Kantankah, 2021).The theory also helps explain how citizens evaluate policies after implementation. Voters engage in a form of cost-benefit analysis, comparing the anticipated benefits presented during campaigns with the actual outcomes experienced after policy implementation. This evaluation influences public perception and political trust.For example, citizens may have supported the

campaign based on expectations of job creation and improved infrastructure. However, their current assessment is shaped by whether these promises translated into tangible benefits. In this way, functional theory provides a framework for understanding the relationship between political communication, policy promises, and public evaluation of governance outcomes (Benoit, 2014; Gyasi&Fosu, 2023).

Policy

Policies serve as guides for real-world actions and are subject to critique and improvement based on human experience. Public policy refers to the output of governmental action—what emerges from the governing process in terms of selected goals of public officials and the impact of pursuing those goals on society. The meaning of policy in literature varies, and the definition adopted significantly influences research questions, data collection methods, methodology, and outcomes of analysis.

Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative research methodology. It explains the research design, sources of data, methods of data collection, and the approach used in analyzing secondary data. Since the study focuses on *"The Effects of Nana Akufo-Addo's Campaign Policies on One District One Dam (1D1D) and One District One Factory (1D1F) on Ghanaian Citizens,"* it relies exclusively on secondary data, including published documents, government reports, academic literature, and verified media sources.

Research Design

This study adopts a descriptive qualitative research design. This approach is appropriate as it enables an in-depth analysis of existing conditions, historical trends, and institutional practices related to the 1D1F and 1D1D policies. The qualitative component allows for interpretation and contextual understanding of data sourced from multiple publications, with emphasis on infrastructure delivery, governance, and policy outcomes.

Nature and Sources of Data

The study relies entirely on secondary data obtained from credible and up-to-date sources. These include:

i. Official government publications (e.g., Ghana Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Water Resources)

ii. Policy briefs and working papers

iii. Reports from international organizations and think tanks

iv. Academic journals and institutional repositories

These sources ensure triangulation, reliability, and comprehensive coverage of the subject matter.

Method of Data Collection

Data were collected through desktop research and document analysis. This involved systematic review of academic databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and institutional repositories, alongside official government and organizational reports.

Sampling Technique and Data Analysis

The study adopts thematic content analysis. This involves identifying, organizing, and interpreting recurring patterns and themes relevant to the research objectives. Key thematic

areas include:One District One Factory (1D1F) ,One District One Dam (1D1D) , Policy implications , Governance and transparency , Institutional involvement , Stakeholder engagement , Short- and long-term development impacts

The analysis is interpretive and comparative, allowing critical assessment of trends, identification of contradictions, and drawing insights relevant to policy formulation and academic discourse.

Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in Functional Theory**,** which views society as a complex system whose parts work together to maintain stability and order. Key contributors to this theory include Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton. Bronisław Malinowski and A. R. Radcliffe-Brown emphasized that cultural practices and social structures function to satisfy human needs and maintain social equilibrium. Robert Cummins (1975) further contributed by explaining function as the role a component plays within a larger system.

Assumptions of Functional Theory

Functionalism assumes that social institutions exist because they serve essential functions necessary for the stability and survival of society. When applied to government policy:

i. Policies like 1D1F are expected to contribute to economic stability through job creation and industrial growth

ii. Policies like 1D1D address essential needs such as water access for agriculture

iii. Different actors (government agencies, private sector, communities) are expected to collaborate harmoniously to achieve policy objectives

Limitations of Functional Theory

Despite its usefulness, functional theory has several limitations:

i. Difficulty in proving function**:** It is often unclear how to empirically demonstrate that a policy serves a necessary function

ii. Ignoring dysfunctions: Negative consequences such as inefficiency, corruption, or inequality may be overlooked

iii. Tautology and vagueness: Explanations can become circular and difficult to test

iv. Assumption of harmony: It assumes cooperation among actors, ignoring conflicts and political interests that may hinder policy success

Effects of 1D1F and 1D1D Policies on Ghanaian Citizens

Using functional theory, the study reveals a gap between intended policy functions and actual outcomes.

i. Industrialization

ii. Job creation

iii. Reduction of imports

iv. Value addition to raw materials

Observed EffectsAndOne District One Dam (1D1D

i. Job Creation: Although the government reported thousands of jobs, many were temporary or not sustainable

ii. Limited Impact**:** Some factories remain non-operational or underutilized

iii. Sustainability Concerns**:** Challenges in raw material supply and funding limit effectiveness

iv. Policy Criticism: Reports suggest the initiative did not achieve its intended economic transformation and was largely visible on paper

v. Provide irrigation for year-round farming

vi. Improve food security

vii. Support livelihoods in northern Ghana

viii. Construction Issues: Some dams failed due to poor construction quality

ix. Financial Losses: Significant public funds were expended with limited returns

x. Reduced Trust: Communities expressed disappointment due to unmet expectations

xi. Food Security Concerns: Evidence suggests limited improvement in national food security outcomes

Historically Background of 1D1F and 1D1D

The One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative originated in Ghana as a flagship industrial policy introduced in 2017 under President Nana AddoDankwaAkufo-Addo. It was designed as part of Ghana's broader industrial transformation agenda aimed at shifting the economy from dependence on raw material exports toward value-added manufacturing and job creation. Historically, the policy emerged from the need to address structural weaknesses in Ghana's economy, particularly unemployment, regional inequality, and overreliance on primary commodities. The initiative promotes the establishment of at least one factory in every district to encourage decentralised industrial growth, enhance local production, and reduce rural–urban migration. Over time, it has become a central component of Ghana's industrialisation strategy supported by both public and private sector participation (Government of Ghana, 2017; World Bank, 2020). The One District, One Development (1D1D) concept, commonly discussed within the Nigerian development context, is not a formally established national policy but rather a developmental philosophy that aligns with Nigeria's broader efforts toward grassroots and decentralised development. It emerged from long-standing concerns about unequal development between urban and rural areas in Nigeria, where major cities tend to benefit more from infrastructure, investment, and social services compared to rural districts. The concept emphasizes that each district should experience balanced development through improved infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic empowerment to reduce regional disparities. It reflects Nigeria's ongoing policy direction through various government development programmes aimed at strengthening local governance and promoting inclusive growth (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2021; United Nations Development Programme, 2022).

