

# CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY (CCMA)



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP).**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
FOR ALL 2018-2021.**



**PREPARED BY  
METROPOLITAN PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT  
(MPCU)**

**NOVEMBER, 2017**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Act 936 designate the District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assemblies as planning authorities charged with the overall development of their areas of jurisdiction, under the new Local Government System in Ghana. By this Provision, the local people have been given the mandate to participate in the formulation of the District Development Plans.

At the apex of the planning and decision making process is the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) which is charged with the responsibility for ensuring consistency and continuity in the framing and execution of development policy for the entire country.

Against this background, the NDPC issued out the guidelines for the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 (NMTDPF), christened AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL 2018-2021.

The Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 has four main goals in relation to the vision of the government for which MMDA's should adopt and structure their development issues;

- i. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- ii. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- iii. Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- iv. Build a prosperous society.

### THE PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for the development of the 2018-2021 MTDP was very participatory, notwithstanding the budget limitations of the Assembly within the period. The Metropolitan Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) identified key stakeholders in all the zonal councils within the sub-metros and held meetings with them to identify and priorities the key development issues within the thematic areas. The key stakeholders identified and engaged include:

- Assembly persons

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- Civic Society Unions eg. GIFNET
- NGOs
- Church and Mosque leadership
- Market Women
- Fisher folk
- Teachers and Parent Teacher Associations leadership
- Opinion leaders in various communities
- Political Party Representativesetc.

## **PUBLIC HEARINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS**

The MPCU organized public hearing sessions with these stakeholders at various fora in the sub-metropolis to identify community problems and needs which were ranked and prioritized using tools like problem tree analysis, pair-wise ranking “SWOT analysis and other participatory rural appraisal techniques. The key findings and outcomes of these meeting form the basis of the Programme of Action (POA) for the Medium Term Development Plan.

## **STRUCTURE AND PLAN**

The Plan has seven chapters:

The first chapter attempted to review the performance of the 2009-2013 Medium Term Development Plan and the impact it has made on the development of the Metropolis. It also identified failures and successes in the period and drew lessons from the past to bear on the current situation. This exercise helped to identify our immediate past experiences, it brought us to the present situation from where we begin to look into where we want to be come 2021.

The stakeholders meetings held in the communities also helped to identify and prioritize community problems and needs within the focus areas.

In chapter two the identified issues were prioritized under each of the thematic areas.

Chapter three focused on the development of the Development Goals, objectives and adopted strategies to achieve the objectives. The District Development focus has been defined and the relevant objectives and strategies have been adopted from the NMTDPF (2018-2021).

Next is chapter five, where a broad composite Metropolitan Development Programme for 2018-2021 has been formulated to take care of the following:

- Development of private sector
- Improvement of Agricultural productivity
- Creation of employment opportunities for the unemployed youth (Local Economic Development initiatives (LED)
- Improve access to Education
- Improve access to Health
- Integrate the vulnerable people living with disabilities (PWDs) into the mainstream of development
- Improve waste management
- Improve development control
- Development of socio-economic infrastructure
- Improve registration of death and birth
- Improve revenue base
- Promote effective and good governance
- Promotion of landscape beautification and recreational centers
- Reduction of both natural and manmade disasters.

In Chapter Six, indicative Annual Action Plans (AAP) have been teased out from the broad Composite Programme of Action for the period 2018-2021. This means that there are 4 rolling plans to be implemented.

Finally, the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements and the communication strategies for plan implementation have been detailed out in chapter seven. It is our belief that the 2018-2021 MTDP has clearly defined three stages in our time as a Metropolis:

- Where we are coming from
- Where we are and
- Where we want to go by 2021

This situation has indeed informed our choices and we hope to involve the stakeholders who formulated the programmes in the implementation processes.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



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# CHAPTER ONE

## METROPOLITAN PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Metropolitan Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018 – 2021 has been prepared under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 which establishes the broad national development agenda. guidelines are being provided to facilitate the preparation of district medium-term development plans in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.

The goal of the policy is addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The preparation of the plan is guided by the National Development Planning Commission's Guidelines issued for the preparation of the plan. The structure of the plan is based on the major national development agenda for the period based on five goals, namely: 1. Build an Industrial Inclusive and Resilient Economy, 2. Create an Equitable, Health and Discipline Society, 3. Build Safe and Well Planned Communities While Protecting The Natural Environment, 4. Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions.

This section reviews the performance of previous plan, (MTDP 2014 – 2017), provides the general characteristics of the Metropolitan Area, including physical and demographic characteristics. The state of the conditions influences opportunities for investment and eventual direction of the development programme.

#### **Legal frameworks**

- ❖ The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Chapter 6 and 20), which enshrines decentralization policy
- ❖ The Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law 327)

- ❖ The Local Governance Act (Act 936 of 2016) which provides the legal basis for the implementation of decentralization policy
- ❖ The District Assembly's Common Fund Act (Act 455)
- ❖ The National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479)
- ❖ The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480)
- ❖ Town and Country Planning Ordinance of 1945 (Cap 84)
- ❖ The Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Town Councils and Unit Committees) Establishment Instrument of 1994, LI 1589 (amended)
- ❖ The Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement Instrument LI 1961
- ❖ Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654)
- ❖ Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)
- ❖ Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658)
- ❖ Ghana Audit Service Act, 2000 (Act 584)
- ❖ Internal Revenue Act, 2005 (Act 684)-Registration of Business
- ❖ Financial Administration Regulations, 2004 (LI 1802)
- ❖ Financial Memoranda for MMDAs-June, 2004 (Ghana Gazette, No. 35, 20th August, 2004)

## **1.1 VISION, MISSION, GOAL AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSEMBLY**

### **1.1.2 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.”

### **1.1.3 Mission**

The Cape Coast Metropolitan 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.

### **1.1.4 Core Values**

- Excellence

- Professionalism
- Proactiveness
- Integrity
- Discipline
- Hard Work
- Team Spirit
- Sustainability.

### **1.1.5 Functions of the Metropolitan Assembly**

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly provides guidance and serves all other administrative authorities in the District. Under Section 10 of the Act the CCMA exercises overall deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District.

The Assembly's functions cover the following areas:

- The preparation of development plans and budgets relating to the approved plans
- Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of resources for the overall development of the District.
- Promoting and supporting production activity and social develop in the district, and removal of obstacles to initiative and development.
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure.
- Developing, improving and managing human settlements and the environment
- Maintaining security and public safety in co-operation with national and local security agencies.
- Ensuring ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies for enhancing functions
- Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonising and creation of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries,
- Departments, Public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the District.

## 1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTDP 2014–2017 UNDER GSGDA II.

The chapter also describes the performance of the Assembly under the GSGDA II (2014-2017). The performance of the Assembly was reviewed under the following thematic areas: Ensuring and Sustaining of Macroeconomic Stability, Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement, Human Development, Productivity and Employment, and, Transparent and Accountable Governance. The review of the profile and the performance is to enable the assembly identify challenges during the period 2014-2017 that may have implications in the 2018-2021 plan 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 only the six thematic areas, that is, under Ensuring and Sustaining of Macroeconomic Stability, Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement, Human Development, Productivity and Employment, and, Transparent and Accountable Governance. The respective projects that were executed in the Metropolis have been categorized into the various thematic areas. The review seeks to determine the,

### 1.2.1 Performance Review of the Implementation of the MTDP 2014–2017 under GSGDA II

**Table 1.2.1a Performance Review of the Implementation of the MTDP 2014–2017**

THEMATIC AREA 1: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective: To promote private sector development							
Year	programme	Sub programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Budget and Finance	Budgeting and Rating	1. Collect/update data on revenue sources of the Metropolis to build a comprehensive revenue data base	N/A	–	Data on revenue Collected and updated	On-going
2015		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	2. Organize training programmes for revenue collectors to improve their capacity	N/A	–	-Training programmes for revenue collectors organized -Their capacity improve	Fully Implemented
2016		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	3. Establish and resource revenue inspectorate team	N/A	–	revenue inspectorate team established and resourced	Fully Implemented
2017		Revenue	4. Prosecute rate defaulters	N/A	–	Rate defaulters	Not

	Budget and Finance	Mobilisation and Management				prosecuted	Implemented
2014		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	5. Organize pay-levy education/ campaign	N/A	-	pay-levy education/ campaign organized	Fully Implemented
2014		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	6. Institute incentive scheme for revenue collectors and award deserving staff annually	N/A	-	Incentive scheme and award for revenue collectors instituted	Not Implemented
2015		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	7. To construct 10No. revenue boots to facilitate revenue collection	N/A	-	10No. revenue boots to facilitate revenue collection constructed	Not Implemented
2016		Finance and audit operations	8. Lobby for increase in development partner and central government support	N/A	-	Support in development partner and central government Increased	Not Implemented

