



CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY (CCMA)

Medium Term Development Plan

Under

Agenda for jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all
(2018-2021)



2019 COMPOSITE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY, 2019

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CHAPTER 1

DISTRICT /SECTOR

PROFILE OF CAPE COAST METROPOLIS

LOCATION AND SIZE

The Cape Coast Metropolis is bounded to the south by the Gulf of Guinea, west by the Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem Metropolis (at Iture bridge), East by the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District and to the north by the Twifu Heman Lower Denkyira District. The Metropolis occupies an Area of approximately 122 square kilometres, with the farthest point at Brabadze, about 17 kilometres from Cape Coast, the capital of the Metropolis, and the Central Region.

Physical Characteristics

The landscape of the Cape Coast Metropolis is generally undulating with batholiths as a dominant feature. The slopes of the hills are steep in many areas and tend to affect physical mobility. In between the hills are valleys of various shapes, some occupied by rivers and streams. The rock type of the Metropolis is of the Birrimian formation and consists of schist and introduced granites and pegmatite. The Metropolis has a double maximal rainfall, with annual rainfall total between 750 and 1,000mm.

The Metropolis has two main vegetation zones, the savannah and the forest zones. The savannah comprises two parts, the Southern belt that is mainly coastal grassland and the middle belt, which is primarily made up of woodland. The Forest Zone is found in the Northern belt of the Metropolis.

VISION AND MISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

Vision

To be a leading Metropolis with a high standard of living, basic infrastructure and services, and have progressive atmosphere where the hopes and aspirations can be attained and maximized.

Mission

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly exists to facilitate the development of the Metropolis by harnessing both human and material resources for the provision of basic infrastructure and social services within the context of good governance.

DECENTRALIZED DEPARTMENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY

In the Cape Coast Metropolis, all the sixteen departments are represented to provide specialised and technical services to the Assembly. The departments, staffed with technocrats, serve as the advisory arm of the Metropolitan Assembly and the Sub-Committees. Other Agencies and Services exist in the Metropolis to provide allied services.

Table 1: Departments/Units under Metropolitan Assembly

No.	Department	Location
1.	Ghana Education Service (GES)	Abease
2.	Central Administration	CCMA Office Block
3.	Department of Social Development	CCMA Old Office Block
4.	Department of Physical Planning	Abease (near Metro GES Office Bld.)
5.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)	Agric (MOFA Offices), Ewim
6.	Ghana Health Service (GHS)	Red Cross Office
7.	NADMO	CCMA Old Office Block
8.	National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI)	Ministry block
9.	Department of Urban Roads	Aquarium
10.	Forestry Services Division	Behind MOFA Regional Office
11.	Department of Transport	CCMA Office Block
12.	Legal Department	CCMA Old Office Block
13.	Budget and Rating	CCMA New Block
14.	Human Resource	CCMA New Block
15.	Waste Management	CCMA New Block
16.	Works Dept.	CCMA New Block
17.	Transport Dept	
18.	Statistics Dept	

Table 2: Other Public/Service Institutions

No.	Department	Location
19.	Ghana Library Board	Chapel Square
20.	Ghana Highway Authority	Accra Highway
21.	Public Works Department (PWD)	Near E.C.G., Tantri
22.	Department of Parks and Gardens	Agriculture Office
23.	Rural Housing & Cottage Industry	R.C.C.
24.	National Service secretariat	CCMA Old Office Block
25.	National Sports Council (N.S.C)	Siwdo (Robert Mensah Stadium)
26.	Ghana National Fire Service	CCMA Old Office Block
27.	Ghana Police Service	Bakaano
28.	Bureau of National Investigation (B.N.I)	Adisadel
29.	Centre for National Culture (CNC)	UCC

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population size

The population of the Cape Coast Metropolis was 54,123 in 1960 and 69,495 in 1970, giving an inter-censal increase of 28.40%. In 1984 and 2000 the population increased again to 84,477 and 118,106 respectively, indicating a substantial increase of 39.8% for the 14-year period. The population grew at a rate of 2.2% between 1960 and 1970, dropped sharply to 1.3% between 1970 and 1984 and then rose to 2.0% between 1984 and 2000. The 2010 population census indicates that Cape Coast Metropolitan has a total population of 169,894 including 93,619 females (51.26%) and 89,017 (48.74%).

Cape Coast core area with its 82,291 inhabitants has a disproportionate share of the Metropolis in terms of both landmass and population. The town has expanded since 1984 when it returned a population of 65,763 compared with 56,601 in 1970. The expansion has virtually engulfed certain communities like Pedu, Abura, Nkanfoa, Esuekyir, Ebubonko and Ankaful, among others, previously satellite villages that are now almost part of the urbanised area. If the current rate of development of infrastructure continues the whole Cape Coast Metropolis would very soon become one compact community. The urban population is 76.7% which the rural is just about 23.3%. This rural population is becoming more or less marginalized in terms of development. The whole Metropolis is gradually being constrained by availability of land for socio-economic development, especially farming and related activities. The situation is worse in core Cape Coast because of its hilly and undulating topography.

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics

	1970	1984	2000	2010
Total Population	16,758	24,249	118,106	169,894
Male Population	-	-	57,365	89,017
Female Population			60,741	93,619
Percentage Male Population			48.6%	48.74
Percentage Female Population			51.4%	51.26
Population Density			968	
Share of Regional Population		7.5%	7.4%	
No. of Houses	-	-	13,499	17,738
Population per House			8.7	7.4
No. of Households	-	-	30,060	40,386
Av. Household Size			3.9	3.5
Household per House			2.2	
Dependency Ratio			69.1%	
Total Fertility Rate			2.4	
Mean No. Child Ever Born (CEB)			2.2	
Child Survival			83.4%	

Source: Ghana 2010 population and Housing census report, (June 2013)

Age-sex distribution

The male/female ratio is 94.4:100. In 1984, there were 42,855 males as against 42,583 females in the Metropolis, giving a sex ratio of 100 males to 101 females at the time. In 2000 the figures were 57367 males and 60741 females. Although the larger female population reflects the national pattern, the phenomenon in the Metropolis may be attributed firstly, to a higher male out-migration rate; and secondly, to the rapidly urbanising nature of the area which encourages economically active females to stay back and engage in small-scale economic activities.

The population pyramid indicates that the Metropolis is largely characterised by a youthful population with the under 20-year olds accounting for some 46.6% of the total population. Females fairly out-number males in each age-cohort. The ageing cohort (ie.65+) is relatively normal with a tapering of the pyramid at the top, signifying a general bell-shaped pyramid characteristic of developing areas. The nature of the population requires that the Assembly undertake programmes and projects which are youth-centred. However, this does not preclude the provision of programmes for the aged such as social security, pension and welfare schemes.

Population Size and Distribution

The population size and distribution of the Cape Coast Metropolis is presented in Table 1.2.3 which indicates that the Metropolis has a total population of 169,894 consisting of 82,810 males (48.7%) and 87,084 females (51.3%). The Metropolis is predominantly urban with three-quarters (130,348) of the population residing in urban areas compared to 39,546 (23.3%) in rural settlements.

Table 4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/ N o.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Cape Coast	108,374	11,018	9,436	10,416	14,311	16,314	9,981	7,294	5,813	5,020	4,139	3,866	2,827	2,281	1,539	1,531	2,588
2	Amamoma (Kwesipra)	7,689	297	230	225	523	4,572	1,001	310	146	95	81	60	34	30	21	28	36
3	Kakumdo	7,559	600	551	552	2,879	705	585	362	321	225	202	164	116	79	50	70	98
4	Ekon	5,506	767	736	724	639	541	396	317	286	269	180	186	84	80	63	95	143
5	Nkanfoa	4,683	677	535	539	461	416	425	393	303	219	155	152	111	90	62	56	89
6	Akotokyere	3,092	435	358	320	304	298	304	278	205	138	107	93	77	58	38	30	49
7	Anto Essuekyir	3,050	423	381	328	305	316	297	221	205	139	92	96	71	55	29	24	68
8	Kwaprow	2,917	296	242	239	282	936	258	174	112	108	69	59	35	31	17	23	36
9	Kokoado	2,870	300	207	217	262	577	387	297	155	104	85	93	60	43	23	18	42
10	Apewosika	2,792	249	180	217	224	602	426	292	143	119	70	83	49	41	23	22	52
11	Ankaful Village	2,674	376	289	318	270	312	272	199	162	140	85	73	45	46	31	26	30
12	Senewin	1,662	138	75	107	106	675	251	68	52	44	26	22	14	24	11	22	27
13	Essuekyir	1,634	221	184	190	168	177	174	132	92	68	52	59	34	28	13	16	26
14	Amisano /Nanabakrom	1,501	90	81	90	156	644	191	61	52	32	33	23	8	17	7	3	13
15	Amoyaw	1,410	176	144	157	124	178	144	102	98	59	56	47	29	32	23	16	25
16	Duakor	1,351	164	135	146	172	141	115	114	88	55	69	41	34	33	14	15	15
17	Kwesipra/Amamom a	1,262	93	53	51	82	595	162	79	52	28	24	7	10	10	2	5	9
18	Amisano/Nanabakro m	1,177	81	77	86	97	474	134	55	33	38	35	16	7	15	11	7	11
19	Mpeasem	1,089	168	131	115	130	112	91	84	73	38	34	34	19	18	15	12	15
20	Ebobonko	961	109	100	95	95	174	103	51	44	41	52	21	19	15	14	9	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR 2019

The Local Government ACT, 2016, Act 936, enjoins the District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs) to monitor coordinate and evaluate performance of District Assemblies. Monitoring consists of operational and administrative activities that track resource allocation, utilization and delivery of goods and services as well as intermediate outcomes. In order to improve service delivery and demonstrate results as part of accountability to stakeholder, the CCMA undertakes quarterly monitoring visits to all its projects and programme, in order to fulfil its mandate and to satisfy the requirements for the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT).

The Monitoring exercise was conducted to track the activities of the Assembly to ensure that they conform to the objectives set out in the Agenda for Jobs and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Metropolis. The exercise was also aimed at ensuring that available resources are judiciously used and account well-kept for the purposes for which they were allocated.

Methodology used in the monitoring process

A Monitoring Team made up of the Metropolitan Planning and Co-ordinating Unit, as well as the Chairpersons of some selected sub committees such as the Development Planning sub-committee, mainstreaming disability, environment and Tourism and the Works Sub-Committees undertook the monitoring exercise throughout the 2019 year period. In addition, Assembly Members, Community Members and opinion leaders of the beneficiary communities as well as heads of beneficiary schools, and health facilities were involved in the monitoring of their respective projects. This was followed with meetings/forums where discussions were held with the community members and contractors on the projects.

This Monitoring Report constitutes the findings, observations and reactions of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken in the Metropolis at the end of the year. The projects visited included;

All Urban Development Grant (UDG) and DFF Projects

Common Fund Projects - on-going, Stalled and Completed

GETFUND Projects especially those abandoned

Vulnerability and Social Intervention Programme

Gender and HIV/AIDS Programmes

Environment and Climate Change Programmes etc

Number of physical projects awarded.

Physical development projects that have been awarded and being implemented by the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly within the 2019 period were Twenty-Five (25).

Sectoral distribution of projects

The observation on sectoral spread of projects was that the primary focus of the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly was on the Social Sectors eg Governance, Education etc. Education had the highest number of projects. The sectors and their respective share of projects are as follows: Education, Health, Economic/Investments/Markets, and Sanitation.

Spatial distribution of projects

It was observed that the projects have been fairly distributed throughout the Metropolis with substantial number in rural areas of the Metropolis. Contracts for projects of the Metropolitan Assembly were awarded through competitive bidding within the principles and procedures of the Public Procurement Act with special attention to contractors with very good track records of quality work.

Completion and pace of work on projects

During the year, Twenty-Five (25) projects were inspected. From the projects that the team inspected and the projects documents of the Assembly, Fourteen (14) projects had been completed and Four (4) ongoing.

Table 5: Officers from the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly Involved in Monitoring

NO.	NAME	POSITION
	Ernest Arthur	Metropolitan Chief Executive
	Rachel Fosua Sarpong	Metropolitan Co-ordinating Director
	Emmanuel Ikpe	Metropolitan Planning Officer
	Mac-A. Abdul-Razak	Development Planning Officer
	J. E Mensah	Metropolitan Finance Officer
	Gordon Walter Doe	Metropolitan Internal Auditor
	Gador Simon	Metropolitan Budget Analyst
	Felix Kurankyi-Taylor	Metropolitan Works Engineer
	Prince L Adufo	Quantity Surveyor
	Robert W. Awoonor	Ghana Education Service
	Cynthia Asamoah	Ghana Health Service

CHAPTER TWO (2)

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2019 constitutes the findings, observations and reactions of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken in the Metropolis during the period under review. The Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all Ghanaians. Government is further committed to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the national development policy objectives and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes.

Annually, Government and Development Partners commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social and economic conditions in the country. **The Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and equal opportunity for All**, to be implemented from 2018 to 2021, is a broad based development strategy for accelerated poverty reduction and democratic decentralisation. It focuses heavily on poverty reduction programmes and projects. The emphasis in the Agenda for Jobs is on growth inducing policies and programmes which have the potential of supporting wealth creation for sustainable poverty reduction. Agenda for Jobs is therefore anchored four pillars Economic Development Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs.

All Government Agencies at the sector, regional and district levels that are tasked with the responsibility of implementing these programmes and projects are expected to demonstrate, through evidence based information, that these interventions are having the desired effects in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries. In the context of good public sector governance, the application of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools to generate reliable and valid information to help Government make sound policies and decisions is becoming increasingly relevant.

It is against this background that the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, like all other Assemblies in the country, generates Annual Progress Report (APR) which, among others, includes monitoring and evaluation activities with indicators, helps to assess the progress of the implementation of the MTDP. The report based on Guidelines prepared by the NDPC seeks

to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation within this broader public sector management and accountability framework. The M&E Plan underpins the development of an integrated national monitoring and evaluation system.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly therefore prepared this Annual Report, not only to fulfill requirements in the Guidelines, but as a tool for use to monitor and evaluate its programmes, projects and activities outlined in the Medium-Term Plan of the Assembly. The preparation of this report was done in a participatory manner with the involvement of all the key stakeholders in the setting of target and objectives for the period.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2019 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

Review of the implementation of the MTDP 2019 under Agenda for Jobs

The Metropolitan Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018 – 2021 was prepared within the policy framework of the Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2018-2021 which established the broad national development agenda for the period.

The Metropolitan Assembly outlined a number of projects and programmes under all the thematic areas to be executed in the various communities in the Metropolis. The projects and programmes undertaken in the Metropolis covered Agenda for Jobs is therefore anchored four pillars Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs.

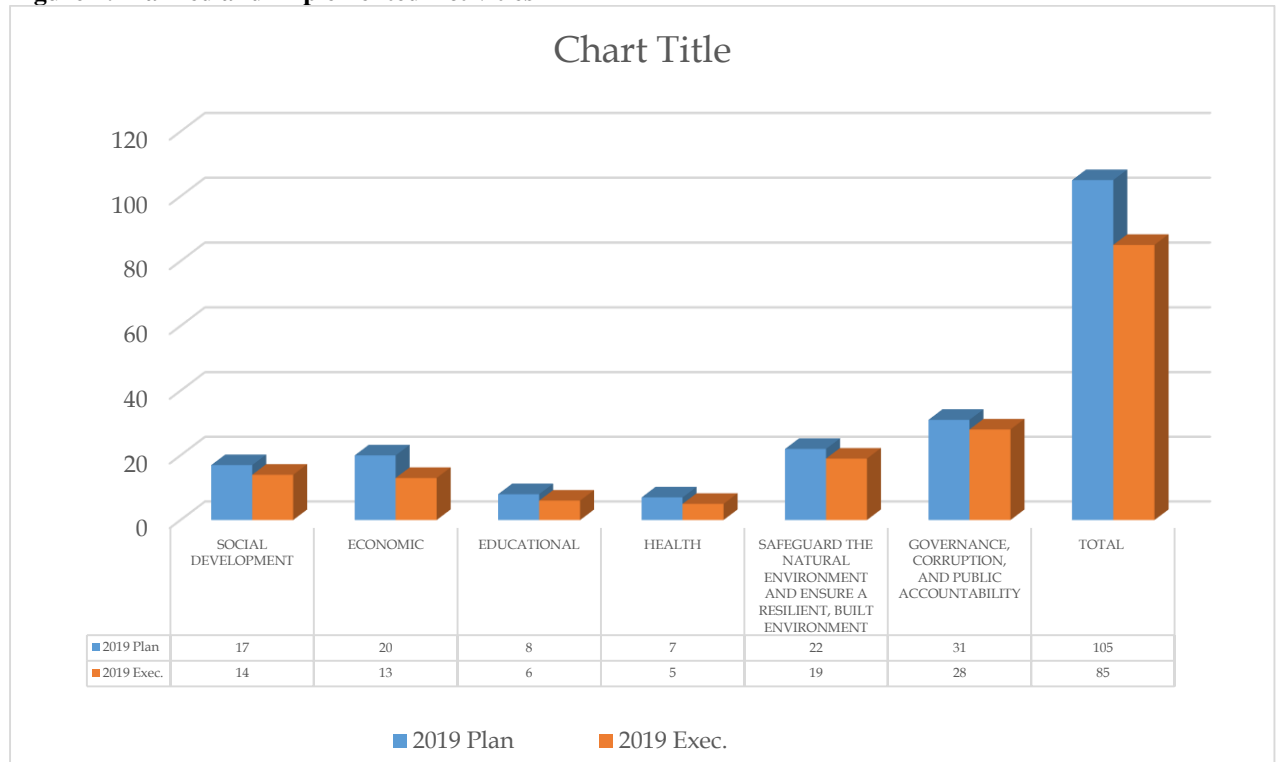
Table 6: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

indicators	2018 baseline		2019		2020	
	target	actual	target	actual	target	actual
Proportion of the annual action plans implementation by the end of the year.						
Percentage completed.	60%	54%	65%	61%	70%	n/a
Percentage of ongoing interventions.	30%	31%	30%	24%	25%	n/a
Percentage interventions abandoned.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
percentage of intervention yet to start	10%	15%	5%	20%	5%	n/a
proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented	90%	85%	95%	85	95%	n/a

Table 7: Details on the 2019 annual action plan implemented under the agenda for jobs policy framework

S/N	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2018		2019		2020	
		Plan	Exec.	Plan	Exec.	Plan	Exec.
1.	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	19	14	17	14	17	N/A
2.	ECONOMIC	19	18	20	13	18	N/A
3.	EDUCATIONAL	10	8	8	6	29	N/A
4.	HEALTH	8	7	7	5	30	N/A
5.	SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT	26	20	22	19	15	N/A
6.	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	25	20	31	28	5	N/A
7.	TOTAL	107	87	105	85	108	N/A

Figure 1: Planned and Implemented Activities



PURPOSE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FOR THE 2019

- To ensure that projects and programmes are being implemented according to schedule and standards.
- To assess the performance of the Assembly in planning, implementation and management of projects/programmes.
- To identify challenges which are likely to affect the achievement of the Assembly’s goals and objectives under the Agenda for Jobs in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals for redress.
- To take informed decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback

PROCESSES INVOLVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

In implementation of projects and programmes for the year under review, the following observations and challenges were encountered, and which can inform our future planning;

- Most of the projects selected for implementation were not the felt needs of the people hence implementation was met with difficulties.