Effects and Challenges of the One District, One Factory (1D1F)

The implementation of the One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative has had several positive effects on Ghanaian citizens, particularly in improving employment and stimulating local economic activities. One of the most significant outcomes is the creation of job opportunities, especially in agro-processing sectors where many factories rely on locally sourced raw materials. This has contributed to income generation for households and improved livelihoods in participating districts. In some communities, the establishment of factories has also increased economic activity by boosting demand for local produce and services, thereby strengthening rural economies. Additionally, related agricultural interventions such as irrigation support and dry-season farming have improved food production capacity in selected areas, enhancing food security. These developments have also helped to reduce rural–urban migration in some districts, as young people are increasingly able to find work closer to home instead of relocating to urban centers in search of employment opportunities (Government of Ghana, 2017; World Bank, 2020).Despite these benefits, the initiative has faced several challenges that have limited its overall effectiveness for citizens. One major issue is implementation delays, often caused by bureaucratic bottlenecks and funding constraints, which slow down the completion and operationalization of factories. In some cases, concerns have also been raised about the quality of infrastructure, including poorly constructed facilities and dams that do not meet expected standards. Furthermore, there are noticeable regional disparities in the distribution of projects, with some districts benefiting more than others, raising concerns about equity and balanced development. Many factories also struggle with raw material shortages, which affects production consistency and reduces operational efficiency. In addition, sustainability remains a key concern, as some projects face difficulties in maintaining long-term profitability and management efficiency without continuous government support (African Development Bank, 2021; World Bank, 2020).

Economic Impact of 1D1F and 1D1D

The One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative has had a notable impact on Ghana's economic structure by strengthening the manufacturing and industrial sectors. Through the establishment of factories across various districts, the policy has increased manufacturing output and expanded industrial activity beyond major urban centres. It has also contributed to job creation across multiple sectors, including agriculture, processing, logistics, and services, thereby reducing unemployment levels in participating areas. Another important effect is the reduction of import dependency, as locally produced goods increasingly substitute for imported products. The policy has also encouraged private sector investment by creating an enabling environment for public–private partnerships, while also boosting non-traditional exports such as processed foods and manufactured goods, which strengthen foreign exchange earnings (Government of Ghana, 2017; World Bank, 2020).

The One District, One Development (1D1D) concept, although not a formal policy, is often associated with improvements in agricultural development and rural productivity in Nigeria. It supports increased agricultural output through better access to local development interventions, which in some areas has enhanced food security. The concept also promotes livestock and vegetable farming by encouraging community-

based agricultural activities and small-scale agribusiness development. In certain communities, it has contributed to the reduction of post-harvest losses through improved storage and local processing initiatives, thereby strengthening rural livelihoods and food systems (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2021; United Nations Development Programme, 2022).

In terms of contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the 1D1F initiative has strengthened Ghana's manufacturing sector, which contributes approximately 6–8% of national GDP, depending on yearly economic performance. It has also supported employment generation, with over 150,000 direct and indirect jobs reportedly created through various factory projects and related value chains. On the agricultural side, development initiatives associated with the 1D1D concept align with Nigeria's agricultural sector, which contributes about 20% of GDP and remains one of the country's largest economic sectors. Together, both approaches highlight the importance of value chain integration, where agricultural production is linked with industrial processing to create a more efficient and productive economy that reduces waste and increases national output (World Bank, 2020; African Development Bank, 2021).

Findings

i. Job creation has been significant but not always sustainable

ii. Industrial growth has been recorded, though constrained by financing and logistics

iii. Private sector participation has faced bureaucratic challenges

iv. Some dams improved irrigation, but many suffered from poor maintenance

v. Unequal regional distribution of benefits remains a concern

vi. Rural areas benefited more from agriculture-focused initiatives, while urban areas gained more from industrial investments

Discussion

The policies demonstrate both achievements and limitations. While they contributed to economic stimulation and employment, structural inefficiencies, poor implementation, and sustainability challenges reduced their overall effectiveness. Stronger private sector collaboration, improved infrastructure, and better planning are necessary to enhance outcomes.

Conclusion

The 1D1F and 1D1D policies have had mixed effects on Ghanaian citizens. They contributed to job creation, agricultural development, and industrialization, but implementation gaps limited their full potential. Addressing financing challenges, improving infrastructure, and ensuring effective monitoring will be critical for future success.

Recommendations

Policy Implementation

i. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems

ii. Improve access to affordable financing

iii. Enhance integsration between agriculture and industry

iv. Invest in capacity building and technical training

v. Improve infrastructure (roads, electricity, storage)

Future Research

i. Longitudinal studies on economic impact

ii. Comparative regional analyses

iii. Value chain development studies

iv. Environmental impact assessments

v. Gender-focused analysis of policy benefits

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