**THEMATIC AREA 2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR**

Policy Objective: To promote private sector development

	programme	Sub programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target 2014-2017	Achievements	
2015	Economic Development	Trade and Industry	1. Identify priority areas for effective collaboration by the end of December 2015	0	-	Priority areas for effective collaboration identified	Not Implemented
2015		Trade and Industry	2. Organize sensitisation workshops for the private sector on the relevance of public-private partnerships by the end of December 2015	N/A	-	Sensitisation workshops for the private sector on the relevance of public-private partnerships organised	Not Implemented
2016		Trade and Industry	3. Conduct capacity needs assessment of SMEs	N/A	-	Capacity needs assessment of SMEs organised	Not Implemented
2017		Trade and Industry	4. Organize appropriate training programmes for SMEs	N/A	-	Appropriate training programmes for SMEs organised	Not Implemented
2014		Trade and Industry	5. Identify sources of funding available for the private sector to access	N/A	-	Sources of funding available for the private sector to access identified	Not Implemented
2015		Trade and Industry	6. Sensitise the private sector on funding sources and procedures to access them	N/A	-	the private sector on funding sources and procedures to access them sensitised	Not Implemented
2016		Trade and Industry	7. Acquire land as land bank for development projects	N/A	-	Land as land bank for development projects acquired	On-going
2017		Trade and Industry	8. Development of an Artisan Village at Mpeasem (Light industrial Area)	N/A	-	Artisan Village at Mpeasem (Light industrial Area) developed	On-going
2017	Economic Development	Trade and Industry	1. Conduct feasibility study to ascertain the viability of the identified tourist sites	N/A	-	Feasibility study to ascertain the viability of the identified tourist sites conducted	Not Implemented
2017		Trade and Industry	2. Develop 3 No. Tourist Sites	N/A	-	3 No. Tourist Sites developed	Not Implemented
2014	Economic	Trade and Industry	Complete 44 No. block of stores Phase 1 Abura Market	N/A	-	44 No. block of stores Phase 1 Abura Market completed	Fully Implemented
2015		Trade and Industry	Re-habilitate three (3) satellite markets	N/A	-	Re-habilitate three (3) satellite markets rehabilitated	On-going



2016	Development	Trade and Industry	Construct 200No. Block of stalls/stores	N/A	–	200No. Block of stalls/stores constructed	Started but Abandoned
2017		Trade and Industry	Reconstruct Kotokoraba market into ultra-modern market	N/A	–	Kotokoraba market into ultra-modern market reconstructed	Fully Implemented

### THEMATIC AREA 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### Policy Objective: Improve Agricultural Productivity in the Metropolis

	programme	Sub programme	Policy outcome indicators	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target 2014-2017	Achievements	
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1. Conduct 256 farm and home visit	N/A	–	256 farm and home visit conducted	Fully Implemented
2015		Agriculture Development	2. Conduct 3 radio extension talk shows per week	N/A	–	3 radio extension talk shows per week conducted	On-going
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	3. Use information van & attached audio-visual equipment to disseminate agricultural information	N/A	–	Information van & attached audio-visual equipment to disseminate agricultural information	Not Implemented
2017		Agriculture Development	4. Train 14 farmer based organizations (FBOs)	N/A	–	14 farmer based organizations (FBOs) trained	Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1. Facilitate the construction of 5 narrow cribs in 5 farming communities	N/A	–	Construction of 5 narrow cribs in 5 farming communities facilitate	Not Implemented
2015		Agriculture Development	2. Create awareness in food safety and sanitation in 10 food processing sites	N/A	–	Awareness in food safety and sanitation in 10 food processing sites created	On-going
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	3. Train 300 farmers in fruits and vegetables harvesting and general post-harvest techniques	N/A	–	300 farmers in fruits and vegetables harvesting and general post-harvest techniques trained	Fully Implemented
2017		Agriculture Development	4. Train 400 farmers in safe use of agro-chemicals for the preservation of harvested produce	N/A	–	400 farmers in safe use of agro-chemicals for the preservation of harvested produce trained	Fully Implemented
2014		Agriculture Development	1. Educate 1,500 farmers in improved crop and vegetable production	N/A	–	1,500 farmers in improved crop and vegetable production educated	Fully Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	2. Establish 2 cassava and 3 sweet potato community demonstration farms	N/A	–	2 cassava and 3 sweet potato community demonstration farms established	Fully Implemented
2016		Agriculture Development	3. Establish 2 maize, 2 cassava and 2 sweet potato community demonstration farms	N/A	–	2 maize, 2 cassava and 2 sweet potato community demonstration farms established	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Train 200 farmers in good agricultural practices in crops and vegetables production	N/A	–	200 farmers in good agricultural practices in crops and vegetables production trained	Fully Implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1. Educate 500 livestock farmers	N/A	–	500 livestock farmers educated	Not Implemented
2015		Agriculture Development	2. Train 150 small ruminant farmers in good husbandry practices	N/A	–	150 small ruminant farmers in good husbandry practices trained	Fully Implemented

2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	3.Vaccinate 6000 birds & 5000 sheep & goats against new castle, gumboro and fowl pox	N/A	–	6000 birds & 5000 sheep & goats against new castle, gumboro and fowl pox vaccinated	Fully Implemented
2014		Agriculture Development	4.Diagnose and treat 500 dogs and 100 cats	N/A	–	500 dogs and 100 cats diagnosed	Fully Implemented
2015		Agriculture Development	5.Conduct daily meat inspection and ante mortem on all food animals	N/A	–	Daily meat inspection and ante mortem on all food animals conducted	Fully Implemented
2016		Agriculture Development	6.Carry out 2 weeks anti -rabies campaign	N/A	–	2 weeks anti -rabies campaign carried out	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1.Conduct 4 nutritional and orange-flesh sweet potato utilization workshops	N/A	–	4 nutritional and orange-flesh sweet potato utilization workshops conducted	Fully Implemented
2014		Agriculture Development	2.Promote and demonstrate the utilization of protein-rich legumes in 8 communities	N/A	–	utilization of protein-rich legumes in 8 communities promoted	Fully Implemented
2015		Agriculture Development	3.Promote urban and Peri-urban agriculture	N/A	–	Urban and Peri-urban agriculture promoted	Fully Implemented
2016		Agriculture Development	4.Sensitize 16 communities on the cultivation and utilization of orange fleshes sweet potato	N/A	–	16 communities on the cultivation and utilization of orange fleshes sweet potato sensitized	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1. Conduct 3 annual crop and livestock survey	N/A	–	3 annual crop and livestock survey conducted	Fully Implemented
2014		Agriculture Development	2.Organize 3 monthly technical review meetings	N/A	–	3 monthly technical review meetings trained	Fully Implemented
2015		Agriculture Development	3.Organize three farmer's day celebration	N/A	–	Three farmer's day celebration organised	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1. Train 90 farmers in modern & rapid techniques for multiplying plantain and pineapple suckers	N/A	–	90 farmers in modern & rapid techniques for multiplying plantain and pineapple suckers trained	Fully Implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	1. Train 280 farmers in soil moisture conservation and farm erosion control	N/A	–	280 farmers in soil moisture conservation and farm erosion control trained	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To create employment opportunities for the unemployed youth in the Metropolis (LED)							
2014		Agriculture Development	1. Train 200 youth in non-traditional agriculture	N/A	–	200 youth in non-traditional agriculture trained	Not Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	2.Train 220 farmers including youth groups in small-holdings poultry, small ruminants, rabbits and grass cutter production	N/A	–	220 farmers including youth groups in small-holdings poultry, small ruminants, rabbits and grass cutter production trained	Not Implemented
2016		Agriculture Development	3. Train 3 youth groups of 10 in bee-keeping and honey production, snails rearing and mushroom production	N/A	–	3 youth groups of 10 in bee-keeping and honey production, snails rearing and mushroom production trained	Not Implemented