- Delay and Failure by some heads of departments to furnish the MPCU with data on indicators for planning purposes
- Non-availability of logistics eg vehicles and fuel carry out monitoring exercises.
- The District Assemblies Common Fund which was the main source for funding projects was not reliable within the period
- The Assembly and its departments have earmarked so many projects for implementation without analysing very objectively the funding sources and the reliability of these partners. In fact there were a lot of ambitious projects which did not receive funding.

CHAPTER THREE (3)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORTS

Monitoring

Monitoring is designed to appraise operations in order to determine compliance with management controls and regulations. Monitoring is done on a more frequent and regular basis than evaluation. Monitoring is synonymous with regular auditing and inspections except that monitoring involves not only the financial outlays of the project but its physical development to achieve project target(s). Monitoring does not challenge the choice of target but assures that progress is on schedule.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, through the Metropolitan Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) would exercise an overall responsibility over all monitoring and evaluation of the projects and is enjoined to prepare Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and is also responsible for outputs. Monitoring would be done on regular basis, at least monthly and progress of projects submitted to the General Assembly, Regional Co-ordinating Council, National Development Planning Commission and related agencies for their consumption.

At the community level, all stakeholders, especially the beneficiaries (community members) led by Unit Committees, Assembly Members and Opinion Leaders as well as Civil Society and Local Experts would be very much involved or relied on in monitoring of projects and programmes. These groups or individuals could be drafted to form monitoring teams. This would exhibit transparency in project execution and infuse in them sense of ownership.

Monitoring helps us to know whether or not the on-going activities are in line with the planned activities and therefore the progress of work. It enables one to identify the problems involved in the implementation of the plan so that possible solutions could be found. It therefore helps to avoid unnecessary expenses or expenditure.

Monitoring Reports

Project monitoring measures and records progress of implementation. It focuses on the compliance with the plan and therefore occurs throughout the whole life cycle of the policy and programme. It formally starts when the actual implementation of a project begins and is directed at ensuring that the progress of the work is up to standard, and that all inputs (including labour) are on site at the appropriate time, in the right quantities and of the right quality.

Activities to Monitor

Input Delivery i.e., Resources to achieve the objectives and strategies in GPRS

Output – provision of goods and services produced by the inputs eg schools, etc.

Quality – both input and output

Programme/project coverage (extent)

Target groups - who are the beneficiaries and are they benefiting from the projects/programmes.

Effectiveness - to what extent is the project achieving results.

Thus, this compares inputs and output or objective and results. This is expressed in the form of percentages, i.e., expected results and actual results.

The following stakeholders were involved in the monitoring of projects/programmes in the district.

Table 8: Stakeholders involved in Monitoring

No.	Stakeholders	Background Information	Roles and Responsibilities
	Local Communities	69.7% Urban 30.3% Rural Headed by Chiefs Influenced by Assembly Members and Religious Bodies Unit Committee Members as policy makers	Link external monitors to projects Recipient of development Demand accountability and support data collection Provide resources for development
	Metropolitan Administration / Metropolitan Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)	Employees of government backed by law	Policy formulation Development Planning and budgeting Make laws Direct implementation Provision of key personnel for monitoring Coordinates the activities of Decentralized Departments Revenue mobilization
	Assembly Members	Elected members Appointed members Representatives of the people	Make laws Formulate policies Champion the needs of electorates Coordinates unit committee in their electoral areas Revenue mobilization Initiate and monitor projects
	Unit Committee Members	Elected members Appointed members Representatives of the people	Champion the needs of electorates/ units (communities) Revenue mobilization Initiate and monitor projects Collect data
	Metropolitan Health	Employees of government Private practitioners	Providers of curative and public health services Monitor and supervise services provided

	Administratio n and Service Providers		Collection, collation and analysis of data Play roles as members of district monitoring team
	NHIS	Established by Law National Secretariat Implementation is by DAs Board of trustees for each district Employees of govt Line of command is dual	Mobilize funds from local and national sources for administrative and health service provision for members Collection, collation and analysis of data Monitoring and Evaluation
	MOFA	Employees of government	Provision of veterinary services Crop protection services Monitor and supervise services provided Collection, collation and analysis of data Play roles as members of district monitoring team Provide extension services Ensures food security
	GES and private providers	Employees of government Proprietors of schools	Provision of quality education Monitoring, Evaluation and Supervision of schools Schools children as key disseminators of information Collection, collation and analysis of data
	Other Departments	Employees of government Inadequately resourced (Logistics and personnel)	Implementing government policy at the local level Provision of social, economic, security, legal and other services Provision of adult education
	MP	Elected to represent the people Resident in the district Appointee of the assembly	To brief constituents Initiate projects Collates the concerns of the people for parliament and higher authority Monitors development Lobbies for development programmes
	Political Parties	Emanates from the National Level	Acts pressure groups Evaluate the performance of government Mobilize for political activities Initiate development projects
	Development partners	Private companies, foreign and local	Act as donors for various projects Initiate and monitor projects Provide employment Provide social infrastructure for health, education and others
	Media	Information on outreach basis Reception of most of the FM stations 4 Local FM Stations Availability of national papers Metropolitan website Reception of 5 Television Station (including 1 Local Station)	Information to the public Means of collecting information Provide Entertainment
.	Civil Society Groups	(CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Vulnerable Groups)	Information dissemination Act as advocates

		Organised groups	Initiate projects Collect and provide data and other information Demand accountability and transparency
	Traditional Authority	By inheritance Recognized by government through gazette Heads of communities Literate/ Illiterate Family Heads Queen Mothers	Influence decision making Initiate development projects Lobby for projects Influence the political systems Custodians of land
	NGOs	Multi- National and NGOs (World Vision, etc)	Initiate and support development projects Act as advocates Links the Metropolis with other districts and countries Support health, education and other social and economic activities

Evaluation

Evaluation deals with the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the goals and objectives of the activities have been achieved. It could be carried out quarterly, annually or at the end of the five-year period.

Participatory process which will involve all the stakeholders, (CCMA Staff, Unit Committee Members, Traditional council, Community Members and Opinion Leaders as well as NGOs and CBOs, among others), would be adopted in the monitoring and evaluation of activities concerning the plan. The various Area Councils have high class of personnel (citizenry) who can be involved in monitoring and evaluation of activities, and would be involved in all the processes as was done in the formulation of the plan.

PROGRAM / PROJECTS STATUS FOR THE YEAR-2019

This section deals with the review of performance of the Medium-Term Plan (MTDP) in relation to the **AGENDA FOR JOBS. CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**. The Table below indicates projects implemented in 2019 in relationship with **AGENDA FOR JOBS** and the President’s priority areas.

Table 9: List of projects implemented in the Cape Coast Metropolis from January- December, 2019
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)/INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS (IGF) PROJECT

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/ BENEFICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS/ TEL. NO. OF CONTRACTOR/ PAYEE	AWARD/ COMMENCE DATES		COMPLETION DATE		CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)				STAGE / REMARKS
				AWARD DATE	COMMENCE DATE	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE D	AMOUNT PAID	OUTSTANDING		
1	CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTER	KWAPROW	FAZAK LIMITED	20/7/16	30/07/16	25/12/16		286,477.00		-	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE BUT NOT FULLY PAID FOR
2	COMPLETION OF 2-STOREY COMMUNITY CENTER	SIWDU	BESSMONS LIMITED	20/7/16	30/07/16	30/02/17		343,484.14		-	DACF	ON-GOING
3	CONSTRUCTION OF 10-SEATER	OLA, MADINA	JUSTERIC ENTERPRISE	20/7/16	13/8/16	20/11/16		57,851.85		-	MP'S FUND	GABLE LEVEL
4	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-SEATER W/C TOILET	JERUSALEM COMMUNITY	FETONDIA COMPANY LTD.	31/08/16	31/08/16	15/12/16		129,945.00		-	MP'S FUND	COMPLETED
5	REROOFING AND FENCEWALL	EYIFUA	C-TANDO ENTERPRISE	8/12/16	15/12/16	15/3/17				-	MP'S FUND	COMPLETED AND IN USE
6	CONSTRUCTION OF SECURITY/REVENUE GATE HOUSE AT THE FINAL DISPOSAL SITE	NKAFOA	JONBARMO VENTURES P.O.BOX 528								DACF	COMPLETED
7	CONSTRUCTION OF WATER CLOSET TOILET	NKAFOA	JONBARMMO VENTURES P.O.BOX 528	23/7/18	23/7/18			15,490.50			DACF	COMPLETED
8	RENOVATION OF MCE'S RESIDENCE AT 3 RD RIDGE	3 RD RIDGE	REKADON ENT. P.O.BOX 8342, TEMA	12/03/19	20/03/19	12/06/19		101,869.82	43,079.40	-	DACF	COMPLETED
9	REHABILITATION OF JUBILEE SCHOOL	BRICKSFIELD, CAPE COAST	PEEJAY ENG.& CONST.LTD P.O.BOX 825 CAPE COAST	27/03/19	4/04/19	27/06/19		155,292.45	132,123.78	-	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY (DDF)/FOAT PROJECTS

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION /BENEFICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS	AWARD/ COMMENCEMENT DATES		COMPLETION DATE		CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	AMOUNT PAID	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING	SOURCE OF FUND	STAGE / REMARKS
				AWARD DATE	COMMENCEMENT DATE	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE					
10	CONSTRUCTION OF 2-STOREY, 4 UNIT TEACHERS QUARTERS	WEST END- 3rd RIDGE	MESSRS. UNIWORKS LTD	18/5/16	18/5/16	18/5/16	07/12/16	568,153.55	457,329.04	305,849.72	DDF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
11	CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE AND LAYING OF PAVEMENT BLOCKS at ABATTIOR	AMOAKOFOA	SUNARASH COMPANY LTD	23/7/18	25/7/2018	26/11/18	-	145,187.28	30,750.50	114,437.00	DDF	COMPLETED
12	CONSTRUCTION OF RETAINING WALL, CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND 2 NO. URINAL AT NTSIN MARKET	NTSIN	MICHEN ENTERPRISE	23/7/18	25/7/2018	26/11/18	-	130,324.62	32,879.00	97,445.62	DDF	COMPLETED but not in use
13	REHABILITATION OF POMADZE POULTRY FARM STRUCTURES	ANKAFUL	MICHEN ENTERPRISE LTD	23/7/18	25/7/2018	26/11/18	-	101,779.49	15,112057	86,666.92	DDF	COMPLETED
14	COMPLETION OF 2-STOREY, 4 UNIT TEACHERS QUARTERS	West end (3 RD RIDGE)	MESSRS. UNIWORKS LTD	23/7/18	25/7/2018	26/11/18	-	193,160.36			DDF	COMPLETED and in use
15	RENOVATION OF REVENUE OFFICE	CCMA	SOGHABISCO ENT. LTD.	25/01/19	25/01/19			6,144.00			DDF	COMPLETED
16	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF 300 NO. DUAL DESK AND 15 ROUND TABLES WITH CHAIR FOR KINDERGARTEN	SELECTED SCHOOL	GROVTEX VENTURES P.O.BOX 504 CAPE COAST	19/06/19	19/06/19	19/12/19		198,459.80			DDF	Supplied and distributed to schools
17	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	ANTEM	REKADON ENT. P.O.BOX 8342, TEMA	19/06/19	19/06/19	19/12/19		186,657.63			DDF	ON-GOING
18	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 2-UNIT KG BLOCK WITH ANCILLARY FACILITIES AT JACOB WILSON SAY	BAKAANO	M-GENERATION PLUS COMPANY LTD. P.O.BOX 397 CAPE COAST	19/06/19	27/06/19	19/09/19		100,000.00			DDF	ON-GOING

UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENT FROM FUNDING SOURCES

Update on Funding Sources

The Metropolitan Assembly's sources of funds can be categorized into three (3) namely;

- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
- Government of Ghana (GoG) Funds
- Development Partners' Funds

Internally Generated Funds

Below are the individual items under the Internally Generated Funds and their performance over the period.

Rates	GH¢ 438,535.53
Non-Governmental Agencies	GH¢ 134,014.89
Lands and Royalties	GH¢ 648,957.46
Rents of land/building/house	GH¢ 475,184.75
Licenses	GH¢ 633,161.50
Fees	GH¢ 758,023.65
Fees, Penalties and Forfeit	GH¢ 17,195.00
Miscellaneous and unident. Revenue	GH¢ 39,680.00
TOTAL	GH¢ 3,144,752.78

Development Partners' Funds

Grant- District	GH¢ 7,029,925.93
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FUNDING SOURCES

Table 10: Funding sources

SOURCES OF REVENUE	BASELINE 2015	2016		2017		2018		2019	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
IGF		2,074,536.96	1,930,546.28	2,204,537.00	1,031,990.04	2,204,537.00	1,031,990.04	5,902,231.13	3,144,752.78
DACF		4,132,414.86	2,792,836.86	3,609,094.87	589,152.38	3,609,094.87	589,152.38		
DDF		654,501.00	536,716.00	866,642.97	-	866,642.97	-		
UDG		2,223,933.85	2,300,333.85	3,016,118.00	393,358.16	3,016,118.00	393,358.16	-	-
DONOR		15,000.00	23,389.98	-	-	-	-		
GETFUND		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS (school feeding)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		9,100,386.67	7,583,822.97	9,696,392.84	2,014,500.58	9,696,392.84	2,014,500.58		

UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS BY SOURCES

Table 11: Expenditure by Sources as at December 31, 2019

EXPENDITURE ITEM	BASELINE 2015	2016		2017		2018		2019	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
Compensation of employees		2,668,506.96	2,161,166.21	2,668,506.96	2,161,166.21	4,047,793.70	3,876,807.54		
Use of Goods and Services		2,243,011.27	1,365,408.57	2,243,011.27	1,365,408.57	4,687,410.51	2,782,330.23		
Social Benefits (GFS)		5,000.00	2,115.00	5,000.00	2,115.00	-	-		
Other Expense		2,124,901.42	2,525,563.71	2,124,901.42	2,525,563.71	1,987,648.09	1,384,829.72		
Non-Financial Assets –Cap. Exp		4,715,741.50	2,803,387.18	4,715,741.50	2,803,387.18	3,713,773.61	1,530,878.96		
Total		11,757,161.15	8,857,840.67	11,757,161.15	8,857,840.67	14,441,625.91	9,574,846.45		

UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 12: Performance of Core Indicators at the District Level

