



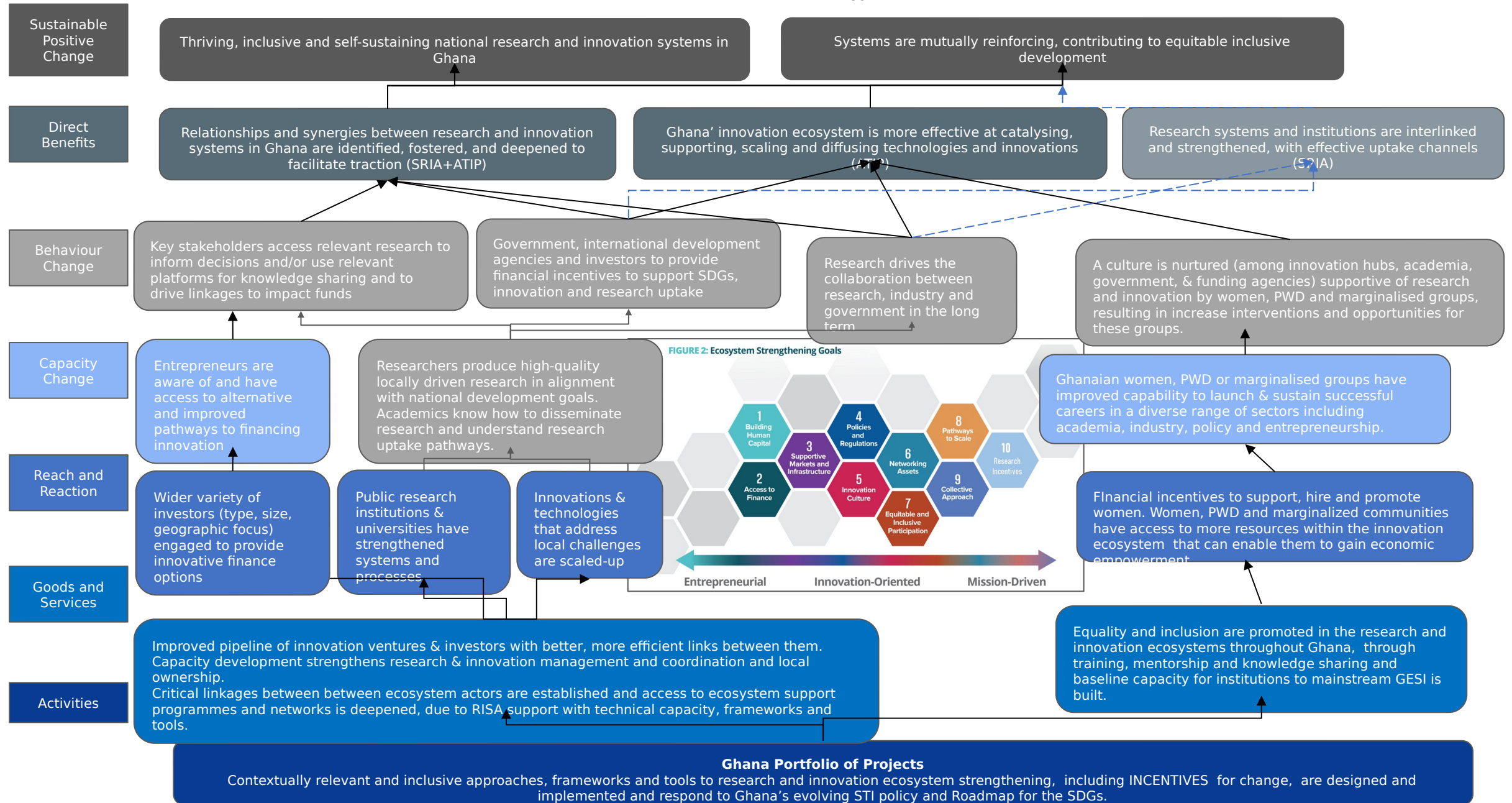
RISA: Ghana Theory of Change

June 2022

RISA ToC – process for development

- This country-level ToC reflects the overall RISA overall programme ToC and sets out the intended changes by stakeholders and institutions tailored to the country focus areas, informed by national strategies.
- The RISA Research/MEL unit reviewed various RISA research outputs including the political and economic analysis, GESI assessment, country implementation protocol and strategy notes as well as consulted with RISA team members and country team leaders, as part of its development.
- The country TOC is a living document and will require reviews and updates on a bi-annual basis in consultation with stakeholders and RISA grantees.

Ghana Theory of Change



Ecosystem Strengthening Goals: The heart of the RISA ToC

FIGURE 2: Ecosystem Strengthening Goals



- We will observe how inception projects interact with these goals, in terms of changes at institutional and stakeholder levels, and ensuring GESI considerations are cross-cutting
- These goals are partly adapted from the recently published IDIA framework on '[Strengthening Innovation Ecosystems](#)'.

Assumptions

Through RISA and other engagements, stakeholders are able to agree on pathways and supportive frameworks to collaboration around partnerships, infrastructure, investment, capacity building, access to markets and regulations

Innovation and Research institutions and stakeholders brought together by RISA have incentives to create synergy and are willing to partner with each other to strengthen enablers to scale

Given the role of the Ghana Innovation & Research Commercialization Centre (GIRC), serving as the heart of R&I in Ghana and to pump life into all research institutions, researchers, innovators, academia by linking them to incubator hubs, donor agencies and businesses to commercialise research and innovation outcomes to transform the Ghanaian economy, an assumption is that any funding that strengthens the GIRC Centre affects the entire R&I ecosystem, and by extension has an effect on the transformation agenda which successive governments have touted in Ghana.

Institutions have existing capacity to deliver more coordinated and high quality research for development impact

Cooperation includes all the right stakeholders

Stakeholders and institutions respond to incentives to change behaviour as intended by individual project designs

Government (e.g. Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), policy (e.g. National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, and Intellectual Property Policy), and industry buy in around measures created to tackle key barriers to innovation and partnerships in Ghana: lack of coordination between stakeholders, access to relevant and timely research, limited project pipeline, lack of access to finance or pro-innovation policy and regulation.

Government stakeholders i.e. MESTI are easy to access and willing to engage (will help to fast track government inputs and responses to queries)