Policy Objective: To ensure safe and clean environment							
2014	Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Appoint 10 staff	N/A	–	10 staff appointed	Fully Implemented
2016		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	2. Provide fully furnished office space and parking space for Waste Management trucks	N/A	–	2. Provide fully furnished office space and parking space for Waste Management trucks	Not Implemented
2015		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	3. Train staff in ICT, PPP, Waste Management contract, Law Enforcement	N/A	–	Staff in ICT, PPP, Waste Management contract, Law Enforcement trained	Not Implemented
2016			4. Expand door to door service from 2000 to 3000 customers	N/A	–	Door to door service from 2000 to 3000 customers expanded	Not Implemented
2017		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	5. Increase transfer points for waste collection	N/A	–	Transfer points for waste collection increased	Fully Implemented
2014			6. Obtain accurate engineering data on Waste Management Facilities	N/A	–	Accurate engineering data on Waste Management Facilities obtained	Fully Implemented
2015		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	7. Procure waste management equipment	N/A	–	Waste management equipment procured	Fully Implemented
2016			8. Develop: waste sorting plant, Waste to energy plant, seepage treatment plant, decentralised biogas plant	N/A	–	Waste sorting plant, waste to energy plant, seepage treatment plant, decentralised biogas plant developed	Not Implemented
2017		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	9. Enforce legislation on illegal dumping and pay as you dump	N/A	–	Legislation on illegal dumping and pay as you dump enforced	Not Implemented
2014			10. Promote private sector involvement in waste management	N/A	–	Private sector involvement in waste management promoted	Not Implemented
2015		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	11. Register Waste Management service providers	N/A	–	Waste Management service providers registered	Fully Implemented
2016			12. Promote construction of household toilets	N/A	–	12 of household toilets constructed	Not Implemented
2017		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	13. Organise monthly clean up exercise	N/A	–	- Monthly clean up exercise organized - Improved environmental sanitation	On-going
2014			14. Organise quarterly public education communities and on radio	N/A	–	Quarterly public education communities and on radio organised	Fully Implemented
2015			15. Organise bi-annual review meetings with stakeholders in waste management	N/A	–	Bi-annual review meetings with stakeholders in waste management organised	Fully Implemented
2016	Environmental Protection & Waste Management						

Policy Objective: To help reduce both natural and man-made disasters							
2014	Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Stock piling of relief items	N/A	–	Relief items stock piled	Fully Implemented
2015		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	2. Conduct Public education on fire	N/A	–	Public education on fire conducted	Fully Implemented
2016		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	3. Inspection of safety equipment	N/A	–	Safety equipment inspected	Fully Implemented
2017		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	4. Empowerment of DVG's	N/A	–	DVG's empowered	Fully Implemented
2014		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	5. Identification/monitoring of flood prone areas, weak structures and silted drains and culverts	N/A	–	Flood prone areas, weak structures and silted drains and culverts identified and monitored	Fully Implemented
2015		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	6. Develop a drainage Master Plan	N/A	–	Drainage Master Plan developed	Fully Implemented
2016		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	7. Carry out tree planting	N/A	–	7. Tree planting carried out	Fully Implemented
		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	8. Education on diseases (Cholera, Ebola, and Malaria)	N/A	–	8. Education on diseases (Cholera, Ebola, and Malaria) carried out	Fully Implemented
		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	9. Hold World disaster day	N/A	–	9. World disaster day held	Fully Implemented
2014		Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Emergency responds and hazard mitigation	N/A	–	1. emergency responds and hazard mitigation improved
2015	Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Mitigate Climate variability and change	N/A	–	1. Climate variability and change mitigated	Fully Implemented
2016	Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Natural disasters, risk and vulnerability	N/A	–	1. Natural disasters, risk and vulnerability	Fully Implemented
2017	Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Infrastructure development	N/A	–	1. Infrastructure developed	Fully Implemented
2017	Environment and Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Improve Public security	N/A	–	1. Public security improved	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To Improve education delivery in the Metropolis							
2014	Social service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport Management	1. Formation of Sara Clubs in basic schools	N/A		1. Sara Clubs in basic schools formed	Not Implemented
2015		Education, Youth and Sport Management	2. Orientation JHS 1 students	N/A		2. JHS 1 students given orientation	Not Implemented
2016		Education, Youth and Sport	3. Career guidance for JHS 2 & 3 students	N/A		3. Career guidance for JHS 2 & 3 students carried out	Not Implemented

		Management					
2017		Education, Youth and Sport Management	4.Orientation for JHS students on study habits	N/A		4. JHS students on study habits given orientation	Not Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport Management	1. Monitor teaching and learning in basic schools	N/A	–	1.Teaching and learning in basic schools monitored	Fully Implemented
2015		Education, Youth and Sport Management	2.Organize comprehensive inspection in basic schools	N/A	–	2. comprehensive inspection in basic schools organised	Fully Implemented
2016		Education, Youth and Sport Management	3.Organize SPAM in all basic schools	N/A	–	3. SPAM in all basic schools organised	Fully Implemented
2017		Education, Youth and Sport Management	4.Organize metro mock	N/A	–	4. metro mock organised	Fully Implemented
2014		Education, Youth and Sport Management	5.Organize inspection of schools	N/A	–	5. inspection of schools organised	Fully Implemented
2015		Social service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport Management	1. Organize cluster and circuit based insets for Maths	N/A	–	1. cluster and circuit based insets for Maths organised
2016	Education, Youth and Sport Management		2. Organize Metro STMIE	N/A	–	2. Metro STMIE organised	Fully Implemented
2014	Education, Youth and Sport Management		3.Organize orientation for schools in checking erosion on school compound	N/A		3. orientation for schools in checking erosion on school compound organised	Not Implemented
2015	Social service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport Management	1. Organize workshop on records keeping for head teachers	N/A		1. workshop on records keeping for head teachers organised	Not Implemented
2016		Education, Youth and Sport Management	2. Monitor the utilization and storage of teaching and learning	N/A		2. Monitor the utilization and storage of teaching and learning monitored	Not Implemented
2017		Education, Youth and Sport Management	3.Organize workshop on the preparation of SPIP for heads	N/A		3 workshop on the preparation of SPIP for heads organised	Not Implemented
		Education, Youth and Sport Management	4. Monitor the implementation of SPIP in public basic schools	N/A		4. implementation of SPIP in public basic schools monitored	Not Implemented
		Education, Youth and Sport Management	5.Organize management workshop for head teachers	N/A		5.Organize management workshop for head teachers organised	Not Implemented
		Education, Youth and Sport Management	6.Conduct payroll audit in all basic schools	N/A	–	6. payroll audit in all basic schools conducted	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport Management	1. Redeploy teachers at the basic level	N/A	–	1. Teachers at the basic level redeployed	Fully Implemented
2015		Education, Youth and Sport Management	2. Post teachers to schools depending on enrolment	N/A	–	2. Posting of teachers to schools carried out	Fully Implemented
2016		Education, Youth and Sport Management	3. Post teachers who are good in LI to primary schools	N/A	–	3. Posting of teachers who are good in LI to primary schools carried out	Fully Implemented
2017		Education, Youth and Sport Management	4. Recruit KG attendants to strengthen teaching at the KG level	N/A	–	4. KG attendants to strengthen teaching at the KG level recruited	Fully Implemented
2014		Education, Youth and Sport Management	5. Organize best teacher award	N/A	–	5. Organize best teacher award	Fully Implemented
2015		Education, Youth and Sport Management	6. Organize training for KG teachers	N/A	–	6. Organize training for KG teachers	Fully Implemented