	Indicators (Categorized by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Actual 2021
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
AGRIC							
1	Total output in agricultural production						
	Maize	3,853.80	4,253.10	4,706.10	5,100.20	5,550.00	5,823.20
	v. Cassava	143,835.60	145,080.50	141,075.00	145,080.50	146,010.10	147,923.00
	vi. Yam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	vii. Cocoyam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	viii. Plantain	1,057.80	1,053.00	1,100.00	1,280.00	1,280.00	1,280.00
	ix. Groundnut	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	x. Cowpea	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xi. Soybean	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xii. Cocoa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xiii. Shea butter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xiv. Oil palm	1,700	1,820	1,791	1,950	2,230.00	2,250
	xv. Cashew nut	1,280	1,300	1,352	1,400	1,400	1,280
	xvi. Cotton	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xvii. Cattle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xviii. Sheep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xix. Goat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xx. Pig	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	xxi. Poultry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%
3.	Number of new industries established.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Agricultural Industry Service						
4	Number or new jobs created Agricultural Industry service						
EDUCATION							
5	Net enrolment ratio						
	Kindergarten	85.0%	90.0%	93.9%	95.40%	93.30%	100%
	Primary	119.0%	121.0%	119.8	122.0%	124.40%	127.50%
	JHS	68.80%	71.50%	67.8%	72.0%	71.30%	75%
	SHS	133.30%	135%	135%	140%	137%	140%
6	Gender Parity Index						
	Kindergarten	0.95	1	0.93	1	0.9	1
	Primary	0.95	1	0.90	1	0.89	1
	JHS	0.86	1	0.86	1	0.89	1
	SHS	0.50	1	0.55	1	0.57	1
7	Completion rate						
	Kindergarten	132.7%	135%	129.4%	131%	133.50%	137.50%
	Primary	131.50%	133%	139.4%	140%	145.90%	147.50%
	JHS	132.70%	135%	108.90%	110%	113.00%	1155%
	SHS	115.50%	118%	117.50%	120%	121.40%	123%
HEALTH							
8	Number of operational health facilities						
	CHP Compound	16	17	16	17	16	17
	Clinic	14	15	14	15	15	15
	Health centre	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Hospital	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Poly Clinic	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card.	92,452	102,885	94,567	130,000	N/A	
		259		263		N/A	
	I. Total (by sex)	35,255		33,018		N/A	
	ii. Indigents	4,346		4,294		N/A	
	iii. Informal	38,639		36,490		N/A	

	iv. Aged	3,963		3,271		N/A	
	v. Under 18years	9,759		8,630		N/A	N/A
	vi. Pregnant women						
10	Number of births and deaths registered.	M =2,600 F=2,403 AGE=10-49		M=2,353 F=2,249 AGE=10-49	N/A	N/A	N/A
	i. Birth (sex)						
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	M=203 F=185 AGE=0-70+		M= 216 F=2,030 AGE=0-70+	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	District	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services.						
	District	432	1000	393	1000	393	1000
	Urban	245	500	293	500	293	500
	Rural	187	500	100	500	100	500
13	Maternal Mortality ratio	502/100000					
	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	
14	Malaria case fatality				N/A	N/A	N/A
	Sex	M=6 f=2		M=0 f=0			
	Age group	<5yrs=6 <5yrs=2		<5yrs=0 >5yrs=0			
15.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse.	0	0	Male = 41 Female = 23	-	Male = 7 Female = 3	Male = 4 Female = 1
	Child trafficking (sex)						

		Male = 4 Female = 4 Total = 8	-	Total = 64 Male = 1 Female = 1 Total = 2	-	Total = 10 Male = 4 Female = 10 Total = 14	Total = 5 -
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment							
16.	Percentage of road network in good condition. Total Urban Rural						
17.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity. District Rural Urban						
Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability							
18.	Reported cases of crime. Men Women Children	1,307	-	1,170	-	745	1000
19.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented.	51	90	85	95	N/A	98%
20.	Number of communities affected by disaster;						
	Bushfire	1	5	-	5		
	Floods	2	5	6	5		
	Rain storm	9	9	5	10		
	Domestic fire	-	20	11	20		

UPDATE REPORT ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

Administration and Finance

Monday, 28th and Tuesday, 29th October, 2019 the Directorate organised Capacity Building workshop for all Head teachers of Public Basic Schools in the Cape Coast Metropolis at Oguaa Teachers' Credit Union on how to effectively and efficiently manage and report on utilization of public funds in their respective schools. The Workshop was intended to equip newly appointed Administrators (Head teachers) with the requisite knowledge and skills on new trends in Accounting and Financial Administration in schools.

Examination

On Monday, 21st October, 2019, the Metro Education Directorate embarked on picture taking exercise for 2020 BECE Candidates in the Metropolis. In all, One Hundred and Ten (110) schools participated in the exercise, excluding the University JHS. Public schools- Sixty-two (62) and Private schools- Forty-eight (48).

BECE

The Metro Education Directorate invited all Heads of Basic Schools on Monday, 6th November, 2019 to discuss the details of the 2019 BECE Results and the way forward.

Inspectorate Unit

The Head of Monitoring and Supervision Unit and the Circuit Supervisors monitored the implementation of New Standards-Based Curriculum in schools within the Metropolis from Tuesday, 1st October to Friday, 4th October, 2019 and Tuesday, 8th October to Friday, 11th October, 2019.

The Coordinator embarked on the monitoring/follow-up on Guidance and Counselling activities at the following schools on 18th November, 2019.

There was group counselling Activities in the following schools:

Mpeasem AME Zion - Defilement: 115 pupils benefitted.

Catholic Jubilee Boys Basic – Career Guidance: 129 pupils participated

Bakastir Methodist – My purpose in school: 23 pupils benefitted

Nyinasin Basic School – Developing Good Study Habit, adolescent Reproductive Health; 107 pupils benefitted.

Special Education

The Cape Coast Metro Assembly supported the Metro Education Directorate (Special Education Unit) with Six hundred Ghana cedis (GH¢ 600.00) to embark on screening for school pupils, especially the new entrants at the beginning of the academic year.

In effect, the Metro Special Education Coordinator and other officers visited thirty (30) schools in the Metropolis. Out of the schools visited, Thirty (30) pupils were found to be having Visual Problems and forty (40) with Learning and Intellectual Disabilities after the screening.

School Health Education Programme

On Friday, 4th October, 2019, the Metro SHEP Coordinator embarked on a Breast Cancer Health Talk for 1,000 students, 540 Tutors and their spouses including Non-Teaching Staff. On Saturday, 12th October, 2019, about 20,000 people including pupils from selected JHS and SHS embarked on Breast Cancer Awareness Walk from Jubilee Park to Robert Mensah Sport Stadium, Siwdu.

Girl Child Education

On Saturday, 16th November, 2019, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, Social Welfare and Community Development in collaboration with Needs International Ghana, interacted with some “out-of-school girls” and some “in-school girls” and from the interactions, most of the girls confessed being harassed sexually by their step-fathers and other relatives.

Girls Education (Girls in ICT)

On Monday, 14th to Saturday, 19th October, 2019, the training of Seventy (70) Girls in ICT, took place at the University of Cape Coast. Out of the Seventy (70) girls trained, Twenty-one (21) girls were selected to compete among themselves. After the competition, Nine (9) girls were selected to represent Cape Coast Metro on the 28th October, 2019 for the Inter-Districts competition to be held in Cape Coast.

Logistics

In October, 2019, the Unit took delivery of Seven Hundred and Seventy-Eight (778) Class Attendance Registers from the GES Headquarters, and have been duly and equitably distributed to all Public Basic Schools in the Metropolis through the Stores.

The Cape Coast Metro Assembly (CCMA) supplied the Metro Education Office with 30 dustbins. The Dustbins were distributed to Thirty (30) Public Basic Schools (5 per circuit).

Physical Education

The Directorate organised Inter-Circuit Football Games on Thursday, 5th December, 2019 at St. Augustine’s College. In all, six (6) circuits were involved with a total number of Four Hundred and Seventy-Four (474) participants. 66 out of 70 KG/ Primary schools are currently benefitting from the Free School Feeding Programme.

School Feeding Programme

Schools yet to enrolled unto the programme are:

Rev. Markins Meth. KG/Pry, krofofordo

Bakatsir Methodist

Efutu Kokoado M/A KG/Pry

Note: Cape Deaf is on a special feeding programme

Staff Development and Training

A 4-Day Workshop was organized for selected Headteachers as Lead Mentors, Teachers as Mentors and Officers from Monday, 2nd to Thursday, 5th December, 2019 at the OLA College of Education. It was a collaboration training between the Metro Education Office and Tutors of the College.

Educational Statistics

Table 13: Financial Matters

S/N	TYPE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
1	BECE 2017 & 2018 T&T to Supervisors and Invigilators	24,687.74
2	Capitation Grant	64,140.00
3	Base Grant	67,591.93
4	Transfer Grants	144,561.79
5	Car Maintenance Allowance	232,650.00
6	Driver Overtime Allowance	48,048.00
7	Artisans' Tools Allowance	40,920.00
	Total	622,599.46

Table 14: Number of Schools in the Metropolis

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE (REGISTERED)	PRIVATE (NOT REGISTERED)	TOTAL
CRECHE/NURSERY	4	77	35	116
KG	66	79	30	175
PRIMARY	70	72	20	162
JHS	63	53	4	120
SHS	10			
TVET	1			

Table 15: Enrolment for Basic Schools

LEVELS	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
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	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG	1,978	1,874	3,852	2792	2718	5510
PRIMARY	7,967	8,165	16,132	6308	6071	12,379
JHS	4,017	4,333	8,350	1437	1609	3046
TOTAL	13,962	14,372	28,335	10,537	10,398	20,935

Table 16: School Enrolment (SHS & SHTS)

ENROLMENT	DAY			BOARDING		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
LEVELS						
FORM 1	1,132	1,024	2,156	2,536	2,169	4,705
FORM 2	1,169	1,048	2,217	4,528	2,595	7,123
FORM 3	582	580	1,162	2,682	2,139	4,821
GRAND TOTAL	2,883	2,652	5,535	9,746	6,903	16,649

Table 17: Teacher Population (Both SHS & SHTS)

S/N	GENDER	NUMBER
1	MALE	729
2	FEMALE	342
TOTAL		1,071

Table 18: School Enrolment (TVET)

ENROLMENT	DAY			BOARDING		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
LEVELS						
FORM 1	435	82	517	114	109	223
FORM 2	661	110	771	85	87	172
FORM 3	492	12	504	87	73	160
GRAND TOTAL	1,588	204	1,792	286	269	555

Table 19: Teacher Population (special education) Table 20:NABCO Teachers (Basic Schools)

S/N	GENDER	NUMBER
1	MALE	81
2	FEMALE	34
TOTAL		115

S/N	GENDER	NUMBER
1	MALE	160
2	FEMALE	171
TOTAL		331

TVET

Table 21: School Enrolment Special Education)

S/N	GENDER	NUMBER
1	MALE	57
2	FEMALE	43
TOTAL		100

S/N	GENDER	NUMBER
1	MALE	20
2	FEMALE	8
TOTAL		28

Achievements

CPDD Continuous Professional Development Day (CDPP) observed successfully

SPIP/Audit orientation for Head teachers

Nine (9) Junior High School (JHS) girls, four (4) teachers and Girls Education Coordinator awarded laptop computers and TurboNet internet

Major Challenges

- The Directorate needs a new vehicle to improve mobility of the Director and the Directorate as a whole. The only vehicle is not in good condition.
- The Directorate needs office equipment such as computers, office furniture etc. to enable it execute its mandate.
- Non-payment of T&T for monitoring and supervision exercises is putting financial burden on supervisors.
- At the Basic School level, the Headteachers have difficulty in paying their utility (water and electricity) bills.

Way Forward

The Directorate intends to:

- Frequently interact with stakeholders to sensitize them on educational issues and their roles and responsibilities.
- Organize training workshop for Head teachers
- Improvement in teaching, learning and assessment of all subject especially ICT.
- Improvement in parents' attitudes towards education of their wards.
- Improvement in managerial competence of Headteachers and staff of the Directorate.
- Enhanced Supervision and Monitoring of schools.

METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Table 22: Key Activities

NO.	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY
1	Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible Healthcare Services (Universal Health Coverage)	<p>Conducted 32 community durbars</p> <p>Clinical mentorship</p> <p>Provision of equipment (delivery set, delivery bed maternal kits, BP Apparatus etc.) for CHPS compounds</p> <p>Revamped 3 CHPS zones to increase service package(midwifery)</p> <p>2 Shared learning on improving neonatal care for 40 participants – Midwives and CHN (USAID/GHS)</p>
2	Reduce Morbidity and Mortality, Intensify Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	<p>Celebrated about 70% of International Health Days</p> <p>Weekly radio health programme</p> <p>Instituted Maternal and perinatal death Audits in Hospitals and Polyclinic</p> <p>2 Shared learning on QI on family planning for 33 participants – Midwives and CHN (USAID/GHS)</p> <p>Monthly facility peer review – 20 participants (district managers, facility managers and school management) WHO/GHS</p> <p>Demand generation for family planning (IPAS) 6 Durbars, outreaches</p> <p>Downstream training on competencies for adolescent health providers for 14 participants on the new modules on adolescent health and development (WHO/GHS)</p>
3	Enhance Efficiency in Governance and Management	<p>100% of staff captured onto the HRMIS platform with 80% picture uploads</p> <p>Reshuffling of some staff community Health Nurses to improve performance</p> <p>Conducted promotional interview for category D&E</p> <p>Data validation meetings conducted</p> <p>Conducted 3 rounds of supportive supervision</p> <p>Reassigning school nurses to all schools with Infirmaries</p>
4	Intensify Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV/AIDS and other STI, especially among the Vulnerable Groups	<p>Organized 2 sessions of mop up</p> <p>Introduction of RTS,S into routine EPI</p> <p>Organize training on malaria case management for staffs</p> <p>Conducted larviciding exercise</p>

Performance Indicators in Relation with Sector Objectives

OBJECTIVE 1-Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable, Easily Accessible Healthcare Services (Universal Health Coverage)

Figure 2: FP Acceptor Rate Sub-Met

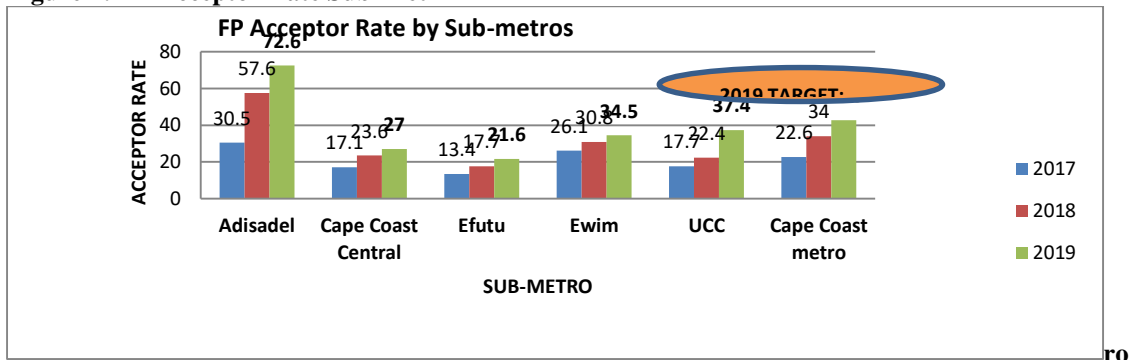
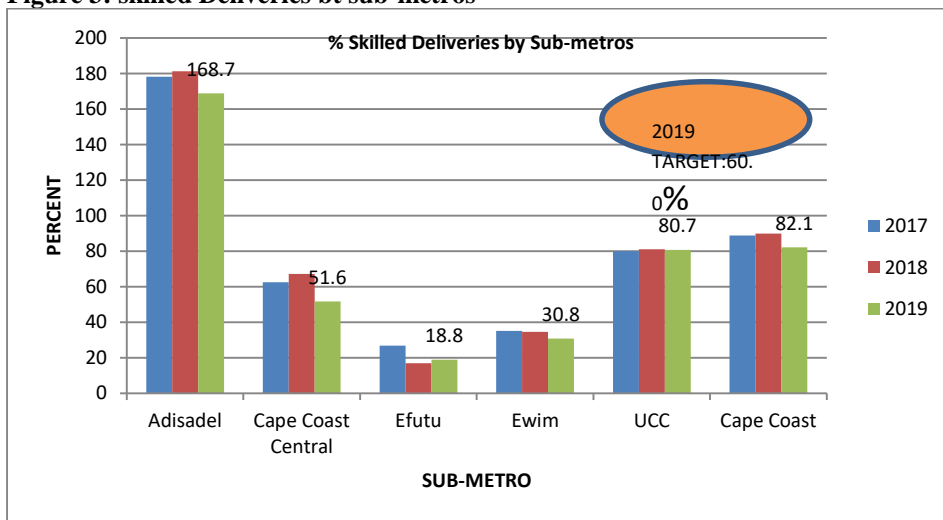


Figure 3: skilled Deliveries bt sub-metros



OBJECTIVE 2-Reduce Morbidity and Mortality, Intensify Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

Figure 4: Anaemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks

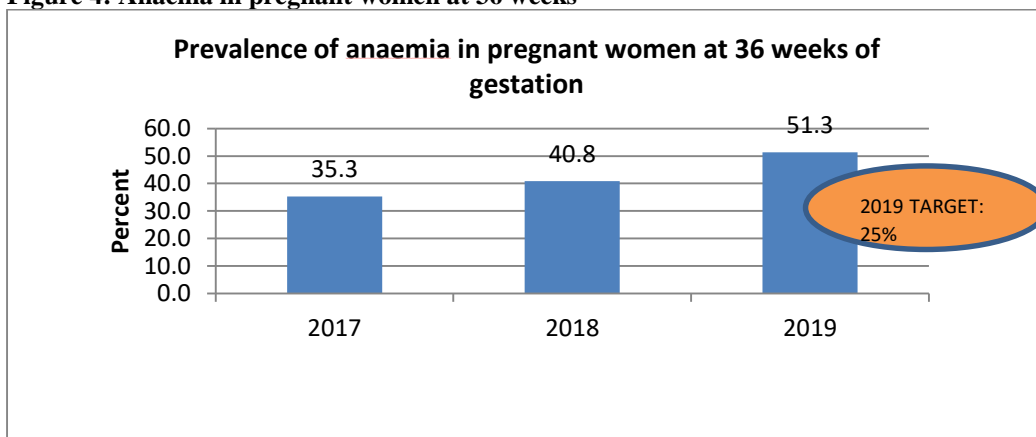


Figure 5: Proportion of children measured to assess stunting

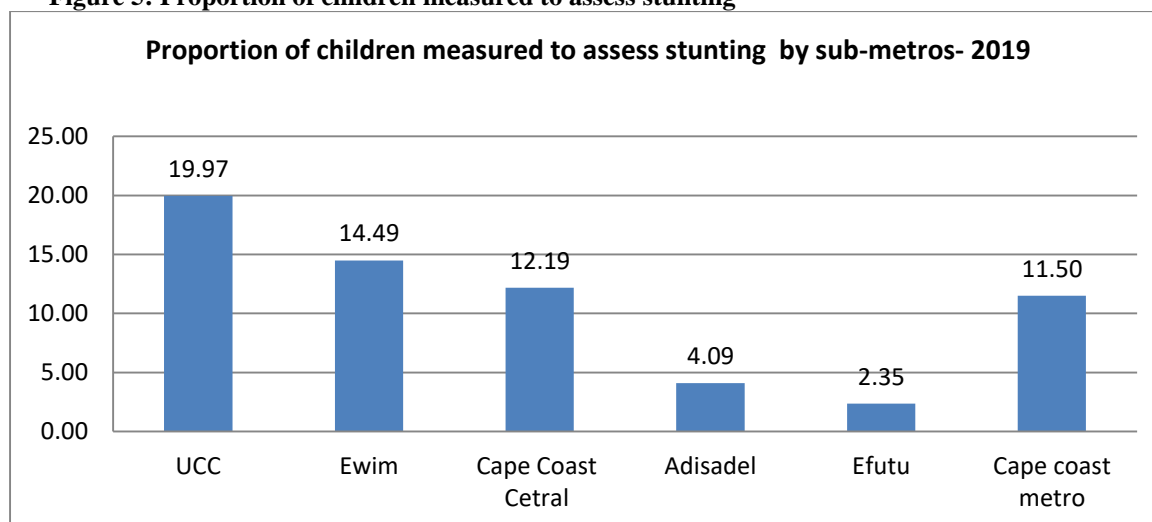


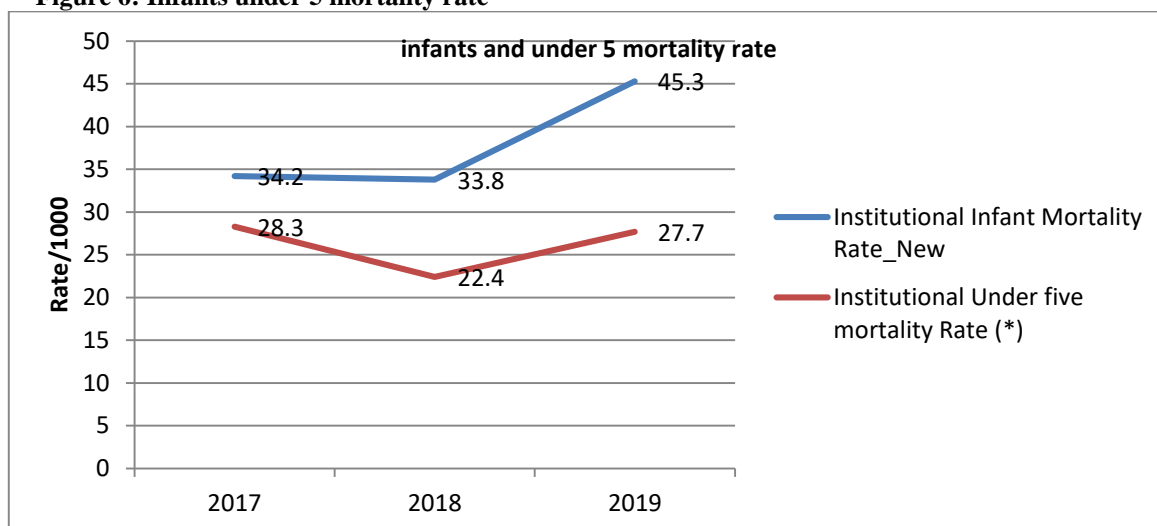
Table 23: Top Ten Morbidity

2018				2019			
S/N	Condition	Freq.	%	S/N	Condition	Freq.	%
1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	37279	11.2	1	Uncomplicated Malaria Tested Positive	41103	12.5
2	Uncomplicated Malaria Tested Positive	30385	9.1	2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	37632	11.4
3	Re-Attendances	26668	8.0	3	Acute Eye Infection	30330	9.2
4	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	20271	6.1	4	Hypertension	23869	7.2
5	Acute Eye Infection	18907	5.7	5	Diabetes Mellitus	14386	4.4
6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	16246	4.9	6	Anaemia	12562	3.8
7	Hypertension	15570	4.7	7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	12268	3.7
8	Anaemia	14945	4.5	8	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	12262	3.7
9	Diarrhoea Diseases	12855	3.9	9	Diarrhoea Diseases	9981	3.0
10	Skin Diseases	9493	2.8	10	Skin Diseases	8786	2.7

	2018	2019	2019 target
Proportion of facility deaths that are medically certified	87.5%	87.5%	80.0%
Incidence rate of diabetes (using OPD as proxy)	4.8	7.7	1-5
Incidence rate of Hypertension (using OPD as proxy)	8.5	12.8	5-10

Institutional all-cause mortality rate per 1000	38.1	43.3	18
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000	470.1	443	125
Institutional Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000	30.6	40	8
Still birth rate per 1000	22.5	26.2	12
Percentage of maternal deaths that are audited	93.5	100	100
Adolescent mortality rate per 10,000	11.6	8.44	1.8

Figure 6: Infants under 5 mortality rate



OBJECTIVE 3

Table 24: Enhance Efficiency in Governance and Management

	ACCUMULATED DEBT DRUG	ACCUMULATED DEBT NON-DRUG	TOTAL
EFUTU HEALTH CENTER	92,527.22	10,624.89	103,152.11
ADISADEL URBAN HEALTH CENTER	52,193.90	33,881.15	86,075.05
CAPE COAST AGED CLINIC	1,277.09	2,712.13	3,989.22
AYIFUA AGED	29,474.16	434.1	29,908.26
CAPE COAST RCH	-139.31	7,803.15	7,663.84
CHPS	106,713.34	13,175.14	119,888.48
Total	282,046.40	68,630.56	350,676.96

OBJECTIVE 4-Intensify Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV/AIDS and other STI, especially among the Vulnerable Groups.

Figure 7: Penta 3 coverage under 1

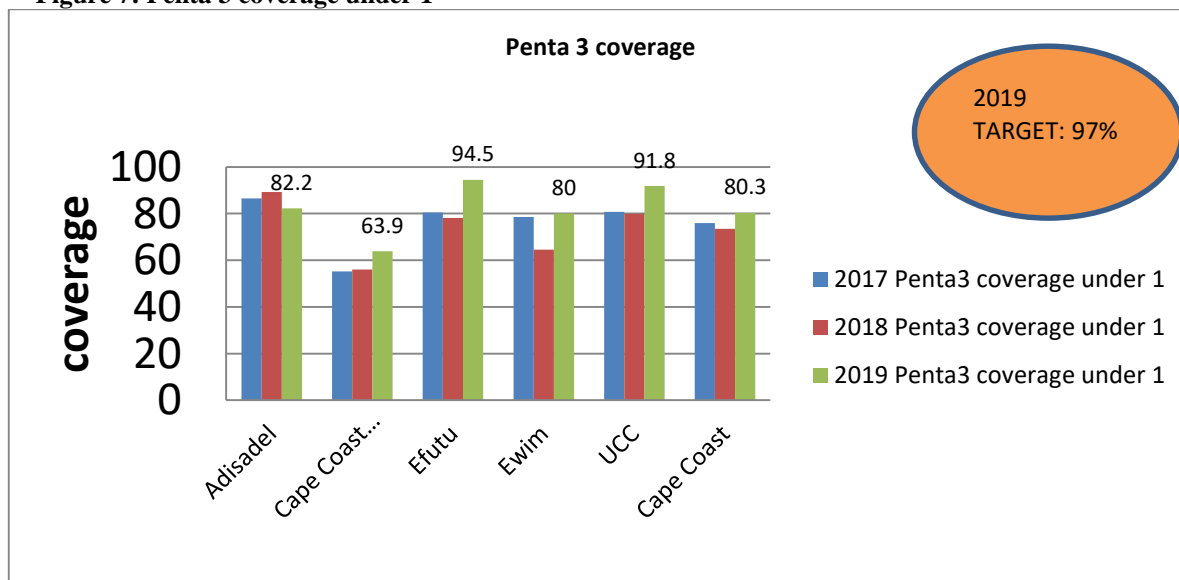


Figure 8: Measles-Rubella 2

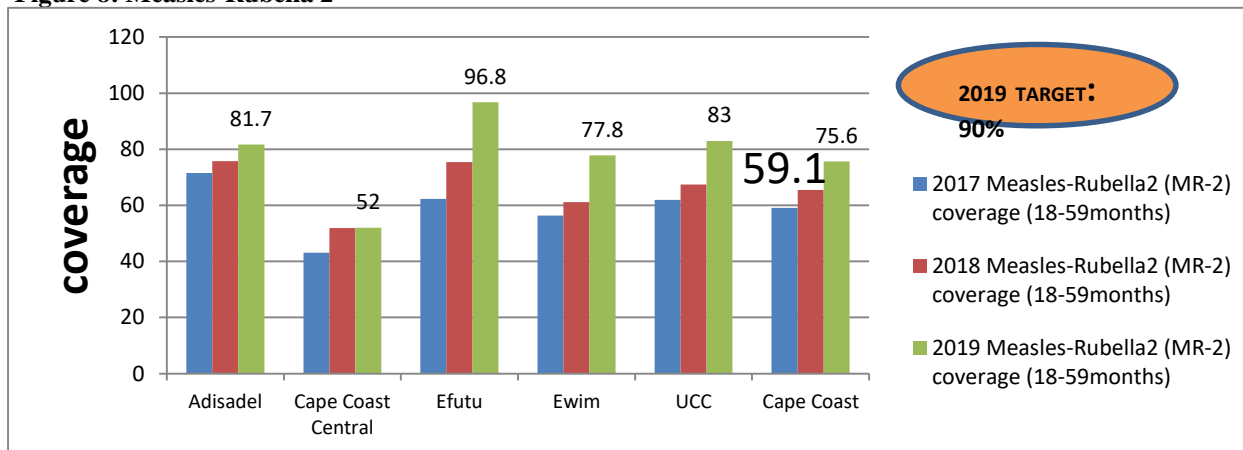


Figure 9: RTS, S coverage (May –Dec 2019)

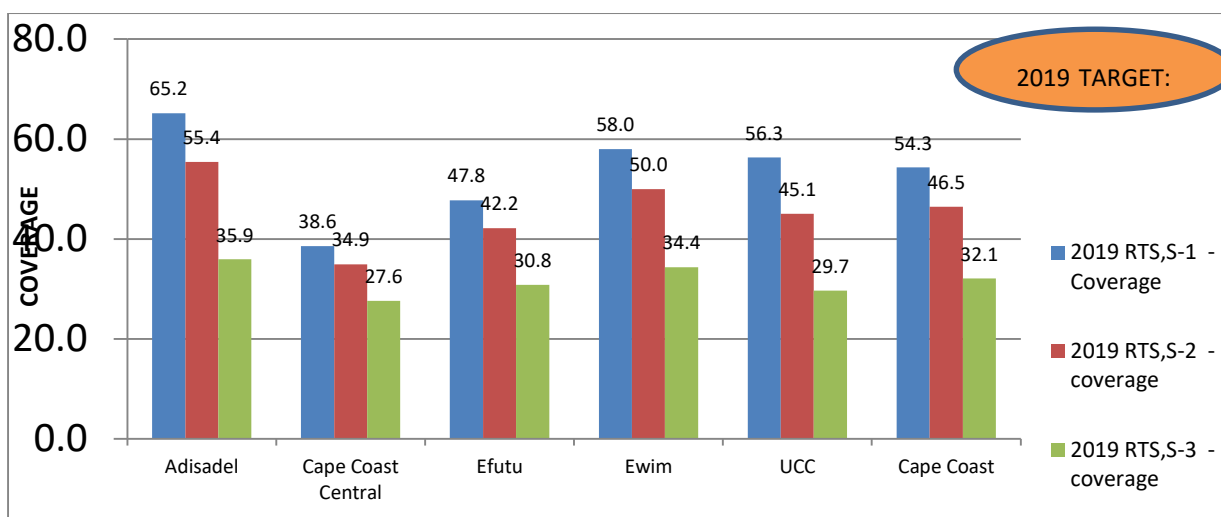


Table 25: Tuberculosis Cases

	2017	2018	2019
Cases	104	90	113
Cured	55	58	28
Completed treatment	43	25	19
Treatment failure	2	2	3
Death	4	4	4
TB Case notification rate	18.7	16.8	20.9
TB treatment success rate		101	89.4
Tuberculosis case fatality rate		4	4.4

Table 26: HIV-PMTCT

	2017	2018	2019
Tested- Males	2332	2954	4517
Tested- Females	2827	4429	7088
TOTAL TESTED	5159	7383	11605
Positives - Males	187	200	199
Positives - Females	364	406	438
TOTAL POSITIVES	551	606	637
On Treatment - Males	112	83	131
On Treatment - Females	182	214	310
TOTAL ON TREATMENT	294	297	441
Screened for TB	1078	3792	4402
Given TB care	294	297	441

Table 27: HIV -HTC

	2017	2018	2019
--	------	------	------

ANC Registrants	6033	5836	5577
Tested	5608	5624	5482
Positives	53	82	65
Retested @ 34 wks	446	889	1596
Positives @ 34 wks	40	2	11
TOTAL POSITIVES	93	84	76
On Treatment	67	113	55
Babies on ARVs	68	13	24
Screened for TB	2643	3262	3536
TB Positives	7	3	0
Treated for TB	7	3	0

Figure 10: OPD malaria cases

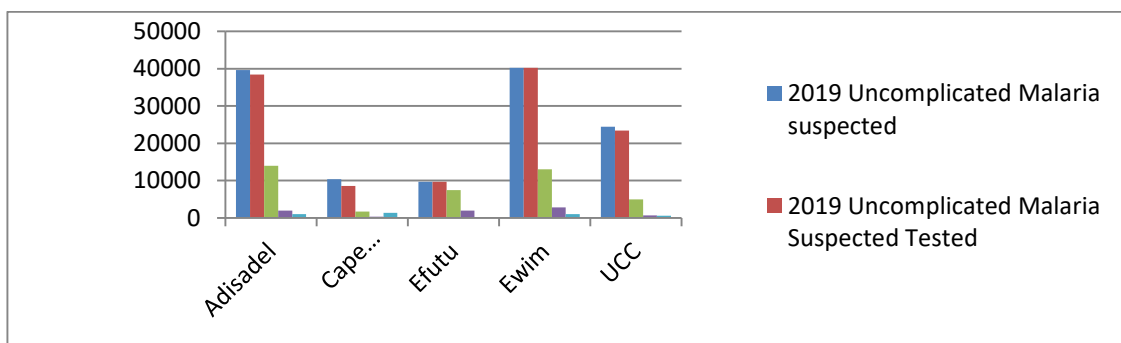


Figure 11: Malaria Cases tested before Treatment

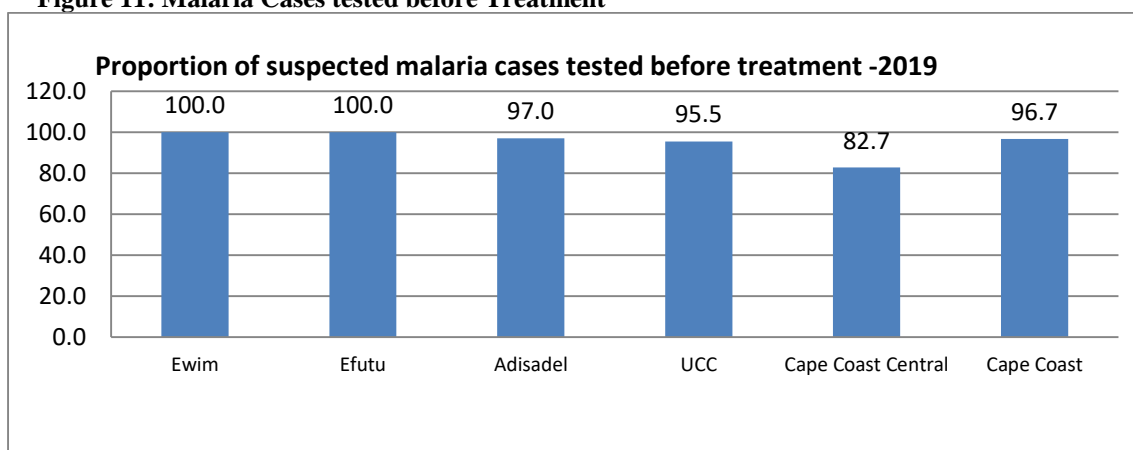
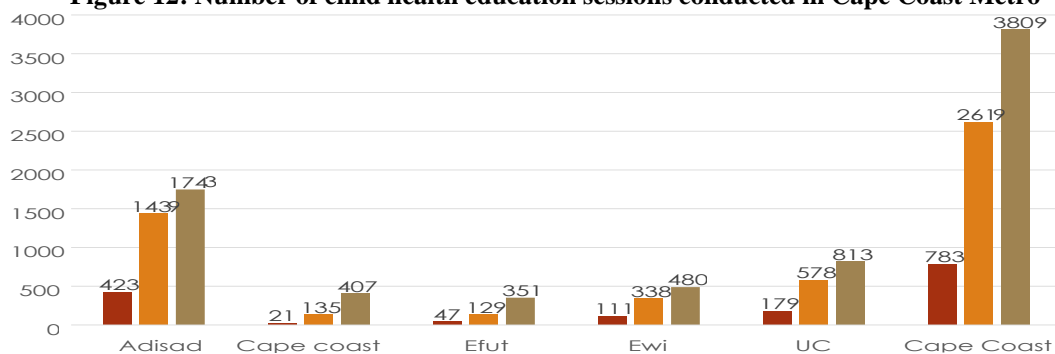


Figure 12: Number of child health education sessions conducted in Cape Coast Metro



Challenges

- Frequent change in leadership of Directorate
- Inadequate support for mental health from client relatives
- Data quality issues still a challenge
- Inadequate funds to implement planned activities
- Inadequate EPI logistics
- Inadequate registers
- Low TB case notification
- Inadequate logistics – weighing scales (salter and bathroom scales)
- High institutional neonatal death and still birth
- Inadequate SBCC materials
- Inadequate office equipment (computers, printers, toners, stationery)
- Non-availability of psychotropic medications
- Repeated Burglary in about 6 CHPS compounds
- Inadequate staff at the CHPS level
- Stock-out of most commodities as a result of the LMD
- Inadequate trained staff to deliver adolescent friendly health services
- Delay on auditing both maternal and perinatal deaths
- Increase in proportion of anaemia in pregnancy at 36 weeks of gestation

Key Achievements

FP Acceptor Rate in from 22.6 in 2017 to 42.8 in 2019

First PNC within 48 hours has increase from 32.0% in 2017 to 69.3% in 2019

Increase in PENTA 3 coverage from 73.5 in 2018 to 80.3 in 2019

MR-2 coverage has increased from 59.1 in 2018 to 75.6 in 2019

Significant reduction in percentage of children underweight from 7.9 in 2017 to 2.5 in 2019

Successful implementation of MVIP

About 90% of mental health clients have now been registered unto the NHIS with the help of the social welfare department and the NHIA.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Institutional Collaboration

The Metropolitan Department of Agriculture is in effective collaboration with Radio Central, (92.5fm) in the Cape Coast Metro for the dissemination of topical Agricultural information.