2016		Education, Youth and Sport Management	7.Organize orientation for newly posted teachers	N/A		7.Organize orientation for newly posted teachers	Not Implemented
2017	Social service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport Management	1. Conduct eye screening exercise for primary one pupils and give referrals	N/A		1. Conduct eye screening exercise for primary one pupils and give referrals	Not Implemented
2014		Education, Youth and Sport Management	2.Monitor resource teachers in all basic schools	N/A	–	2.Monitor resource teachers in all basic schools	Fully Implemented
2016		Education, Youth and Sport Management	3.Organize capacity building workshop for resource teachers	N/A	–	3.Capacity building workshop for resource teachers organised	Not Implemented
2014		Education, Youth and Sport Management	4.Organize experience sharing workshop for all resource teachers	N/A	–	4. experience sharing workshop for all resource teachers organised	Not Implemented
2015		Education, Youth and Sport Management	5.Organize workshop for teachers on how to handle children with disabilities	N/A	–	5. workshop for teachers on how to handle children with disabilities organised	Fully Implemented
2016		Education, Youth and Sport Management	6.Sensitize communities on special education needs of children who are out of school	N/A	–	6. communities on special education needs of children who are out of school sensitised	Fully Implemented
2017		Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Formation and activation of School Health Clubs in basic schools	N/A	–	1. School Health Clubs in basic schools formed
2014	Health Delivery		2. Monitor the implementation of best practices in the usage of sanitation and hygiene facilities in basic	N/A		2. Implementation of best practices in the usage of sanitation and hygiene facilities in basic monitored	Not Implemented
2015	Health Delivery		3.Health talk/education on Personal Hygiene, Cholera, Ebola to help reduce infection rate	N/A		3. Cholera and Ebola reduced	Fully Implemented
2014	Health Delivery		4. Celebration of world health programmes, eg. Global hand washing day, national sanitation day, world toilet day, world AIDS day	N/A		4. World health programmes, eg. Global hand washing day, national sanitation day, world toilet day, world AIDS day celebrated	Fully Implemented
2015	Health Delivery		5.Monitor HIV alert school model in both 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle schools	N/A	–	5.Monitor HIV alert school model in both 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle schools monitored	Fully Implemented
2016	Health Delivery		6.Monitor HIV peer educators sessions and offer suggestions to upgrade HIV programme	N/A	–	6.Monitor HIV peer educators sessions and offer suggestions to upgrade HIV programme monitored	Fully Implemented
2017	Health Delivery		7.Organize in-service training/capacity building/ refresher course on HIV alert model for 20 selected schools	N/A	–	7.Organize in-service training/capacity building/ refresher course on HIV alert model for 20 selected schools organised	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve access to Health Care delivery							
2014	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Construct 6No. CHPS Centres by the end of December 2017	N/A	–	1. 6No. CHPS Centres by the end of December 2017 constructed	Fully Implemented
2015		Health Delivery	2. Rehabilitate Ewim Urban Health Centre	N/A	–	2. Ewim Urban Health Centre rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	3. Construct 5No. 2-Unit Nurses quarters	N/A	–	3. 5No. 2-Unit Nurses quarters constructed	Not Implemented
2017		Health Delivery	4. Construct 1No. 2-Unit Midwife's Quarters	N/A	–	4. 1No. 2-Unit Midwife's Quarters constructed	Not Implemented
2014		Health Delivery	5. Rehabilitate old clinic and convert into Nurses' Quarters	N/A	–	5. old clinic and convert into Nurses' Quarters rehabilitated	Fully Implemented

2015	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Provision of Vaccines	N/A	–	1. Vaccines provided	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	2. Improve Tuberculosis management	N/A	–	2. Improved Tuberculosis management	Fully Implemented
2017		Health Delivery	3. Intensify preparedness towards prevention of cholera/Ebola	N/A	–	3. preparedness towards prevention of cholera/Ebola intensified	Fully Implemented
2014		Health Delivery	4. provide Special initiative to improve access	N/A	–	4. Special initiative to improve access provided	Fully Implemented
2015		Health Delivery	5. Strengthening data management	N/A	–	5. Data management Strengthened	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	6. Design and implement operational research	N/A	–	6. Operational research implemented	Fully Implemented
2017		Health Delivery	7. Undertake financial monitoring to all BMCs	N/A	–	7. financial monitoring to all BMCs undertaken	Fully Implemented
2014		Health Delivery	8. Participate in financial validation	N/A	–	8. financial validation carried out	Fully Implemented
2015		Health Delivery	9. Intensify preparedness towards Guinea worm eradication certification	N/A	–	9. Guinea worm eradication certification intensified	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	10. Strengthening surveillance system and response on EPI	N/A	–	10. surveillance system and response on EPI strengthened	Fully Implemented
2014		Health Delivery	11. Improve Adolescent health and family planning acceptors	N/A	–	11 Adolescent health and family planning acceptors improved	Fully Implemented
2015	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Undertake NIDS and AFP surveillance	N/A	–	1. NIDS and AFP surveillance undertaken	Not Implemented
2016	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Sensitize communities on the spread of HIV and AIDS	N/A	–	1. Sensitize communities on the spread of HIV and AIDS	Fully Implemented
2017		Health Delivery	2. Produce educational materials which are audience specific and display them at key vantage points in the metropolis by the end of December 2017	N/A	–	2. educational materials produced	Not Implemented
		Health Delivery	3. Train 100 Upper-Primary, Junior and Secondary students in peer counselling by December 2017	N/A	–	3. 100 Upper-Primary, Junior and Secondary students in peer counselling by December 2017 trained	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	4. Promote HIV/AIDS education in the local media	N/A	–	4. HIV/AIDS education in the local media promoted	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	5. Develop specific sensitization programmes with hotel employees, drinking bar operators, barbering shop operators and internet café attendants to reduce vulnerability of staff and clients	N/A	–	5. specific sensitization programmes with hotel employees, staff and clients developed	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	6. Promote male and female condom use especially among CSWs and female hawkers	N/A	–	6. male and female condom use especially among CSWs and female hawkers promoted	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	7. Promote the sale of condoms in non-traditional outlets such as supermarkets, funerals, internet cafes, drinking spots, markets and restaurants	N/A	–	7. sale of condoms in non-traditional outlets such as supermarkets, funerals, internet cafes, drinking spots, markets and restaurants promoted	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	8. Establish Youth Friendly Reproductive Health Services	N/A	–	8. Youth Friendly Reproductive Health Services established	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	9. Train Community Health Volunteers in home based care	N/A	–	9. Community Health Volunteers in home based	Fully Implemented

						care trained	
		Health Delivery	10. Sensitize care providers on proper home based care practices	N/A	–	10. care providers on proper home based care practices sensitised	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	11. Support PLWHAs to access anti-retroviral treatment	N/A	–	11. PLWHAs to access anti-retroviral treatment supported	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	12. Provide care and support for OVCs	N/A	–	12. care and support for OVCs provided	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	14. Promote VCT and PMTCT services	N/A	–	14. VCT and PMTCT services promoted	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery	15. Provide support for PLWHAs Association bi-weekly review meeting	N/A	–	15. support for PLWHAs Association bi-weekly review meeting provided	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Acquire and distribute subsidised Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) to children under 5-under and pregnant women	N/A	–	1. Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) to children under 5-under and pregnant women acquired and distributed	Fully Implemented
2015		Health Delivery	2. Acquire K-O taps for retreatment of bed nets in communities	N/A	–	2. K-O taps for retreatment of bed nets in communities acquired	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	3. Training of Health workers and Volunteers on malaria home based care and treatment	N/A	–	3. Health workers and Volunteers on malaria home based care and treatment trained	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	4. Conduct I&EC on Malaria control in the Metropolis	N/A	–	4. I&EC on Malaria control in the Metropolis conducted	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Increased publicity to create awareness and desire to join the scheme	N/A	–	1. publicity to create awareness and desire to join the scheme increased	Fully Implemented
2015		Health Delivery	2. Training of premium agents to promote the scheme at the community level	N/A	–	2. premium agents to promote the scheme at the community level trained	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	3. Intensify supervision of premium agents	N/A	–	3. Supervision of premium agents intensified	Fully Implemented
2017		Health Delivery	4. Establish registration and pay points in about 50 communities	N/A	–	4.Registration and pay points in about 50 communities established	Fully Implemented
2017		Health Delivery	5. Procure 1No. vehicle and 3 No. motorbikes to intensify mobilisation and monitoring of MHIS activities	N/A	–	5. 1No. vehicle and 3 No. motorbikes to intensify mobilisation and monitoring of MHIS activities procured	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Recruit 6 office support staff and engage 14 National Service Persons	N/A	–	1. 6 office support staff and engage 14 National Service Persons recruited	Fully Implemented
2015		Health Delivery	2. Train support Staff and National Service Persons	N/A	–	2. Support Staff and National Service Persons trained	Fully Implemented
2016		Health Delivery	3. Organise training workshop and seminars for entire management and BOD	N/A	–	3. training workshop and seminars for entire management and BOD organised	Fully Implemented
<b>Policy Objective: Integrate vulnerable and excluded (People Living With Disability) into the mainstream of development</b>							
2014	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Improve targeting of existing social protection programmes (e.g. LEAP)	N/A	–	1. social protection programmes (e.g. LEAP) improved	Fully Implemented



2015		Social Welfare & Community Development	2. Progressively expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable	N/A	–	2. social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable expanded	Fully Implemented
2016		Social Welfare & Community Development	3. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection	N/A	–	3. monitoring and evaluation of social protection strengthened	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Establish a well-resourced continuum of care services at all levels for prevention of response and reintegration of victims against Violence, Abuse and Exploitation	N/A	–	1. well-resourced continuum of care services at all levels for prevention of response and reintegration of victims against Violence, Abuse and Exploitation established	Not Implemented
2015	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Develop capacity for effective use of data on PWDs for decision making	N/A	–	1. capacity for effective use of data on PWDs for decision making developed	Not Implemented
2016	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal to curtail open defecation in communities)	N/A	–	1. Behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal to curtail open defecation in communities promoted)	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Promote the economic empowerment of women and youth through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks	N/A	–	1. economic empowerment of women and youth through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks promoted	Not Implemented
2015		Social Welfare & Community Development	2. Monitor and evaluate the progress of the groups trained	N/A	–	2. trained groups monitored and evaluated	Not Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	N/A	–	1. education to reduce stigmatization intensified	Fully Implemented
2015			2. Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population	N/A	–	2. adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population promoted	Fully Implemented
2016			3. Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities	N/A	–	3. prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities developed and implemented	Fully Implemented
2014	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Develop and integrate geriatric care policy in public health delivery	N/A	–	1. geriatric care policy in public health delivery developed and integrated	Not Implemented
2015	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Development	2. Enhance social protection interventions for the aged	N/A	–	2. social protection interventions for the aged enhanced	Fully Implemented

**THEMATIC AREA 6: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.**

**Policy Objective: Improve development control in the Metropolis**

	programme	Sub Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services	1. Periodic field inspections of development applications	N/A	–	1. development applications inspected	Not Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	2. Vetting of development applications	N/A	–	2. Vetting of development applications vetted	Fully Implemented
2016		Public Works Services	3. Consideration and approval of vetted development applications	N/A	–	3. vetted development applications approved	Fully Implemented
2017							

		Public Works Services	4. carry out public sensitization on permit application & approval procedures	N/A	–	4. Public sensitization on permit application & approval procedures carried out	Fully Implemented
2014		Public Works Services	5. Sensitizing land owners on the benefits of scheme preparation	N/A	–	5. Land owners on the benefits of scheme preparation sensitised	Fully Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	6. Completion of property numbering exercise (SNPA)	N/A	–	6. Property numbering exercise (SNPA) completed	On-going
2016		Public Works Services	7. Business/household data collection (under SNPA)	N/A	–	7. Business/household data collected (under SNPA)	On-going
2017		Public Works Services	8. Scanning of questionnaires (under SNPA)	N/A	–	8. questionnaires (under SNPA) scanned	On-going
2014		Public Works Services	9. Generation of Address directory (under SNPA)	N/A	–	9. Address directory (under SNPA) generated	On-going
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services	1. Provision and installation of road signs	N/A	–	1. Road signs provided	Fully Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	2. Construction of 0.6M U drain at Eyifua area road	N/A	–	2. 0.6M U drain at Eyifua area road constructed	Fully Implemented
2016		Public Works Services	3. Construction of 0.6M U drain at PolyKamp	N/A	–	3. 0.6M U drain at PolyKamp constructed	Fully Implemented
2017		Public Works Services	4. Construction of 0.9M U drain at Mikonvill infants school	N/A	–	4. 0.9M U drain at Mikonvill infants school constructed	Fully Implemented
2014		Public Works Services	5. Right of way (ROW) clearing/grading at Aura extension area	N/A	–	5. Right of way (ROW) clearing/grading at Abura executed	Not Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	6. Kerb replacement along roads in Cape Coast	N/A	–	6. Kerb along roads in Cape Coast replaced	Fully Implemented
2016		Public Works Services	7. Construction of drains in Kamkumdo	N/A	–	7. Drains in Kamkumdo constructed	Fully Implemented
2017		Public Works Services	8. Grading works on Akotokyir-Kakumdo road	N/A	–	8. Grading works on Akotokyir - Kakumdo road carried	Fully Implemented
2014		Public Works Services	9. Grading works on Akotokyir-Kwaprow road	N/A	–	9. Grading works on Akotokyir - Kwaprow road carried	Fully Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	10. Grading works on Kwaprow-Amamoma	N/A	–	10. Grading works on Kwaprow-Amamoma carried out	Fully Implemented
2016		Public Works Services	11. Rehabilitation works at Flowers Gay area road	N/A	–	11. Flowers Gay area road rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2017		Public Works Services	12. Rehabilitation of Arafynn Hotel road	N/A	–	12. R Arafynn Hotel road rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2014		Public Works Services	13. Rehabilitation works on Emmanuel Pharmacy road	N/A	–	13. Rehabilitation works on Emmanuel Pharmacy road rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	14. Rehabilitation works on Ekas Hostel road	N/A	–	14. Ekas Hostel road rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2016		Public Works Services	15. Rehabilitation of Nyamebeyere area roads	N/A	–	15. Nyamebeyere area roads rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services	1. Raise and plant 20 000 ornamental tree seedlings along a designated avenue	N/A	–	1. 20,000 ornamental tree seedlings along a designated avenue raised and planted	On-going
2015			2. Raise and plant 20 000 shrubs for embankment and median landscaping	N/A	–	2. 20,000 shrubs for embankment and median landscaping raised and planted	Not Implemented

2016		Public Works Services	3. Raise and plant 4 acres of 'love' grass to check soil erosion	N/A	–	3. 4 acres of 'love' grass to check soil erosion raised and planted	Not Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services	1. Delineate and map out open spaces of the Metropolis by the Town and Country Planning Dept.	N/A	–	1. open spaces of the Metropolis delineated and map out	Not Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	2. Raise and plant 50 000 assorted tree species, 50,000 assorted shrub species, and 5 acres of stenotaphrum grass for parks	N/A	–	2. 50 000 assorted tree species, 50,000 assorted shrub species, and 5 acres of stenotaphrum grass for parks raised and planted	Not Implemented
2016		Public Works Services	3. Purchase tools needed for maintaining parks and gardens	N/A	–	3 tools needed for maintaining parks and gardens purchased	Not Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services	1. Identify priority open spaces in the Metropolis' communities	N/A	–	1. priority open spaces in the Metropolis' communities intensified	Not Implemented
2015		Public Works Services	2. Raise and plant 20,000 plants to beautify selected open spaces	N/A	–	2. 20,000 plants to beautify selected open spaces raised and planted	Not Implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services	1. Construct 1 No. Public recreational/ Resource Centre [children's park]	N/A	–	1. 1 No. Public recreational/ Resource Centre [children's park] constructed	Not Implemented

**THEMATIC AREA 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT.**

Policy Objective: To promote effective governance

	programme	Sub Programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target	Achievements	
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Provide office accommodation for 2 Sub metros		–	1. office accommodation for 2 Sub metros provided	Fully Implemented
2015		General Administration	2. Procure equipment for 2 Sub Metros	N/A	–	2. Equipment for 2 Sub Metros procured	Fully Implemented
2016		General Administration	3. Recruit permanent staff for 2 Sub Metro Councils	N/A	–	3. Permanent staff for 2 Sub Metro Councils recruited	Fully Implemented
2017		General Administration	4. Organize training programmes for Sub metros And Town Councillors	N/A	–	4. training programmes for Sub metros And Town Councillors organised	Fully Implemented
2014		General Administration	5. Prepare 2 No. (Community) Business and Development plans	N/A	–	5. 2 No. (Community) Business and Development plans prepared	Not Implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Organize training workshop for the Heads of Departments and their accountants	N/A	–	1. training workshop for the Heads of Departments and their accountants organised	Not Implemented
2016		General Administration	2. Prepare departmental budgets for collation into composite budget	N/A	–	2. departmental budgets for collation into composite budget prepared	Fully Implemented
2017		General Administration	3. Review existing Medium Term Development Plan	N/A	–	3. existing Medium Term Development Plan reviewed	Fully Implemented
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Rehabilitate office block for Metropolitan Education Service	N/A	–	1. office block for Metropolitan Education Service rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
2015		General Administration	2. Organize refresher training programmes for departmental heads and middle level management	N/A	–	2. Refresher training programmes for departmental heads and middle level management organised	Not Implemented