The radio station has been a critical tool for dissemination of agricultural technologies to our gallant farmers. This is to help augment the departments' vision of achieving food sufficiency and addressing AEA farmer ratio problems all year round. It's also an effective tool for E – agriculture. In the year 2019, the radio continued to discuss extensively on good agricultural practices in all staples, PFJ, PERD, several challenges of farmers and the criteria for selecting the farmer's days' awardees. It was also used as a means for soliciting for sponsors for the occasion. Farmers and individual households had the opportunity to phone in and share their views and challenges with resource persons.

Table 28: Approved Budget, Releases and Expenditure (Regional level)

Source	Component	Approved Budget (GH¢)			Releases (GH ¢)			Expenditure (GH¢)		
		2018	2019	% Change	2018	2019	% Change	2018	2019	% Change
DADs	GoG Funds	29,000	37,000	21.62%	18,745.01	5,814	-68.98%	18,745.01	5,814	-68.98%
	ABFA									
	Financial support from Assemblies									
	IGF									
	Donors (MAG)	53,590.00	134,014	60.01%	53,590.00	134,011	60.01%	53,590.00	134,011	60.01%
	Others									

Source: RAD, 2019

Table 29: Regional Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<i>Regions¹</i>										
M&E										
RMIS/SRID										
CROPS										
PPRSD										
WIAD										
EXT										
APD										

ENG										
VET										
Totals										
<i>Districts²</i>										
MIS/SRID	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	0.5	0.5	1
CROPS	3	11	3	4	3	4	1	0.36	1	1
PPRSD										
WIAD	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	0.4	1	1
EXT	9	21	9	18	5	9	1	0.85	0.5	0.5
APD	1	4	1	3	0	0	1	0.75	0	0
ENG	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
VET	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
Totals	20	50	19	33	17					

Source: RAD, 2019

Planting for Food and Job

The Department of Agriculture in the Cape Coast Metropolis registered Nine Hundred and Fifty (950) farmers (638 males, 312 female) in base year one that is, 2017 for maize and rice cultivation. However, only four Hundred and thirty – two (432) farmers (245 males, 187 female) actually participated in the program. Except for one male farmer who cultivated rice, all the others cropped maize. Total acreage cultivated was 616 acres. In 2018, 4,508 farmers (2,818 males, 1,690 female) were registered.

In 2018 the number of farmers that actually participated in the program was 1,883 (1,247 males, 636 female) and 8 second cycle institutions in the metropolis. as at the time of reporting, 1st quarter, 2019, One hundred and eighty-six (186) farmers (M – 137, F- 49) had registered to participate in the PFJ. The metro is anticipating to register more farmers with the onset of the major rainy season. In 2017 up to date, the total cost of inputs supplied to Two hundred and seventy-one (271) farmers was Twenty Thousand, Two Hundred and Eighty-Five Ghana Cedis. (GHC 20,285.00).

So far, 71.19% of the total inputs cost amounting fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-one Ghana Cedis (GHC14,441.00) had been recovered from the participating farmers. The total debt remaining as at the time of reporting was five thousand, eight hundred and forty four Ghana Cedis, (GHC5,844.00). As at the time of reporting, no recovery had been made.

In 2019, Nine Thousand, three hundred and thirty-five (9,335) farmers cultivating 672.24 hectares of land had been registered in the Cape Coast Metropolis. No sales were made in September, 2019. All inputs were exhausted.

Table 30: Showing Input Distribution to farmers

INPUTS/ITEM	INPUT TYPE	QUANTITY (BAGS)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
FERTILIZER	NPK	680	195	44	239
	UREA	170	30	15	45
SEED MAIZE	OPV	260	3,686	1,336	5,022
	HYBRID	80	1,814	731	2,545
VEGETABLES			50	41	91
FAW	AGOO, BYPEL & EMSTAR		896	497	1,393
TOTAL			6,671	2,664	9,335

Planting for Export and Rural Development

A total of 5,000 seedlings of coconut were raised under the 2019 PERD. 500 farmers were registered for the program. So far, all 5,000 seedlings had been distributed to 73 farmers (66males, 7 females). Registration of farmers for 2020 PERD is underway.

Table 31: PERD coconut distribution and beneficiary farmers

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
PERD	66	7	60			

Source: DAD, 2019

Collaboration with DP projects (GIZ, USAID, WFP, JICA ETC)

GIZ / MOAP

The Market Oriented Agriculture Programme (MOAP) which is funded by GIZ specializes in the promotion of the value chains for pineapple, citrus and vegetables in Ghana. Its objective is to improve the quality of agricultural production in the country. The project organizes capacity building training programmes for decision-makers, agricultural officers, producers. Citrus is an essential commodity in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

In the year under review, MOAP organized several trainings in the Department of Agriculture. Trainings was done on citrus and vegetables. Citrus production is of economic importance and many livelihoods depend on it. However, the citrus industry is faced with several challenges leading to some farmers felling their citrus trees for other crops like Cocoa, Rubber and Cassia. Most of these challenges are lack of knowledge in Good Agricultural Practices such as Soil Nutrient Management, Post-harvest losses, and Pest & Disease management and others. In view of this, citrus farmers had not been able to increase in production in order to meet the market demand of the main Citrus Processing Factory, Fruitland Ltd. More so, the Brix level of harvested orange and brix requirement of orange by citrus processing factory is untenable.

In a nutshell, the trainings aimed at educating farmers on the pest and disease control in citrus orchard (Citrus Black Spot disease and Fruit fly) by biological and chemical means to increase productivity and income level of citrus farmers. The Department had done several trainings on citrus however this training was geared towards the monetary benefits of citrus. Also to encourage farmers about the mass pest and disease control for the survival of the citrus industry in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

The Metro Agric. Department in collaboration with GIZ conducted the training. The trainings were held at Efutu Mampong and Efutu.

In the second quarter 2019, the Metro Agric. Department in collaboration with GIZ, organized GAPs training in citrus and vegetable production. The training was organized for farmers at Nkanfoa, Mpeasem, Dehia, Krofofrodo, Ankaful, Efutu, and Eyifua. Organic citrus Farmers at Jukwa Mbemu and Jukwa Nyankumasi were trained on pruning, farm sanitation, organic certification and harvesting. A total of two hundred and eighty-one farmers including two hundred and twenty-five males and fifty-six females

Table 32: Collaboration with DP projects

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
GAPs in citrus	20	12				Farmers who participated in the training are well abreast with the control measures and disease pest identification. The Department is looking forward to farmers adoption of control measures and mass control by farmers
GAPs in citrus	225	56				Farmers are now aware of the organic certification requirement and seek to produce to the standard
GAPs in vegetables	189	61				

On 20th May, 2019 a demonstration on control of nematodes in tomatoes using *Crotalaria Retusa* flowers commenced at the Krofofrodo in the Brimso Operational area. The demonstration was funded by the GIZ. The *Crotalaria Retusa* flowers were planted and ploughed into the field with the tomatoes seedlings. The demonstration has ended. A total of six farmers were involved. This comprises of 5 males and one female.

Food Safety

The department collaborated with the GIZ to organize training on food safety for the market women at Abura Market in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The training was held on 29th, May, 2019. In general, a total of fifty market persons were trained, this includes forty-seven (47) females and three (3) males.

Plant health clinics

During the second quarter of the year, Plant health clinics in Koforidua and Dehia revealed that most mangoes in the metropolis had the infestation cases of bacterial black spot disease (BBS), Anthracnose, fruit fly, powdery mildew and mealybugs attack. Also some oil palm

plantations visited had fungal attacks. Treatments were done to control it and it was successful. Farmers were appreciative of such interventions.

Plant health clinics at Efutu Mampong and Efutu continued every Tuesday and Thursday fortnightly during the 4th quarter, 2019. Messrs. Lawrence Kwarteng and Kobina Atta Mensah were the officers in charge of the Plant Clinic. The clinic addressed several issues concerning plant health and wellbeing. Treatments and control measures addressed diseased cases. All clinic sessions were successful. Farmers were appreciative of such interventions.

Capacity development training programmes

Table 33: In-service training for Officers

Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
		M	F
Training on green label by GIZ	1st quarter 2019	2	
Training on internal inspectors by GIZ	1st quarter 2019	1	1
Training of plant doctors by GIZ	1st quarter 2019	2	
Training on introduction to TEDMAG and Agric. Value chain by GIZ	1st quarter 2019	2	
Training on green label by GIZ	1st quarter 2019	2	
Training on introduction to TEDMAG and Agric. Value chain by GIZ	2 nd quarter 2019	1	1
Performance management training by GIZ under Metro Assembly	2 nd quarter, 2019	12	4
Workshop on database management	3 rd quarter, 2019	2	3
Workshop on monitoring and evaluation	3 rd quarter, 2019	1	1
training on integrated disease and pest management in citrus	3 rd quarter, 2019	3	2
Training on Integrated Pest management	3 rd quarter, 2019		1
TEDMAG training on Post- Harvest Handling	3 rd Quarter, 2019	1	1
Training on Food Commodity Price Data by Regional Agric. Department	3 rd Quarter, 2019		2
Training on data collection in the rice industry and on planting for food and jobs	3 rd Quarter, 2019		1
Training on post-harvest handling of orange and pineapple	4 th Quarter, 2019	1	1
Training on nursery management in Oil Palm	4 th Quarter, 2019		1

Crop and livestock production

Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

Firstly, January saw a weather which caused most plants to show signs of moisture stress. Due to this only few cropping activities were undertaken. More of the rural folks engaged in off-farm alternate livelihood activities including charcoal production. Few farmers cultivated vegetables using water obtained from dug out wells to water their crops. A number of vegetable farmers adopted the water conservation practice of mulching. This successfully checked to a reasonable degree, the amount of moisture loss through evaporation of water from the soil surface. Never the less, latter days of February to March, experienced some rains which relieved plants from moisture stress, all plants were doing well, most farmers prepared their fields awaiting planting, others also planted earlier.

Second quarter however, saw some rains with intermittent sunshine in April. Most farmers had planted their maize and had germinated, other farmers were also about to plant. Farmers with harvested grains had enough sunlight for drying of cereals and legumes for storage. May saw heavy rains with cold nights and sunny days, good rain distribution. This enhanced more cropping activities. Most farmers who did not want to plant were encouraged to plant. All fields were green with no moisture stress at all. However, the month of June saw less rainy days with low intensity but good rain distribution. All crops were doing well. In general, the major season rains were fairly good. Most maize fields that were planted early tasseled and others already formed cobs.

Moreso, third quarter witnessed some few showers and intermittent sunshine in July. Most farmers were preparing their fields for the minor season farming. Other old maize fields were also harvested. August also had some rains with cold nights which were much better than July. Cropping activities became vigorous in all communities. Most vegetable farmers commenced with their nursery fields. September rains were much better than the afore month. High rainfall amount with very good distribution and intensity. Most farmer fields were doing well with no moisture stress at all. Leafy vegetable farmers were in full operation; most fields did well without irrigation. The soil had enough moisture for easy harvesting of root and tuber crops.

Lastly, October in the fourth quarter experienced the highest amount of rainfall with good intensity and distribution combined with intermittent sunshine. Most farmers planted their maize and germinated, other farmers were also about to plant. Farmers with harvested grains also had enough sunlight for drying of cereals and legumes for storage. The quantum of rain out pour encouraged most farmer to plant though they were late. Due to the rains the weather was cold at night. Most farmers and households engaged themselves in vigorous cropping activities. All fields were green with no moisture stress at all. November on the other hand saw some drop in the rainfall pattern followed by drastic reduction in the rainfall amount experienced in December. Nevertheless, crops were doing well with no moisture stress at all.

Table 34: Regional Annual Average Rainfall Distribution

No	Region	2018		2019		Percentage Change (%)	
		Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
		-	45	1,903.40	95		

Source: RAD

External factors impacting on agriculture production

Flooding

Most farms in lowlands were displaced by flood due to the heavy rains received in October. Some farmers had to abandoned their farms due to incessant rains received.

Illegal Mining (sand &gold)

Sand winning is still on the increase. Arable farm lands are being destroyed as a result of this activity.

Bush Fire

The incidence of bush fire reduced partly because of farmers' education on bush fire prevention and control.

Alien Herdsmen Activities

Nomadic herdsman is not found in the Cape Coast Metropolis

Poor Road network

Poor road network is a pertinent issue that must be tackled. Roads leading to Efutu Mampong, Dehia, Akotokyir and Basakrom are so bad that lorry charges for carting goods from farm gates to the community is expensive. However, with the introduction of "Tricycle" in the communities, mobility has been made easy and affordable in recent times.

Price variation of inputs

Price increase of agricultural input is on the rise due to recent price hikes in fuel as well as the increase rate of foreign exchange in the commodity market and the rippling effects on all aspects of the economy. Traders travel in and out of the metropolis to Kumasi, Accra and Takoradi to transport agro inputs to the market.

Pest & diseases

Pest and diseases are pressings issues of agriculture and farmers as a whole. They keep occurring each cropping season, however, with frequent education of farmers on integrated pest management and chemical control methods outbreaks and total destroying of fields are not encountered.

Pest and Disease situation

Disease and pest situation is very essential and often given much attention during AEAs Farm and home visits and MAOs monitoring visits. In past times, diseases and pest situation were very debilitating, however with frequent visits to farmers and the presence of Plant Clinic recently in operation. Farmers were attended to whenever confronted with disease and pest challenges.

Table 35: Vaccination and Prophylactic Treatment of Animals

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2018	2019	(2018 vs. 2019)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	612000	157500	-454,500
	I-2			
	Gumboro	327100	263000	-64,100
	Fowl pox	197000	119000	-78,000
	Marek's disease			
Cattle	Anthrax			
	Blackleg			
	PPR			
	CBPP			
Sheep	PPR			
	Anthrax			
Goats	PPR	131	29	-102
	Anthrax			
Dogs	Rabies	788	723	65
Cats	Rabies	66	17	49
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis			

Analysis

During the second quarter, the clinic received some free vaccines from the Veterinary Service Directorate, Accra in the month of April so free vaccinations were carried out. A scout undertaken by the Veterinary department through the metropolis revealed that several reported cases of diseases and bites goes unreported to the clinic.

During the third quarter, they also embarked on a community based vaccination program at Pedu on 12th July, 2019.

Lastly, in the 4th quarter, the veterinary clinic undertook a number of vaccinations which contributed to the growth and development of poultry, canine and livestock in the Metropolis. During the month of December, some veterinary staff embarked on a mass vaccination program at Nkanfoa in the Cape Coast Metropolis. However, anti-rabies campaigns did not yield the expected results of compliance and vaccination by pet owners. During vaccination days, farmers were educated on the basics of poultry farming, vaccination schedules, good management practices and biosecurity measures.

Movement of animals

Table 36: Movement of animals

	FOR SLAUGHTER					FOR REARING					DESTINATION/ LOCATION
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Others	
ANNUAL 2019		40	20	2	Poultry 21000			5	13 24p iglets		Goats were moved from Ankaful to Assin Bosomtwe Pigs were moved from Cape Coast to Winneba
TOTALS' ANNUAL 2019		40	20	2	21000			5	37		

Analysis

These animals were moved from communities in the Cape Coast Metropolis to Accra during the quarter under review.

Table 37: Slaughter Analysis

YEARS	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others (specify)	Remarks
1 ST QUARTER	146	601	1,426			
2 ND QUARTER	146	444	1,388			
3 RD QUARTER	167	586	1,420			
4 TH QUARTER	123	522	838			
TOTAL ANNUAL QUARTERS 2019	582	2153	5,072			

The increase in demand for chevon as compared to beef and mutton is due to taste preference and also “chop bars” popular soup “Aponkye Nkakra”. Poor hygienic and unwholesome methods of meat preparation continue to remain a challenge at the slaughter slab.

Quantity of Certified Seeds Distributed

Indicate whether farmers received the certified seeds on time or not. How did these two scenarios contribute to increase/decrease in usage of certified seed? Estimate the % of certified seed used on farmland in 2018 compared to 2017. Show in your analysis a picture of one or two certified seeds (e.g. maize, rice etc.) that is patronized highly by farmers.