2016		General Administration	3. Intensify quarterly heads of departments meetings and presentation of departmental reports MPCU meetings	N/A	–	3. Quarterly heads of departments meetings and presentation of departmental reports MPCU meetings intensified	Fully Implemented
2017		General Administration	4. Construct 2No. office complex for North and South Sub-metropolitan Assemblies	N/A	–	4. 2No. office for North and South Sub-metro. Assemblies constructed	Not Implemented
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Establish community protection teams	N/A	–	1. community protection teams established	Not Implemented
2015		General Administration	2. Establish 3 No. Police Posts in the Metropolis	N/A	–	2. 3 No. Police Posts in the Metropolis established	Fully Implemented
2016		General Administration	4. Organize public sensitisation/awareness programmes on radio, durbars etc on crime wave and discipline	N/A	–	3. public sensitization /awareness programmes on radio, durbars etc on crime wave and discipline organised	Fully Implemented
2017		General Administration	5. Provide security including police night patrols in the Metropolis	N/A	–	4. security including police night patrols in the Metropolis provided	Fully Implemented
2014		General Administration	6. Provide for security including Police night patrols in the Metropolis	N/A	–	5. security including Police night patrols in the Metropolis provided	Fully Implemented
2014		Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Undertake street and radio announcements on revenue and sanitation issues	N/A	–	1. street and radio announcements on revenue and sanitation issues undertaken
2015	General Administration		2. Organize radio discussions on government policies and programmes	N/A	–	2. radio discussions on government policies and programmes organised	Fully Implemented
2016	General Administration		3. Organize photographic exhibitions	N/A	–	3. photographic exhibitions organised	Not Implemented
2017	General Administration		4. Organize film shows on government Policies, projects and programmes	N/A	–	4. film shows on government Policies, projects and programmes organised	Not Implemented
2014	General Administration		5. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	N/A	–	5. community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes organised	Fully Implemented
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Sponsor staff for training programs at home and abroad	N/A	–	1. staff for training programs at home and abroad sponsored	Fully Implemented
2015		General Administration	2. Procure 8 No. computers and accessories for offices	N/A	–	2. 8 No. computers and accessories for offices procured	Fully Implemented
2016		General Administration	3. Procure 6 No. air conditioners for office use	N/A	–	3. 6 No. air conditioners for office use procured	Fully Implemented
2017		General Administration	4. Procure 10 No. steel cabinets and other safes for office use	N/A	–	4. 10 No. steel cabinets and other safes for office use procured	Fully Implemented
2014		General Administration	5. Procure 3 No. pick up vehicle and 1 No. 33-seater van	N/A	–	5. 3 No. pick up vehicle and 1 No. 33-seater van procured	Fully Implemented
2015		General Administration	6. Purchase carpets for 10 No. offices	N/A	–	6. Carpets for 10 No. offices purchased	Fully Implemented
2016		General Administration	7. Re-paint administration block	N/A	–	7. Administration block repainted	Fully Implemented
2017		General Administration	8. Procure 1 No. Electric Generator for the Metropolitan Assembly	N/A	–	8. 1 No. Electric Generator for the Metropolitan Assembly procured	Target not Achieved
2014		General Administration	9. Construct 1No. 2-Storey block of flats for Metropolitan Assembly	N/A	–	9. 1No. 2-Storey block of flats for Metropolitan Assembly constructed	Fully Implemented
		General	10. Construct 1 No. bungalows for	N/A	–	10. 1 No. bungalows for	Target not

2015		Administration	MCD			MCD constructed	Achieved
2016		General Administration	11. Construct 1No. Bungalow for MCE	N/A	–	11. 1No. Bungalow for MCE constructed	Target not Achieved
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Install service internet facility in the Assembly	N/A	–	1. service internet facility in the Assembly installed	Fully Implemented
2015		General Administration	2. Install accounting package for the finance unit	N/A	–	2. I accounting package for the finance unit installed	Fully Implemented

## 1.2.2 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS (PERFORMANCE)

There are two (2) main sources of revenue (funds) for the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly.

- Internally Generated Fund /Revenue which is the revenue collected by the Assembly using its own Revenue Collectors and existing collection machinery. These items are made up of rate, lands, licenses, fees and fines and other and miscellaneous sources.
- External Source: These comprise of grants from Central Governments and other External Agencies like NGOs and Donor Agencies like the World Bank, USAID, and GETFUND and Sister City twining.

### 1.2.2.1 TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA (Revenue)

The analysis focuses on the statement of accounts (i.e. Income and expenditure) of the Medium Term Period 2014-2017 half year. The analysis of the revenue pattern of the Assembly from year 2014-2017 shows a remarkable improvement in the collection of revenue from the various sources. The revenue growth trend is depicted in:

**Table 1.2.1b Total Releases from Government of Ghana**

YEAR	REQUESTED A	APPROVED B	RELEASED C	DEVIATION (B-C)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	UTILISATION CAPACITY (C-D)
2014	3,904,498.97	3,904,498.97	2,375,362.07	1,529,136.90	1,717,170.65	658,191.42
2015	4,471,490.08	4,471,490.08	2,800,980.61	1,670,509.47	2,726,461.01	74,519.60
2016	7,010,849.71	7,010,849.71	5,629,886.71	1,380,963.00	5,358,065.38	271,821.33
2017	7,491,855.84	7,491,855.84	982,510.54	6,509,345.30	976,946.54	5,564.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS	REQUESTED A	APPROVED B	RELEASED C	DEVIATION (B-C)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	UTILISATION CAPACITY (C-D)
2014	1,561,799.59	1,561,799.59	950,144.83	611,654.76	686,868.26	263,276.57
2015	2,682,894.05	2,682,894.05	1,680,588.37	1,002,305.68	1,635,876.61	44,711.76
2016	2,804,339.88	2,804,339.88	2,251,954.68	552,385.20	2,143,226.15	108,728.53

2017	2,996,742.34	2,996,742.34	393,004.22	2,603,738.12	390,778.62	2,225.60
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b>REQUESTED A</b>	<b>APPROVED B</b>	<b>RELEASED C</b>	<b>DEVIATION (B-C)</b>	<b>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>UTILISATION CAPACITY (C-D)</b>
2014	2,342,699.38	2,342,699.38	1,425,217.24	917,482.14	1,030,302.39	394,914.85
2015	1,788,596.03	1,788,596.03	1,120,392.24	668,203.79	1,090,584.40	29,807.84
2016	4,206,509.83	4,206,509.83	3,377,932.03	828,577.80	3,214,839.23	163,092.80
2017	4,495,113.50	4,495,113.50	589,506.32	3,905,607.18	586,167.92	3,338.40

### 1.2.2.2 ALL SOURCES FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO THE MMDA

Table 2.2.1c All sources financial resources to the MMDA

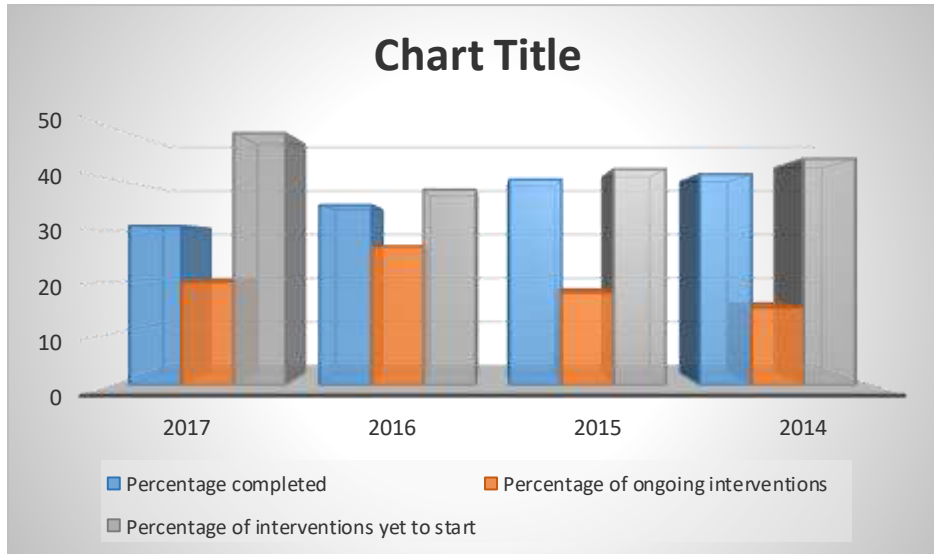
SOURCES	2014			2015		
	APPROVED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	APPROVED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE
GOG						
IGF	1,611,572.00	1,316,042.28	295,529.72	1,817,671.91	1,621,067.08	196,604.83
DACF	2,463,404.97	837,881.74	1,625,523.23	3,119,832.08	2,555,157.38	564,674.70
DDF	336,208.00	498,656.71	(162,448.71)	246,772.00	-	246,772.00
UDG	746,573.00	724,164.12	22,408.88	746,573.00	-	746,573.00
DONOR	-	-	-	575,362.36	577,517.79	(2,155.43)
GETFUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS (school feeding)	358,313.00	314,659.50	43,653.50	358,313.00	245,823.23	112,489.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,516,070.97</b>	<b>3,691,404.35</b>	<b>1,824,666.62</b>	<b>6,864,524.35</b>	<b>4,999,565.48</b>	<b>1,864,958.87</b>
SOURCES	2016			2017		
	APPROVED	ACTUAL RECEIVED	VARIANCE	APPROVED	ACTUAL RECEIVED (JULY)	VARIANCE
GOG	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGF	2,074,536.96	1,930,546.28	143,990.68	2,204,537.00	1,031,990.04	1,172,546.96
DACF	4,132,414.86	2,792,836.86	1,339,578.00	3,609,094.87	589,152.38	3,019,942.49
DDF	654,501.00	536,716.00	117,785.00	866,642.97	-	866,642.97
UDG	2,223,933.85	2,300,333.85	(76,400.00)	3,016,118.00	393,358.16	2,622,759.84
DONOR	15,000.00	23,389.98	(8,389.98)	-	-	-
GETFUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS (school feeding)			-		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,100,386.67</b>	<b>7,583,822.97</b>	<b>1,516,563.70</b>	<b>9,696,392.84</b>	<b>2,014,500.58</b>	<b>11,710,893.42</b>

The Assembly received a total GH¢ 18,289,293.38 from 2014 to 2017 June. Actual revenue increased by 49% from 2014 to 2015 but depreciated by 1.3% from 2015 to 2016. It was revealed that in 2014, DDF and MP's common fund actual receipts exceeded the budgeted by GH¢ 162,448.71(86.26%) and GH¢ (13.33%) respectively. In 2015 the Assembly did not receive money in respect of UDG and DDF but had HIPC actual funds and Compensation exceeding the budgeted by 3.45% and 53.04% respectively.

**Status of Implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan for the Cape Coast Metro. Assembly**

**Table 1.2.1a** indicates achievements of the Metropolitan Assembly in the implementation of 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan. Out of 243 activities earmarked for execution, 129 were fully implemented while 12 activities were on-going, 32 were implemented but not in the Medium Term Plan and 70 activities were not implemented at all. The percentage of achievement which comprises of completed and on-going projects and programmes was 71%.

INDICATORS	YEAR			
	2017	2016	2015	2014
PERCENTAGE COMPLETED	31%	35%	40%	41%
PERCENTAGE OF ONGOING INTERVENTIONS	20%	27%	18%	15%
PERCENTAGE OF INTERVENTIONS YET TO START	49%	38%	42%	44%
PROPORTION OF THE OVERALL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTED BY THE END OF THE YEAR				



### 1.2.2.3 CHALLENGES/ LESSON LEARNT DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MTDP-2014-2017

Having reviewed the revenue and expenditure performance of the Assembly from 2014-2017, the following observations are made, and which can inform our future planning:

1. Most of the projects selected for implementation were not the felt needs of the people hence implementation was met with difficulties.
2. The District Assemblies Common Fund which was the main source for funding projects was not reliable within the period
3. The Assembly's IGF mobilization was also quite weak, in fact within the period 2004-2017 there was no significant IGF funded projects since very little was mobilized.
4. 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
5. Within the plan period 2014 -2017, a good number of projects implemented were rather not in the plan but for obvious reasons, they had to be implemented at the expense of planned projects. This situation creates a scenario as if the plan was not implemented.



### 1.3 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION /PROFILE OF THE METROPOLIS.

#### 1.3.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

The Metropolitan's Assembly's institutional capacity needs to assess the capability of the Assembly to develop and implement the Medium Term Development Plan. Assessing the necessary capabilities of the district means determining if the requisite funds, human and material resources are available for the preparation and implementation of the MTDP. The rationale is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective MTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and its sub-committees. It has two (2) Sub-Metropolitan Councils, 45 Electoral Areas and Unit Committees. The Metro. Assembly has departments schedule 1 and schedule two departments. These are:-

#### **Schedule One (1)**

Central Administration

*Works Department*

*Department of Agriculture*

*Finance Department*

*Budget and Rating*

*Waste Management Department*

#### **Schedule Two (2)**

*Department of Social Welfare and Community Development*

*Departments of Physical Planning*

*Department of Health*

*Department of Education*

*Department of NADMO*

*Figure 1 Organogram of the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly*

*Table 3 Metropolitan Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) Capacity and Management Index*

Indicators	Score=1	Score=5	Score=10	Indicator Average
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Indicators	Score=1	Score=5	Score=10	Indicator Average
<b>M&amp;E Skills &amp; Knowledge</b>	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	5.7
<b>Availability of Funds</b>	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available to meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	3.4
<b>Utilization of Funds</b>	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	6.6
<b>Qualifications of personnel</b>	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	8.57
<b>Staff Compliment</b>	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are Filled	6.43
<b>Timely Access to Funds</b>	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	4
<b>Leadership</b>	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	7.9
<b>Management</b>	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	9.3
<b>Workload</b>	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff are able to complete all jobs within regular working hours	7.9
<b>Motivation/ Incentives</b>	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners incentives also exist	4.4
<b>Equipment/ Facilities</b>	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	3.3

Indicators	Score=1	Score=5	Score=10	Indicator Average
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>6.14</b>

The analysis of the result indicates that the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly has an average capacity and management performance. Availability of funds for planned activities and poor equipment and facilities for M&E were identified as areas that need to be addressed.

### **1.3.2 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

Cape Coast is the only Metropolis out of the Twenty (20) districts in the Central Region. Cape Coast Metropolis lies within latitudes 5° 20' and longitudes 1° 11' to 1° .41' West of the Greenwich Meridian. The Metropolis is bounded to the south by the Gulf of Guinea, west by the Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem, East by the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District, and to the north by the Twifu Heman Lower Denkyira District. It occupies an Area of approximately 122 square kilometres, with the farthest point at Brabedze, about 17 kilometres from Cape Coast, the capital of the Metropolis as well as the Central Region. The Metropolitan Assembly (CCMA) was established initially as a municipal Assembly by L.I. 1373 in 1987 and after twenty years of existence elevated to Metropolitan status by L.I. 1927 in February, 2007. It is divided into two sub Metros, i.e. Cape Coast North and South (which are also the constituencies). The main road from Accra to Takoradi, running through the township virtually demarcates Cape Coast Metropolis into north and south, with the Abura part of the road being north and the opposite side being south.

The strategic location of Cape Coast, located between the major cities in the country, namely Kumasi, Accra and Takoradi, as well as educational centre and tourist hub of Ghana provides an opportunity to develop the service industry.