Number of Agro-input outlets in the region

Table 38: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the regions

Region	Number of registered input dealers		Number of unregistered input dealers		Total		Number of input outlets and sale points of which both registered and unregistered								Number of Districts Without Input outlet/sale points	
							Solely Crop input		Solely Livestock input		Solely Fisheries input		Mixed Input Outlet			
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019

Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Ideally the AEA ratio should be 1:500, however in highly dense agricultural operational areas in the metropolis the AEA to farmer ratio is 1:800. This affects technology dissemination. Most farmers are not given the attention they needed. During the third quarter of 2019, the metropolis took delivery of fifteen motorbikes (15) for use by technical officers. The release of motorbikes into the metropolis had also enhanced extension service delivery. Most farmers testified of their accessibility to AEAs in recent times and how their field problems were met without much difficulty. However, officers who attained their moto bicycles registered themselves. Later officers would be refunded their money, meanwhile, funds for moto bicycles had not been ascertained as at the time of the meeting. During the quarter under review, two (2) FBOs were reached at Efutu Mampong and Nsuekyir. Among some of the technologies disseminated are green label and improved livestock housing. This training would enable farmers to be more cautious with crop production with regards to chemical application and production techniques for a more improved yield and income.

Table 39: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		Target	2018	2019
Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			
	Fisheries			
	Crop	6		4
	Others			
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			
	Fisheries			
	Crop			1
Extension Agent-farmer ratio				1:800
Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male			
	Female			
Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery				2

6 Demonstrations were to be carried out however 4 had been carried out remaining 2 yet to be carried out.

Table 40: Farmer Based Organizations

Type of FBOs	2018		2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop			35	10
Livestock				40
Fisheries				

Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

In the year under review, farmers were reached with several technologies through trainings, group discussions and farm and home visits. Most farmers were reached more than once. Staple crop farmers, vegetable farmers and orchard fruit farmers were all reached with these technologies in all the communities of the Cape Coast Metropolis. Brief description of technologies demonstrated and the type of crops involved. Most farmers have stopped the haphazard way of planting and now practices row planting. Farmers now take precaution measures when spraying weedicides and pesticides.

Table 41: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female
		2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	
1	Safe handling of agro chemicals				231		82			
2	Pest/disease recognition prevention and control				206		103			
3	Introduction of improved crop varieties (maize)				224		141			
4	Post-harvest technology (use of super grain bag to store maize)				255		195			
5	Orchard management practices (pruning and nutrient management Fruit fly control practices)				230		82			
6	Sustainable land management techniques (crop rotation, mulching others)				192		78			
7	Good Agricultural Practices in vegetables, maize and root and tuber crops				200		125			
8	Fertilizer usage and application				208		96			
9	Row planting				259		122			
10	Plantain sucker multiplication				151		83			
	Total				2,156		1,107			

In the 3rd quarter 2019, one (1) training demonstration on storage of maize using the Super Grain Bag was conducted. The one-day training was conducted at Dehia and Akotoyir on 21st October, 2019. Officers involved includes the Regional Engineer, Metro. Crops Officer and the AEAs of the two operational areas.

The use of the Super Grain Bag was demonstrated to them and some bags were also given them free of charge for them to try their hands. The farmers were also trained on post-harvest effect and losses, proper ways of drying cereals for long storage. At the end, a total of fifty (50) farmers were trained. This includes eighteen (18) females and thirty-two (32) males.

Agricultural Extension Service Performance

The number of AEAs at post includes one (1) market enumerator. The number of AEAs had dwindled because officers who doubled as AEAs no longer doubled. Replacement of staff however with the recruitment of NABCO and YEA personnel has helped to improve the situation. It is worthy of note that most of the NABCO personnel did not pursue agriculture related programmes and as such did not have any knowledge in agriculture. Ample time is needed to upgrade their knowledge in agriculture extension delivery and this has stalled extension delivery to some extent.

Table 42: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2018			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	16	16		16	16	
Number of AEAs at post	10	2		7	2	9
% AEAs at post compared to required	62.5%	12.5%		50%	12.5%	
% of female AEAs at post		16.67%			20%	
Number of farmers	7,520	2,480		8,760	2,040	
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post	1:1000	1:1000		1:800	1:800	

Demonstrations conducted

Table 43: Number and types of demonstration conducted

Region	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total
					Male		Female		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	
Totals		2		Vegetable nursery demonstrations		24		16	40
		1		Cassava demonstration		35		10	45
		1		Demonstration on Fertilizer application in maize fields		20		5	25

Under the MAG activities, Demonstration on vegetable nursery management was conducted. The objectives of the activity were;

To demonstrate to farmers how to raise healthy seedlings for planting

To show farmers improved method of vegetable nursery production

The activity commenced on 23rd July, 2019 at the Mpeasem and 11th August at the Ekon communities. Demonstration at both communities ended on 11th August and 22nd September respectively.

Farmers were taught nursing with certified seeds, raising of beds, Manure application, burning of dried materials on beds, nursing seeds in drills and covering with dried palm fronds, Removal of palm fronds and covering with mosquito net, Hardening off and transplanting. They were allowed to practice each stage of the nursery for practical experience.

At the end of the demonstration, the seedlings were given to farmers to plant. This would enable them to know the difference of planting healthy seedlings and planting farmers' indigenous nursery seedlings. Female participation was crucial. At the end of the demonstration, 2 farmers (1male, 1 female) at the Mpeasem community adopted the nursery technology and are using it. The cassava demonstration took place at the Efutu Mampong community in July, 2019 with the cocoa and citrus farmer group. The demonstration is on-going.

The fertilizer application demonstration was also done at Efutu with farmers in October, 2019. Farmers had the opportunity to practice the types of fertilizer application using broadcasting and side placement methods.

Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table 44: Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
	Introduction of Improved varieties.	Introduction of Improved varieties.		45		40
	Use of Certified seeds to produce	Use of Certified seeds to produce		105		98
	Row Planting	Row planting		58		50
	Vegetable nursery management	Vegetable nursery management		28		15
	Improved housing, slated floors and runways	Improved housing, slated floors and runways	30	30	20	8
	Use of IMO technology in pig production	Use of IMO technology in pig production	2	5	1	3
	Use of agro product in feeding animals	Use of agro product in feeding animals	16	28	3	16

Adoption of some technology by farmers was low because most farmers complains of resources in the implementation of technology. Since most of the times, the indigenous methods do not involve much money to undertake.

Table 45: Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

RELC		2018		2019		% Change
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of participants	Researchers			Nil	<i>nil</i>	
	Farmers			20	4	
	Processors				2	
	Input dealers				<i>nil</i>	
	Technical staff			20	4	

Extension home and farm visit

During the quarter under review, AEAs, MAOs, MDA undertook several visits to farmer's field and homes (communities) to educate farmers on Good agricultural practices in major staples, tree crops, livestock, processing and others.

Table 46: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.

Region	Total number of farmers visited	2018		Total number of farmers visited	2019	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
	16,880	12,488	4,392	17,880	10697	7183

Analysis

On the average, 4,470 farmers were visited every quarter within the year. Some farmers were reached with extension delivery more than ten times. Most technologies dissemination were

done through farm and home visits. During farm and home visits AEsAs and MAOs meet farmers one on one to discuss problems on the field. However, some farmers are also visited at home or wherever it deems fit for them. Cross cutting issues such as child labour, HIV, Malaria, family planning etc were all addressed

Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

Table 47: Improved Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
	Maize	1.9	5,832.75	11,082.22
	Cassava	19.1	4,455.3	85,096.23
	Plantain	10.2	562	5,732.4
	Sweet potato	18.8	451	8,478.8
	Citrus	38.5	10,448	402,248

Major Crop performance (PFJ)

Table 48: Improved Major Crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	2.2	672.24	1,478.92

No yield studies were carried out. These figures are estimates based on the rainfall amount received, fertilizer use and maize variety at the time of planting. The year experience quite a good amount of rainfall with good distribution. The fertilizer subsidies also encouraged most farmers to use fertilizer for their maize. The Abontem and Obaatanpa varieties were also high yield therefore the estimate for the yield. The rainfall received in October, encouraged most farmers and households to participate in Minor season maize production.

Table 49:PFJ recovery (Fertilizer and seed - 2017)

Region	Total cost of input (GHc)	Amount Recovered (GHc)	Balance (GHc)	Recovery %
Cape Coast	20,285.00	14,441.00	5,844.00	71.1

Analysis

As at the time of reporting, no funds were recovered in the year 2019. Letters were given to AEsAs to be given to debtors. However, response were futile.

Table 50:PFJ recovery (Seed - 2018)

Region	Total cost of input (Ghc)	Amount Recovered (Ghc)	Balance (Ghc)	Recovery %

Agricultural Mechanisation

Table 51: Availability of Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator		2018		2019	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Number of functional agricultural mechanisation service centres	New		Nil	Nil	Nil
	Existing		Nil	Nil	Nil
			Nil	Nil	Nil
	Number of farmers having access to mechanised services	M	Nil	Nil	Nil
F		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Area ploughed		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total number of trainees in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained		Nil	Nil	Nil

Livestock Production

Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Describe technologies you have demonstrated to farmers to enhance their production.

Indicate in your analysis with pictures (before and after) how farmers' access to improved technology has improved animal production.

Table 52: Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Livestock technologies demonstrated	Males	Females
Animal nutrition	264	220
Rabbit, grasscutter production	79	12
Improved housing	364	275
Pest and disease recognition and control in small ruminants	166	52
Vaccination	118	92
Record keeping	114	75
Water use	111	24
Bee keeping	20	5
Climate change	30	21
Zoo hygiene	10	2
	1,276	778

Livestock training days and field days

The second activity was to train fifty (50) livestock farmers on feed formulation in three communities in three operational areas in the Cape Coast Metropolis. One training session was organized on the 6th August, 2019 at Ankaful and the other was organized on the 27th August, 2019 at Mpeasem.

The Objectives of the training was to assist farmers understand

The ingredients required to make up a balanced feed.

The right proportions of each ingredient to make up a complete feed.

The importance of weighing scale in feed formulation.

How feed formulation influence cost of production.

The farmers were trained by demonstration using samples of the various feed ingredients required to make up a balanced feed.

At the end of the training, a total of Forty-five (45) participants were trained on feed formulation at Ankaful and Mpeasem operational areas. This includes thirty- nine (39) Males and six (6) Females.

Table 53: Livestock credit-in-kind programme

No.	Region	2016								2019							
		No. of Beneficiary Farmers			No. of Ani. Received			No. of Ani. Reco v.	No. of Beneficiary Farmers			No. of Ani. Given			No. of Ani. Reco v.	No. of Ani. Remained	
		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.			
1		2	0	2	2	7	9	nil								No recoveries made yet	
2		2	2	4	4	20	24	nil								Animals lost through death	

MAD 2019

Benjamin Agbenyeku was given five pigs following a swine flu outbreak that wiped out his stock. The sty was disinfected and the office is still monitoring his progress. No recovery made yet. James Gariba was also supplied with 4 pigs in 2016 with no recoveries made.

Six farmers were supplied with goats (1 ram and 4 ewes each) in 2015 under WAAPP 2A. Farmers complained of the animals being emaciated and were eventually lost through death, hence no recoveries were made.

Any other relevant information

Benjamin Agbenyeku is a pig farmer at Abease, Cape Coast. He lost all his pig stock following an African swine fever outbreak. He became very sad and even thought of abandoning his farming business. The sty was disinfected with the help of the Livestock officer and the Veterinary Officer was trained to undertake Bio-security measures and good sanitary practices on his farm to avoid future occurrences, of such menace. The Metropolitan Livestock officer registered him under the Pigs in Kind Scheme. He was given five pigs (4 females and 1 male) to start all over again. As a result of this, he improved his housing unit and employed Bio-security measures on his farm. The pigs are doing very well and his sty has become a demonstration site for all the pig farmers living around his community. The office is still monitoring his progress.

Sustainable Management of Land and Environment

Enhanced Land and Environment Management

Climate change awareness and sensitization

We expect you to tell us in your analysis, which of the changes in weather patterns (e.g. flooding, drought, erratic rainfall, drying up water bodies, etc.) have affected crops and livestock production and its effect on food security in your jurisdiction. Indicate the mitigation or adaptation measures that you have undertaken. Mention the immediate, intermediate, and ultimate outcomes of your interventions.

Table 54: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
*Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-forestation, etc.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	nil
Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings	5	70	22	92
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions	4	35	8	43
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	10	216	51	267
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	2	30	5	35
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion	10	162	32	
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	4	253	80	
Others ...				
TOTAL				

LOCAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (LED)

MAG ACTIVITIES UNDER WIAD SUBSECTOR

Demonstration on Orange Flesh Sweet Potato

Sensitization and demonstration programs on the utilization of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) were organized in four communities in the Metropolis. Beneficiary communities were: Ankaful, Mpeasem, Koforidua and Mampong- Efutu.

Objectives of the program were to:

Increase the knowledge of participants on the nutritional and health benefits of OFSP, especially for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children from 6 months to 5years.

Demonstrate to participants on how to utilize OFSP (both roots and leaves) in their local recipes/dishes.

Encourage participants to cultivate and consume OFSP with their households for improved nutrition.

The recipes demonstrated were: Mpotompoto, palaver sauce with ampesi, pudding, light soup, fried roots and leaf drink.

A total of seventy- eight (78) people comprising of seventy – five (75) females and three (3) males were reached.

Packaging and Labeling Training

Training programs were organized for two processing groups on two separate occasions on packaging and labeling. The groups were: Mawunyo gari processors at Duakor and Dzi Ngo Pa palm oil processors at Koforidua. Some individual gari and palm oil processors also participated.

The training aimed at:

Raising the awareness of local processors on the need to add value to their products by packaging and labeling.

Demonstrating to them simple ways they can package and label their products to attract good market which ultimately increase their incomes.

In the end, a total of forty- four (44) processors made up of thirty – two (32) females and twelve (12) males benefitted.

Training On Liquid Soap and Parazone Preparation

A training was organized in collaboration with some students from the university of Cape Coast for the youth of Duakor; a fishing community in Cape Coast. The training was on the preparation of liquid soap and parazone. Beneficiaries of the training were also taken through how to package and label the products.

Objective of the training was to help participants develop entrepreneurial skill as an alternative livelihood activity to undertake during off fish seasons.

At the end of the training, the prepared products (liquid soap and parazone) were left with the beneficiaries to sell and use the proceeds as seed money for the business.

A total of twenty- two (22) people were reached which included five (5) males and seventeen (17) females.

2019 FARMERS’ AND FISHERS’ DAY CELEBRATION

The 2019 Farmers’ and Fishers’ day was held on Friday, 6th December, 2019, at the Ekon School Park in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The theme for the occasion was; “Enhancing small scale agriculture towards Agribusiness Development”. Mr. Kobina Ansaba was awarded the Overall Best Metropolitan Farmer. All the 12 gallant farmers were given various awards such as Tricycle, Motor bicycles, Bicycle, Gas Cookers, Gas Cylinders, Table Top refrigerator, Wheel Barrow, Knapsack Sprayer, cutlasses, Agro chemical among others. During the occasion, the MCE entreated all farmers to take farming as a business not a pleasure. He also emphasized the government’s flagship programmes and encouraged farmers to participate massively in it.

Table 55: Challenges and Recommendations

No	Challenge	Recommendation
1.	No release of funds by the Metro Assembly to carry out planned activities.	Funding for agricultural activities from the composite budget should be released to the department.
2.	Late transfer of MAG funds into DDA’s Account as a result of difficulties at the management	Management should be well sensitized on MAG and agricultural activities
3.	Excessive delays in non – payment of T&T makes the free movement of field staff for farm visits and supervision more challenging.	Timely release of funds for T & T to be paid on time.
4.	Estate developers taking over arable lands in the Metropolis.	Assembly must enforce bye – laws governing land usage.

GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE

These are the break-downs:

Table 56: Safety Education programme

S/NO	DATE	PLACE OF INCIDENT	NATURE OF INCIDENT
	30/10/19	Behind Nat Hall	Flood
	02/11/19	Atta Mills Road	Vehicular (accident)
	05/11/19	Siwdu Compound	House Fire
	02/12/19	Siwdu Fitting shop	Refuse Dump
	09/12/19	Ridge Royal Hotel	Commercial Fire (involving Gas)
	22/12/19	Ashanti Road	Refuse Dump
	24/12/19	Ntotow	House Fire
	24/12/19	Ewim Hosiptal	False alarm
	25/12/19	CCMA New Block	Vehicular Fire
	29/12/19	Kotokoraba New Road	Refuse Dump

The Safety Department did Safety Education programme towards the Christmas season.

These are the break- downs:

FIRE SAFETY ACTIVITIES:

Table 57: Fire Safety Education

N o	DATE	PLACE/INSTITUTION	TOPIC TREATED	RESOURCE PERSON	REMARKS
1.	23/12/19	Kotokoraba Elmina Lorry Station	Vehicular Fires and Car accident	StnoI Sarfo and StnoI Ankai-Tailor	Drivers showed interest in the topic
2.	24/12/19	Kotokoraba market	Domestic Fires	StnoI Sarfo and StnoI Ankai-Tailor	Market women participated
3.	24/12/19	Anaafo Market	Domestic Fires	StnoI Sarfo and StnoI Ankai-Tailor	They contributed and said the program should be done more often
4.	24/12/19	Abrofo Mpoano	Domestic /Flammable liquid Fires	StnoI Sarfo and StnoI Ankai-Tailor	The fisher folks liked the topic being treated and found it educative

CONCLUSION

We are pleading with CCMA to consider building a Fire Station because where we are currently causes a lot of inconveniences for our operations. .

We edge the Assembly to help the Fire station with stationaries to enhance our administrative activities and also assist us with fuel for our Fire tender on regular basis.

SOCIAL WELFARE UNIT

2019 Activities undertaken

Child rights, protection & promotion (CRPP) programmes

A total of Two Hundred and Eighty Two (282) Cases out of the Three Hundred and Eight (308) Successfully Resolved.

Male Reported Cases 78 & Females were 230

One Hundred and Forty (140) of the cases were Child Maintenance Cases.

One Hundred and Twelve (112) were Child Custody & Access Cases.

Family Reconciliation Cases Resolved were Fifty Six (56).

Others included General Advice on Child & Family Welfare issues.

Fifty Seven (57) Community Sensitisations on Child Protection and Family Welfare were also undertaken.

JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

JUVENILE COURT

Twelve (12) Juvenile Cases were tried at the Court on charges of Stealing and other Crimes. Social Enquiry Report, Some of the Offenders were sentenced to the Juvenile Correctional Centre.

FAMILY TRIBUNAL CASES

One Hundred and Thirty Five (135) Resolved in respect of Children Maintenance (108), Custody (21) and Six (6) Paternity Cases.

Social Enquiries and Reporting (SERs) were Seventy Two (72), out of which Forty Five (45) were Conducted for the Courts and Twenty Seven (27) were on Department's Caseworks (Non – courts Issues).

Twelve (12) SERs were discontinued.

Eighty Six (86) Field Trips, Visits and Monitoring were embarked upon, including those for Family Tracing and conduct of SERs

COMMUNITY CARE

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

The Department continues to counsel and sensitise Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) on the need for engagement in Vocational Training and any other Income Generating Activities.

Seventy-Eight (78) PWDs were registered made up of Thirty-Eight (38) Males and Forty (40) Females.

A total of Eight Two (82) Indigents Identified, Assessed, Recommended, Endorsed and Referred to NHIA for Free Registration or Cards Renewal.

Thirty Six (36) Males and Forty Six (46) Females.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs) CONTD

One Hundred and Three Hundred and Eight (308) PWDs Benefitted from the Disability Common Fund (DCF)

121 Males & 187 Females

Beneficiaries received a total sum of about Two Hundred and Forty Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHc 240,000.00) either in Cash or Working Tools.

Support items included Freezers, Shop Containers, Fufu Grinding Machine, Industrial and Electric Sewing Machines, Bakery Tools, Knitting Machines, Hair Dryer, Rabbit Cage, Payments of Medical & Educational Bills, etc.

LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP) PROGRAMME

Six (6) LEAP Cycles Payments Exercises were undertaken during the Fourth (4th) Quarter in respect of 58TH , 59TH , 60TH , 61ST , 62ND & 63RD; covering the period from November, 2018 to October, 2019.

Total of Three Hundred and Fifty One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 351,888.00) was released by LEAP Management Secretariat (LMS) for Seven Hundred and Fifty Five (755) Households from Thirty Five (35) Communities.

Three Hundred and Thirteen (313) LEAP Households Beneficiaries / Members (128 Males & 185 Females) were also recommended and endorsed by the Department for Free NHIS Cards Registration and /or Renewals.

Public Education and Communities Sensitizations Programs on LEAP Undertaken (Beneficiaries' Forum).

Community Focal Persons (CFPs) / CLICs are also being monitored.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Facilitated the Registration and Renewals of Fifty-Two (52) NGOs' Certificates / License to Operate.

40 Certificates Renewal

12 Newly Registered

CHALLENGES

Inadequate Logistics

Delays in Release of Funds for Programmes Implementation (Apart from LEAP Operations)

Inaccessibility to some Communities due to Bad Road.

Inadequate co-operation and support from some Parents / Guardians / Caregivers

RECOMMENDATIONS

Need for Timely Release of Funds and other Logistics for Planned Programmes Implementation.

Need for Effective Co-operation, Collaboration and Support from and between Duty Bearers.

Strengthening of Institutional Structures for effective monitoring.

Table 58: Justice Administration (Juvenile Court)

OFFENCES	BF		New		Ages		No. disposed off but not tried		No. disposed off after trial		Absconded		Pending		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	10-13	14-17	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stealing						2			1				1		1	
Other offences																
TOTALS						2			1				1		1	

Socio-economic background: Occupation of parents of juvenile; ethnic origin; are parents of juvenile together, separated, divorced? any other? Describe the circumstances of the child to show whether he is of poor socio-economic background, moderate or high.

Two boys were brought before the Juvenile court during this quarter for the offence of stealing.

One had already been committed to the correction centre but new charges were brought against him thus he was recalled. The other juvenile is a first time offender. The court has tasked the

department to prepare an SER to determine which social issues influenced his decision to be in conflict with the law and the possible treatment to mitigate future risks.

Table 59: Type of Offences and Method of Treatment

OFFENCES	METHOD OF TREATMENT												Totals			
	Probation		Super vision		Voluntary supervision		Licensee /Signed bonds		Committed to Junior Correctional institution		Committed to senior Correctional institution					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Stealing	1						1								2	
TOTALS	1														2	

FAMILY TRIBUNALS

ACTIVITIES	BF		NEW		AGES						CASES DISPOSED OFF		CASES WITHD RAWN		CASES PENDIN G		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	0-5		6-11		12-17		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F	M	F								
CHILD MAINTENANCE				23								19				4		4
CHILD CUSTODY			9								7						2	
PATERNITY			4								4							
OTHERS																		
TOTALS			13	23							11	19			4	2	4	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND- Type of work parents are doing, home conditions, estimated income level; describe the circumstances of the child to show whether he is of poor socio-economic background, moderate or high.

The children are generally from very poor socio-economic backgrounds. The parents are fisher folks, masons, petty traders and taxi drivers. The socio-economic income level is usually very low. Cases regarding maintenance and custody usually originate predominately from the fishing communities which are the poverty stricken areas in Cape Coast. Only a few of the cases were brought to the attention of the court by middle income earners.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION-which community is the case coming from?

Fishing communities such as Idan, Amissakyir and more have predominant issues of child neglect

ETHNIC ORIGIN-What is the ethnic origin of the client?

Most clients are fanti's

Table 60:Social Enquiry Reports

TYPE OF COURT	BF	NEW CASES	NO. OF REPORTS WRITTEN	DISCONTINUED	PENDING
JUVENILE COURT		2	1	1	1
FAMILY TRIBUNAL		7	6		1
CASE WORK DEPARTMENT		33	18	7	8
TOTALS		42	25	8	10

Type of cases reports were written on

The reports were written on child custody cases. Two reports were written on juveniles while sis were written on family tribunal custody cases. Eighteen reports were also written on custody cases that came before the departments.

CHILD RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION

Table 61: Social Work with Families

ACTIVITIES	BF		New		Age			Cases disposed off		Referred to Family tribunal		Cases withdrawn		Cases pending		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	0-5	6-11	12-17	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CHILD MAINTENANCE	10		2	29										12	29		41
CHILD CUSTODY	10		15	10										5	5		25
FAMILY RECONC.	1	5	2	9												7	14
CHILD NEGLECT																	
ABANDONMENT																	
PATERNITY			1	1												1	1
TOTALS	11	17	20	49										17	34	8	81

The Department handled a total of eight (8) cases brought by males and eight- one (81) cases by females. Forty-one (41) of the cases were maintenance cases while, twenty-five (25) were custody cases. The department also reconciled fourteen (14) families. The department also tasked a family to take proper care of their children (boy and girl).

Table 62: Day care centres

No. of registered centres	No. of renewed centres	No. of newly registered centres in the quarter/year	No. of children in centres		No. of trained caregiv	No. of untrained Caregivers	No. of caregivers trained in the quarter /year	Category of day care centre		
			SEX					A	B	C
			M	F						
	13	1	18	1				1	3	5
			23	8				0	7	0
				8						
				2						

Ninety (97) day care centres renewed their certificate during the year. Three new day care centre were registered. A total of three thousand seven hundred and five (3,705) children are studying in these centres, of which one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three (1823) are males and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (1882) are females.

Community Care

Table 63: Registration of Persons with Disability

AGE	Difficulty seeing		Difficulty speaking/hearing		Difficulty Moving		Unusual/strange behavior		Epilepsy/Mental health		Absence of feeling		Learning disability		Others-multiple		Total no. registered		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-6			1										1		2	1			4	1
7-13			2	1	2	3									1				4	4
19-25					1				2	5					2	2			5	7
26-32			1	1	5	3			5	2									11	6
33-39			1																1	
40-46		2				6			1	2									1	10
47-53									2	5									2	5
54-65	4	4			2	3			2										8	7
65+	2																		2	
TOTALS																			38	40

Table 64; Assistance to PWDs

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES		CASH RECEIVED (DACF 3%)		CASH ASSISTANCE FROM (PHILANTHROPISTS/NGOS)		NO. APRENTICED AND ASSISTED		NO. ASSISTED WITH MOBILE DEVICES	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
121	223	240,000.00		nil	nil	nil	nil		

A total of two hundred and twenty-three Beneficiaries received a sum of Two hundred and forty thousand GHc 240,000.00.

Table 65:Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)

No. of NGO's with Renewed certificates	No. of newly registered NGO's in the quarter/year
37	12

Thirty-seven (37) NGO's renewed their certificate while twelve (12) new NGO's registered with the Department

Child Protection

Officers from the Department visited, thirty communities where child protection programs had already taken place. The community members present were sensitized on topical issues such as, child rights and responsibilities, child labour, adolescent reproductive health, and more.

NADMO

Workshops, programmes and projects

Felling of tree

There was no tree felling exercise during the year under review.

Monitoring

The office embarked on monitoring exercise at disaster scenes within the Metropolis throughout the year. Again, during the 1st quarter, the office embarked on monitoring exercise to identify place or communities that need desilting in the gutters or storm drains and or clean up exercise to prevent flood disaster during the raining season. During the 2nd quarter, the office again embarked on monitoring exercise at Abura – Tankorom Nkanfoa and Amamoma with the Environmental Health Officer of Cape Coast Metropolis. This exercise was to check the sanitation situation in these areas and the way forward with the help of the assembly.

Educational sensitization.

Educational sensitization on fire disaster and its prevention, flood and environmental sanitation was carried out in the communities and some schools within the metropolis.

Disaster Volunteer Group

The office formed new DVGs during the third quarter.

Disasters Recorded

Eleven (11) disasters were recorded comprising four (4) rainstorm one (2) flooding, three (3) domestic fire disaster, one (1) collapsed building and one (1) gory accident at Abakam. Details can be found on the Appendix one.

Relief

No relief items were received in the course of the quarter.

Collaboration/support (with) from stakeholders

There was support from the Metropolitan Assembly, the Metro Ghana National Fire Service and the Regional Secretariat during the quarter.

Challenges

No vehicle for office use

Lack of fund to rehabilitate the Agric office and EWS WEBOC Center for use

Lack of remuneration for the members of the DVG's

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

Activities Implemented include:

Premises inspection and Health education

The common nuisances detected were open defecation, littering and crude dumping.

Significant number of houses also lacked toilet facilities. Continuous health education and promotion programs were implemented. Disinfection and disinfestation activities were implemented throughout the Metropolis.

These activities were conducted in collaboration with stakeholders, namely Ghana Health Service, USAID through Global Communities, Ghana Red Cross Society and UCC.

Monthly clean-up exercises in the communities

Four clean up exercises were organized during the period under review.

Hygienic disposal of the dead

During the period under review, though a number of pauper cases have been recorded none has been buried.

Medical Screening of Food Vendors

Five hundred and seventeen (517) food vendors were screened and certified. This generated an amount of Two Thousand Five Hundred Ghana (GH¢2,500.00) Cedis in revenue.

Cholera cases

No case of cholera was recorded during the period under review. The Assembly continued with its proactive measures of disinfection and disinfestation across the Metropolis, the distribution of aquatabs for emergency water treatment, health education and promotion activities in collaboration with USAID through Global Communities. The following areas were covered under the exercise:

Number of Public Latrines	- 72
Number of Drains	- 132
Number of Communal Containers	- 45
Number of Public Baths	- 11
Number of Crude Dump Sites	- 82
Number of Posters	- 146
Number of Markets	- 8
Number of Stations	- 1
Number of Slaughter Slab	- 1

Student Attachment Program

Medical students in the final year from University of Cape Coast were taken through public health education where a number of Chop Bars, Restaurants, Slaughter Slab and Markets were inspected.

Pest and Vector Control

Zoomlion has also been conducted a number of spraying exercises as part of their contract on Malaria control.

Clean up exercise

During the period under review, two (2) clean up exercises were organized comprising one (1) Operation clean your office, one (1) general clean up.

Law Enforcement

In order to ensure law and order on sanitation notices were served. Below is the breakdown:

No. of abatement notices served	- 5,201
No. of notices compiled	- 5,000
No. of cases sent to court	- nil
No. of cases fined	- 58

Premises inspections conducted

Total number of premises inspected =	15,344
Number with latrines =	4,592
Number without latrines =	2,975
Number with sanitary refuse containers =	5,828
Number with insanitary refuse containers =	1,739
Number with safe water =	6,340
Number with unsafe water =	336
Number with sanitary waste water disposal =	4,644
Number with insanitary waste water disposal =	2,923

Food premises inspection =	249
Hotels/ guest houses inspected =	39
Number of abatement notices served =	307

Number complied with = 179
Number not complied with = 127
Number of schools inspected = 20
Number of complaints received = 9
Number successfully resolved = 4
Number yet to be resolved = 2
Number pending = 3
Number of markets inspected = 2

Maintenance of the final disposal site

Maintenance of the final disposal site was done twice over the period

Noise pollution control

During the period under review, the Assembly held meeting with stake holders on noise pollution in the metropolis. Enforcement of same has therefore started. Some equipment were seized for noise making abate the noise making that was taking place.

Deployment of containers at vantage points in the Central Business District

The assembly has deployed a number of containers in the central business district to stop littering. Following this, a task force has been patrolling the metropolis to apprehend those breaking the laws on clean environment.

Health education and promotion activities

The Assembly engaged in a lot of environmental sanitation programs on air, community level among others. This led to deepened collaboration with stakeholders such as the University of Cape Coast estate department, the chemistry department and some NGOs such USAI

Participated in the maiden world food safety day with Food and Drugs Authority

The office collaborated with the FDA to mark the maiden World Food Safety Day with visit to all the markets in the Metropolis

ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Institution of taskforce activities

Number of people arrested = 19

Number who paid fine = 14

Number arrested on swoop = 24

Number given communal work = 4

Destruction of unapproved slaughter site

An unapproved slaughter site was raided by the Assembly's taskforce team and a number of items were seized though the culprits managed to escape.

MEAT HYGIENE

Construction of slaughterhouse

The construction of the slaughterhouse is completed but the slaughtering area has some challenges as the concrete floor wears off when working on it. Also, the suspenders for the hanging of carcass are woefully inadequate. This has led to the inability of the Assembly to operationalize the facility.

Meat hygiene

Number of bovine inspected = 439

Number of caprine = 2,779

Number of ovine = 629

Animals slaughtered at the slaughter slab were inspected and the following observations were made:

Number of Animals Slaughtered

1. Bovine	-	668
2. Caprine	-	4,030
3. Ovine	-	907

Number of Unfit Animals

Number of bovine	-	nil
Number of caprine	-	nil
Number of Ovine	-	nil

Emergency Slaughter

Number of Bovine	-	5
Number of Caprine	-	166
Number of Ovine	-	50

General Pathological Conditions Detected From Meat Inspection

Bovine

Abscess, Lymphadenitis, Pimple gut, Taeniasis.

Caprine/ Ovine

Abscess, Liver fluikes

Pimple gut

Cisticercus Ovis

Revenue Generation

During the period, an amount of Forty-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty three (GH¢41,953.00).

Below is the background:

Food Vendors Certificate	--	GH¢10,212.00
Fines	--	GH¢850.00
Tipping fee	--	GH¢175.00
Slaughter house	--	GH¢9,038.00
Grave Space	--	GH¢59,800.00
TOTAL	=	<u>GH¢80,075.00</u>

CHALLENGES / CONSTRAINTS

- Lack of water supply to the completed slaughter house for hygienic slaughter of meat.
- Lack of pound to impound straying animals.
- Inadequate logistics and equipment
- Lack of vehicle for monitoring and supervision
- Inadequate financial support to the Department.
- Lack of appreciation of sanitation issues by the public
- Slaughtering elsewhere
- Use of lorry tyres to singe animals
- Unhygienic transportation of carcass

RECOMMENDATION

- The Assembly must fast track the connection of water to the new constructed slaughterhouse.
- The assembly must provide portable water at the current slaughter slab.
- The assembly must construct a pound for the impoundment of straying animals.
- Adequate logistics and equipment must be provided to the unit to enhance delivery of services in the Metropolis.
- The assembly should give both financial and material support to the Environmental Health and Management Unit to implement CLTS.
- The staff of the unit must be given regular in-services training to improve performance.
- There must be reviewed of the Assembly's by-laws for enforcement.

WAY FORWARD

The Environmental Health and Management Unit intend to overcome the challenges and ensure sound and healthy environmental conditions to promote public health in collaboration with stake

WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

During the year under review, the department effectively executed, regulated, supervised and monitored several services to ensure clean and healthy environment. These activities include: Public sweeping (streets, Public Parks, Markets, Lorry terminals etc)

Communal Waste Storage

Communal Waste haulage

Drain cleaning/cleansing

Landfill Management

Weeding

Septic Emptier services

Public toilet management and supervision

The activities stated above are categorized under solid waste, Liquid waste and Landfill Management

SOLID WASTE ACTIVITIES

About 68% of households in Cape Coast Metropolis rely mainly on communal waste containers while the rest rely on Door to Door and open crude dumps. The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly has 50 of the 15m³ communal refuse containers at 42 locations and 40 240L waste bins placed at vantage points in the Metropolis to reduce littering, Five (5) out of the communal containers are damaged.

Zoomlion's task is to haul these 50 communal waste containers full of refuse and dispose them at the final disposal site. Their failure to lift the refuse containers as frequent as possible always lead to excessive spillover at all the sites creating very serious environmental pollution and health hazards to the communities. The Assembly is responsible for the haulage of the 40 No 240L bins.

The table below shows the communal container sites and the quantity of containers at each sites

Table 66: Communal container sites

S/N	LOCATION	NO. OF CONTAINER
1.	Kotokuraba	2
2.	Ntsin	2
3.	<u>Abease</u>	1
4.	Abowinim	1
5.	Solace	1
6.	Antem	1
7.	Acquarium	1
8.	Ashanti Road	1
9.	Agric Junction	1
10.	Ayiko Ayiko	1
11.	Amanful	1
12.	Bakaano	1
13.	Ekon	1
14.	Kawanopado	1
15.	Menyamewu	1
16.	Akyim	1
17.	Brofoyedur P& T	1
18.	Ola Lowcost	1
19.	Ola Madina	1
20.	Abura Market	1
21.	Abura cemetery	2
22.	Pedu Mudek Road	1
23.	Pedu Lorry station	1
24.	Siwdo Ford Lorry Station	1
25.	Nkanfoa	1
26.	GNAT Hostel	1
27.	Bonkus	1
28.	Amoyaw	1
29.	Amissano	1
30.	Besakrom	1
31.	Oguaa Hall	1
32.	Duakor	1
33.	Akotokyir	1
34.	Kakumdo	1
35.	Kakumdo sawmill	1
36.	Nsuekyir	1
37.	Ankaful	1
38.	Mempeasem	1
39.	Hans Cottage	1
40.	Ansapatu	1
41.	Efutu	1
42.	Nyinasin	1

Container locations are selected in consultation with Assembly Members and Traditional leaders of a particular community. Evacuation of solid waste was done at 6 skip sites which

include Ola Madina, Ola Lowcost, Adisadel, Ankaful junction, Kakumdo and Nyinasin-Koforidua.

PUBLIC TOILETS

The Assembly has a total of 34 public toilets. All the public toilets are being managed by Private Operator under Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. The operator pays Monthly franchise ranging from GH Cedis 100.00 to GH cedis 400.00 to the Assembly based on the type of the facility and its location.

DRAIN MAINTENANCE

Desilting of secondary and tertiary drains is part of zoomlion contract. Unfortunately because of problems with staff, zoomlion have not been regular in desilting the drains.

REVENUE

The Waste Management Department has four revenue generation sources. They are as follows:

Disposal fees 113,178.00

Haulage fees 22,450.00

Public Toilet Franchise Fees 25,750.00

Cesspit Emptier service fee 7,130.00

The Department generated a total amount of GH Cedis 168,508.00 from these revenue centres during the year under review. Because of the height of the waste containers, metallic made steps are placed along each container to support people especially children to dump waste easily. Majority of these steps have rusted and a lot more have been stolen. These make it difficult for people to dump waste into the containers hence they resort to dumping on the ground even though the containers might not be full.

DOOR TO DOOR REFUSE COLLECTION

This service is practiced in high/middle income areas. It is exclusively run at areas where communal facilities are not provided and also areas with good road networks. The service attract a fee of GH cedis 30.00 per 240L bin per Month.

In Cape Coast, there are three (3) main Door to Door service operators, Alliance Waste Limited, Zoomlion Ghana Limited and the University of Cape Coast. University of Cape Coast provides free service for the University campus. The Assembly has zoned the Metro for the two remaining operators to work in.

A major challenge to the door to door operations is the failure of clients to pay for the service.

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CESSPIT EMPTIER SERVICES

The cesspit emptier truck was parked for a couple of Months due to a mechanical fault. Dislodging activities were carried out in 58 premises.

CHALLENGES

To mention but a few, the Waste Management Department faces the following challenges:

Lack of a substantive Head of the Department

Inadequate technical staff

Lack of official vehicle for Monitoring and supervision

Lack of engineered landfill

Lack of office computer and accessories to store data and other reports
 Deplorable state of some skip containers
 Lack of maintenance schedule for the waste trucks

RECOMMENDATION

More metal steps should be constructed along communal containers.
 Official vehicle should be given to the Department to enhance effective monitoring and supervision.
 Considering the work load of the Department at least 8 technical staff should be posted to the Department to buttress its staff strength
 A substantive Head should be posted to the Department as a matter of urgency.
 20 additional skips should be purchased to augment the existing 50

CONCLUSION

Waste Management and environmental sanitation is the responsibility of all citizenry and hence people should be encouraged to support the Assembly and the Waste Management Department in performing its functions.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

HIV AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

This report is for the period of January 2019 to December, 2019 on HIV activities that were undertaken in the Metropolis. It is a composite report of activities carried out by Departments and Non-Governmental Organizations who are into HIV Education and Prevention for 2019 in the Metropolis. The various Departments, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Committee members worked diligently to reduce the spread and also create awareness of the disease in the Metropolis.

Table 67: HIV work plan

S/ N	ACTIVITY	TARGET	ACHIEVE MENT	REMARKS
1	Organize Metro. AIDS Committee meeting	4 meetings	3 meetings held	Inadequate funds
2	Organize Metro. Response Management Team Meeting	4 meetings	0	Committee not in place
3	Organize Mid-Year Stakeholders review meeting	1	0	Inadequate funds
4	Organize end of year stakeholder review meeting	1	0	Inadequate funds
5	Monitor the activities of NGOs and CBOs in the metropolis	2	0	Inadequate funds

S/N	ACTIVITY	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
6	Monitor PMTCT and ART Sites	2	0	Inadequate funds
7	Monitor HIV Alert Program in Basic Schools in the Metropolis	2	2	Most basic schools on the Alert program have relaxed in carrying out the HIV lessons. However schools on the Reach The Children Stay Alive are actively carrying out the HIV lessons
8	Organize HIV Education for Staff and Assembly Members	1	0	Education was done on staff WhatsApp platform for World AIDS Day and during the Oguaa Fetu Afahye.
9	Organize HIV Screening session for the general public Fetu Afahye	1	1	195 people tested for their status. 1 positive case was recorded
10	Organize testing and counseling general public at 6 th March Celebration	1	0	Funds was not available
11	World AIDS Day Celebration	1	1	225 people tested for their HIV status. 4 positive cases recorded. 3 confirmed at Ewim Poly Clinic and has been put on treatment. 1 person asked to return for checkup in 4 months
12	Pay allowances of project Management Team	4 quarters	3 quarters paid	Funds not available
13	Attend Workshops and Training		0	No workshop was organized. However, Focal person was invited to a stakeholder engagement of WAPCAS
14	Purchase of Logistics and Communication credit			Logistics were not purchased. Communication credit bought during programs
15	Organize refresher training on HIV Alert Program for Basic school teachers.	1	0	Funds not available
16	Give support to PLHIV and children in critical conditions		0	No request was received.

HIV TESTING AND COUNSELLING

During the period under review, facilities in the Metropolis that undertake HIV education, testing and counselling went about their routine work to ensure that people get to know their HIV status and also to bring the spread of the disease under control. For the period a total number of 11,605 people tested. This comprised 4,517 males and 7,088 females. Out of this number, 199 males and 438 females tested positive. In contrast with the year 2018, where a total of 7,383 people tested comprising 2,954 males and 4,429. It was observed that there has been an increased in the number of people who tested for their status. In a total of 441 positive patients were put on treatment and this comprised 131 males and 310 females.

PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION.

Health facilities within the Metropolis also ensured that all expectant mothers who visited their facilities were tested for their HIV status to ensure that that positive mothers did not transfer the disease onto the unborn babies. For the period under consideration, 5,482 pregnant women were tested. Out of this number, 76 tested positive. Comparing these figures to the year 2018 where a total number of 5,624 were tested out of which 84 expectant mothers were positive, it can be said that there has been a decline in the number of pregnant women who tested for their status and also in HIV positive cases. With treatment for positive expectant mothers, a total of 55 were put on treatment while babies on ARVs were 24. In comparison to 2018, a total of 113 mothers and 13 babies were put on treatment

HIV PREVENTION AMONG KEY POPULATION (FEMALE SEX WORKERS).

The West African Project to Combat AIDS and STIs (WAPCAS), a Non-governmental Organization operating in the Metropolis takes care of female sex workers in terms of education, counselling and resting. The Ghana AIDS Commission gives special attention to key population as they are known to be most at risk when it comes to HIV transmission. For the period under consideration, 1,412 female sex workers were tested on their outreach activities. Out of this number, 69 tested positive. They were all referred to the ART centers in the Metropolis for further investigations and treatment. The organization also sold 197, 652 male condoms, 2,195 female condoms and 6,451 lubricants.

HIV OUTREACH SERVICES BY THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE OF GHANA AIDS COMMISSION.

The committee which draws its membership from various departments and organizations as stipulated in the Ghana AIDS Commission ACT 938 (2016) organized outreach services for the general public. This was done in the form of education and sensitization via radio stations, community information centers and face to face interaction with the general public. HIV Testing and Counselling was also done at designated places and 186 males and 235 females were tested. Out of this number, 1 male and 3 females tested positive. They were referred to the Ewim Poly clinic for further investigation and treatment.

HIV EDUCATION IN BASIC SCHOOLS

The SHEP Coordinator undertook monitoring and supervision exercise in some selected schools on the HIV Alert model and Reach the Children Stay Alive HIV Prevention Program. This was to ensure that the two (2) programs were running effectively in the schools. It was however noticed that the Alert model had slowed down in the schools whereas Reach the Children Stay Alive program was still active in the schools. A total of 19 pupils have been awarded scholarships on this program.

CHALLENGES

One of the major challenges hindering the committee's effort in fighting the virus in the Metropolis has been inadequate funds. The 0.05% allocation for HIV activities from the DACF is woefully inadequate for the implementation of all activities in the annual action plan. This is likely to affect the country's efforts in achieving the 90, 90, and 90 of the United Nations. The reconstitution of the membership of the District HIV Committees where some departments have been removed has led to a situation where those departments no longer carry out education and submit reports to the committees. This is likely to slow down education especially for farmers.

Some HIV positive patients also deny the results given to them and as a result do not avail themselves for treatment. This has the tendency of increasing the spread of the disease.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Most of the activities in the 2019 action plan could not be implemented due to inadequate funds as indicated earlier. However the few that were implemented were successful. All departments worked hard and will continue to do so to prevent and control the spread of new infections in the Metropolis.

CLIMATE CHANGE SENSITISATIONS

Consultative forum on Climate Change and Flooding in Idan, Amanful and Brofoyedur

Date: 12th - 14th June, 2019

Activity: Climate Change and Flooding in Idan, Amanful and Brofoyedur

Table 68:No. of Persons participants

PARTICIPANTS	MALES	FEMALES	COMMUNITY TOTAL
Idan	65	82	147
Amanful	40	32	72
Brofoyedur	55	78	133
TOTAL	160	192	352

Ahead of expected torrential rainfall in July and August, NADMO officials engaged local residents of Idan on some identified practices that increased the risk of flooding along the coast. In attendance were key religious and opinion leaders and residents from other neighbouring communities like petrol and Brofoyedur.

While identifying the risk factors to flooding in the community, the residents were quick to cite sand winning as the principal activity that has reduced the shoreline and exposed valuable properties to the risk of flooding. At this session, officials from NADMO also showed as historical map of the shoreline along the coast and residents were amazed to see how their own actions have reduced the shoreline and also increased their exposure to flooding.

During our breakout sessions, officials from NADMO further engaged resident to a mapping exercise that was intended to identity properties that possessed significant risk to lives and properties. To conclude this exercise, residents were put in small teams and each team was given a map to identity key structures that needed some level of rehabilitation to avert any collapse during flood. In fact, this exercise enlightened resident on dangers that surrounded them in their everyday activities.

To end the day, residents also took turn to suggest some interventions that were crucial to the reduction of flooding in the community. While some required the attention of state and local authorities, other also required vigilance on the part of residence.

Demolition of structures on water ways

Arrest and prosecution of sand winners

Continuous desilting of drains etc

The forum was brought to a close at 3.00pm after brief statement by the Assembly members of the areas concern.

VISIT TO THE BIODIVERSITY CENTRE BY GROUPE ECOLES ALFRED NOBEL FROM IVORY COAST

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly received a team from Groupe Ecoles, Ivory Coast who were in the country as part of their usual exchange tour to Cape Coast. The team paid a courtesy call on the Metropolitan Co-ordinating Director and management of CCMA for brief introduction. The visit coincided with the 59th Anniversary day celebration of Ivory Coast and as such the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly and the Seafront Environmental on the 9th of August, 2019, hosted them and some Ghanaian students at the Biodiversity and Environmental Education Centre. As part of the day's programme, there was a cleanup exercise at the lagoon area and the beach followed by a visit to our exhibition Centre. The pupils and facilitators from Seafront Environmental later engaged in a discussion on environment hygiene and climate change impacts. Student shared their observations from the field visit and cleanup and ways in which we can keep the beaches clean. The pupils were also educated on proper waste management practices and the harmful effects of indiscriminate dumping on marine wildlife. The younger kids among them also had a great time playing at the Children's Park near the Centre.



EVALUATION CONDUCTED, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Evaluation Conducted

Evaluation of the respective projects, like the monitoring, would be done with the involvement of all the stakeholders. Evaluation is a process that questions the relevance of the project or plan, challenges all aspects of the design of the plan and examines performances of inputs and implementing agent. It is also a measuring device for progress towards targets.

In short, it is a review of project, programme or policy in progress or completed and of its design and results. It is done to determine the relevance and attainment of objectives, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of development; make choices; improve performance; learn lessons; and increase accountability; among others.

Findings

Rural communities were more involved and committed to project execution and monitoring than in urban areas. This is reflected in the numbers of community members who participated in the monitoring exercises and meetings during the exercise (as in table attached).

Major sources of funding for the projects are the DACF, GETFUND, UDG and DDF. Assembly's projects were being supervised by the appropriate Technical Departments eg works Department, Department of Urban Roads or Consultants
Most project sites had site instruction note books and visitor's books
Projects selected for implementation were based on the proposals in the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plans.

Recommendations

Works Department should be well equipped to enable them pay regular visits to sites
Capacity building programmes should be organized for all Officers and other service providers of the Assembly such as Contractors, Suppliers etc.

MPCU Secretariat should also be resourced enough to enable them function effectively, they should be provided with vehicle(s) to enable them undertake regular monitoring activities. Works Department should intensify their visits to projects sites and hold regular site meetings.

PARTICIPATORY, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E) APPROACHES USED AND THE RESULTS

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a process in which stakeholders participate actively in tracking the achievement of results of an intervention.

The main purpose of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is to provide stakeholders with regular information during the lifespan or long after the implementation of a development intervention. The benefits of PM&E include;

- It promotes judicious use of resources
- It helps collate information for future use
- It helps identify problems and remedies are sought.

Table 69: Participatory, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Approaches Used and the Results

NAME OF PM&E TOOL	PROJECT INVOLVED	CONSULTANTS	METHODOLOGY USED	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Participatory Rural Appraisal	Purchase of 8 acres of land for Artisan village	Abdul-Rahim	Community Durbar & Interviews	Farmers had crops on the land	Broader consultation should be done with farmers and Compensation paid to them
	Construction of security/revenue gate house at the final disposal site AT Nkanfoa	Metropolitan Assembly	Meeting and discussions were held with the community members and the Assembly.	Community members were aggrieved and wanted a resolve to the unhealthy sanitary conditions of the community	The Assembly should contract a gate and security check point at the final disposal site
	HIV testing and counselling	Metropolitan Assembly and NGO's	Meetings, Community durbars, forums etc where discussions were held with the community members.	Knowledge on the HIV/AIDS very low.	
	Extension home and farm visit	Department of Agriculture	Meetings where discussions were held with the community members		Intensify education on good agricultural practices in major staples, tree crops, livestock, processing and others.
	Training On Liquid Soap and Parazone Preparation	Department of Agriculture	Community Durbar & Training		

During the quarter under review, AEAs, MAOs, MDA undertook several visits to farmer's field and homes (communities) to educate farmers on Good agricultural practices in major staples, tree crops, livestock, processing and others.

Benefits of PM&E Farmers reported that through implementing a PM&E process, they acquired knowledge of how to effectively record and share information. Sharing of information within the group improved financial transparency and trust in all cases.

In the soap making enterprise, after monitoring the income and expenditure, the farmers found that their business was not facing a loss, as they had previously suspected.

By increasing and sharing information within the groups, PM&E fostered accountability and trust-building, especially between leaders and other group members. Moreover, the system ensured that those who were sometimes more marginalised were included, such as the elderly and illiterate.

CHAPTER FOUR (4)

WAY FORWARD

KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THOSE YET TO BE ADDRESSED.

- Rural communities were more involved and committed to project execution and monitoring than in urban areas. This is reflected in the numbers of community members who participated in the monitoring exercises and meetings during the exercise (as in table attached).
- Major sources of funding for the projects are the DACF, GETFUND, UDG and DDF.
- Assembly's projects were being supervised by the appropriate Technical Departments eg works Department, Department of Urban Roads or Consultants
- Most project sites had site instruction note books and visitor's books
- Projects selected for implementation were based on the proposals in the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Works Department should be well equipped to enable them pay regular visits to sites
- Capacity building programmes should be organized for all Officers and other service provides of the Assembly such as Contractors, Suppliers etc.
- MPCU Secretariat should also be resourced enough to enable them function effectively, they should be provided with vehicle(s) to enable them undertake regular monitoring activities.
- Works Department should intensify their visits to projects sites and hold regular site meetings.