Cape Coast Metropolis

Fig: 1.3.2a. Map of Cape Coast in Regional Context

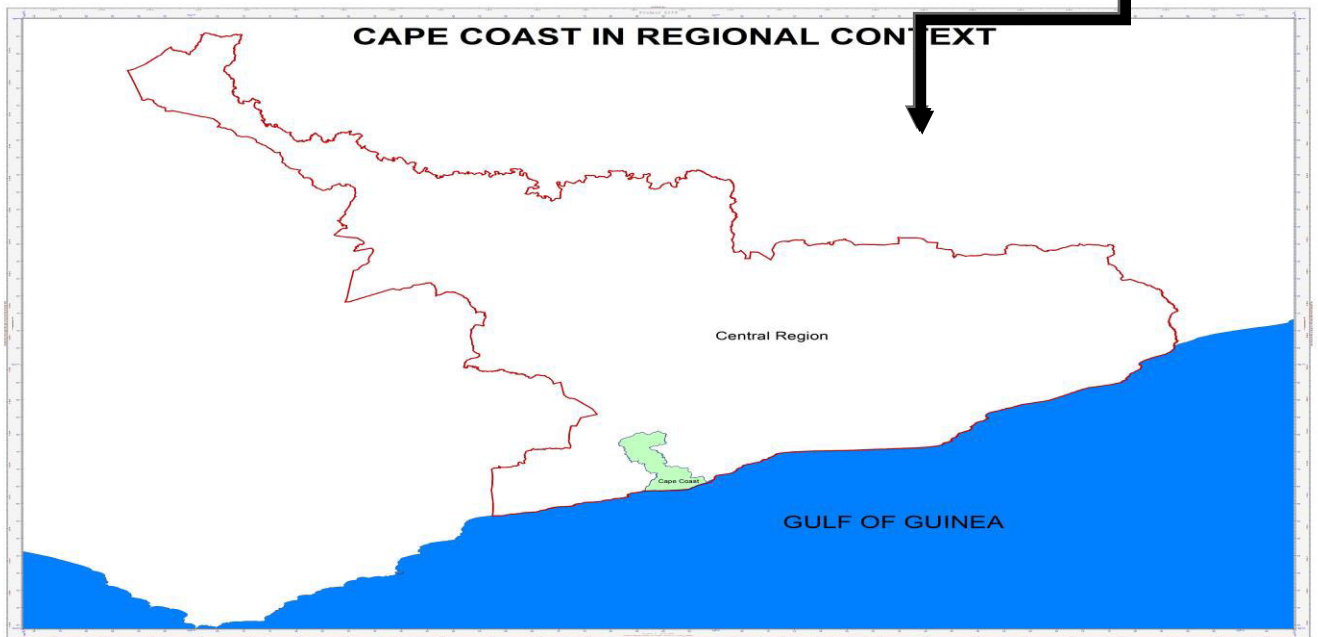
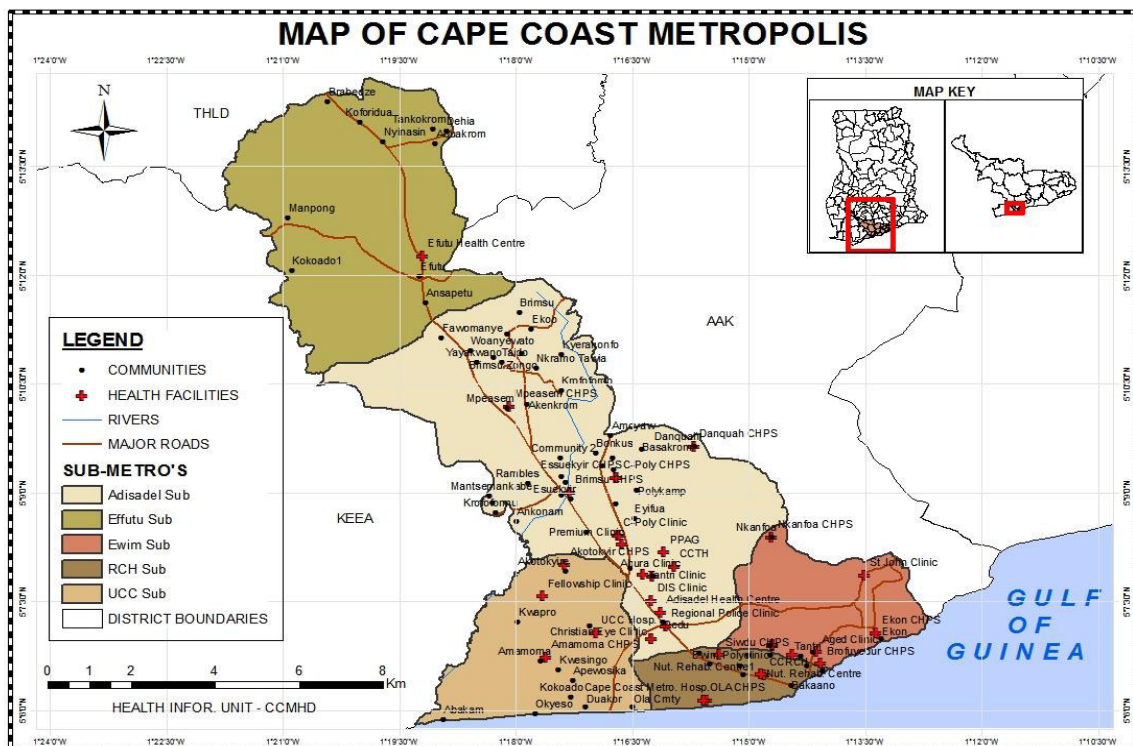
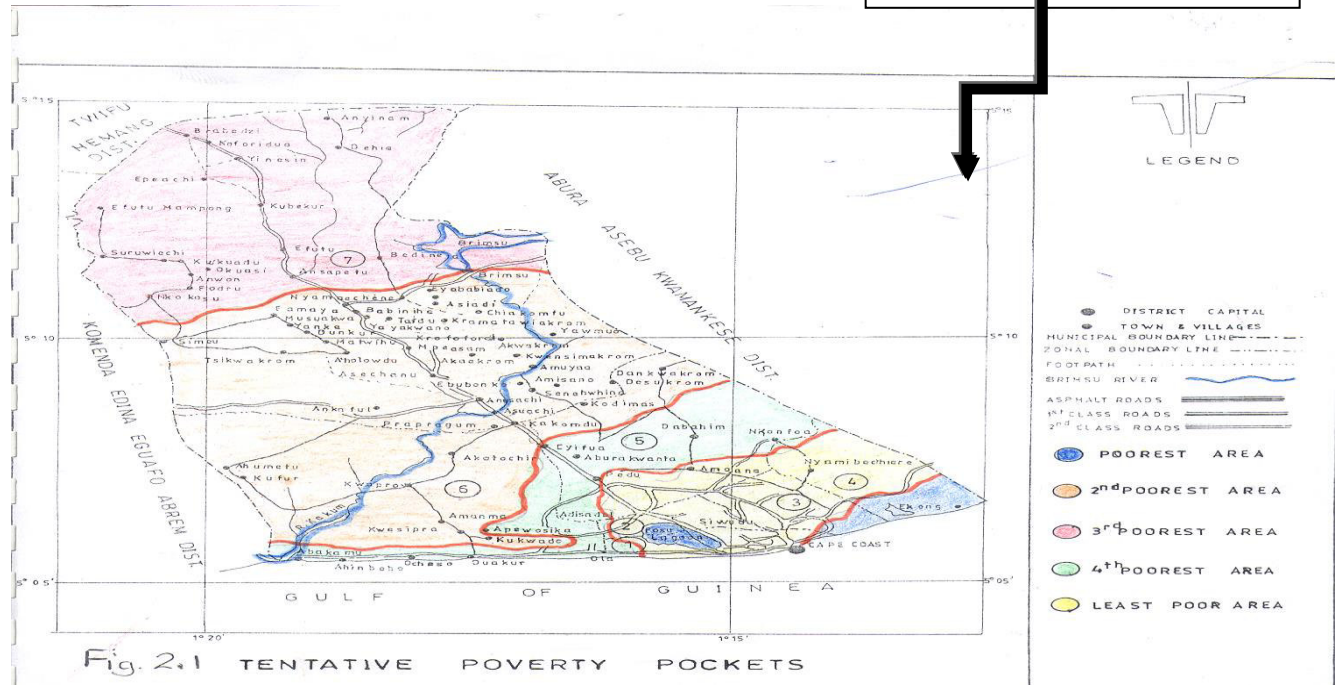


Fig: 1.3.2b Map of Cape Coast Metropolis



**Fig: 1.3.2c Poverty Map of Cape Coast Metropolis**

**POVERTY MAP OF THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS**



**1.3.2.1 Relief and drainage**

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 development (construction of houses, roads, etc.) provision of utility and other social services (laying of pipes and telephone lines, etc) and mobility (human and vehicles). In between the hills are valleys of various shapes, some occupied by rivers and streams including the Kakum - the major steam in the Metropolis. Many of the minor streams end up in wetlands, with the largest draining into the Fosu Lagoon at Bakaano. The wetlands are liable to flooding and, for many of them; the water table is high, averaging just 1.2 metres below the surface. During heavy rains, these wetlands become unusable as farmlands. The landscape in the northern parts of the Metropolis is however, generally low-lying and is suitable for crop cultivation.

**1.3.2.2 Geology and Drainage**

The rock type of the district is of the Birimian formation and consists of schist and introduced granites and pegmatite. The hills are generally overlain by sandy and clayey silts while the valleys are overlain by clayey gravel with lateritic soils exposed in a number of areas. The hilly nature of the place has greatly

affected building and road construction. It also promotes erosion especially along slopes, and sedimentation/siltation and flooding at low-lying areas.

The Metropolis is drained largely by the Kakum which serve as the main source of drinking water. The Kakum River is dammed at Brimso, a location close to Cape Coast where the water is treated and distributed to the Metropolis. The effects of destruction of the surrounding environment of the river basin is however impacting negatively on the sustainability of this natural resource, and causing perennial water shortages particularly in the dry season. The Kakum River Basin is located in the north-eastern the Metropolis. There are a number of settlements along the basin. The river provides for domestic water supply, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Human activities along the river over the years are negatively affecting the development and use of this water resource. Key among them are: Population growth along the basin; Inappropriate farming activities on the banks of the river and at the source; Use of agrochemicals in farming; Winning of sand; Dumping of liquid and solid waste material from domestic and industrial sources into the basin; Poor planning schemes in the basin area; and, Indiscriminate harvesting of wood from the source to the midstream;

These problems, among others, have resulted in the degradation and pollution of the river. Bilharzia cases recorded at Health facilities in the Metropolis are mainly from communities along the catchment area. There is the need therefore, to conduct baseline studies along the basin to collect, collate and generate information to address the current situation. Major institutions expected to lead in this crusade is the University of Cape Coast, Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit and the Ghana Health Service.

### **1.3.2.3 Soils**

The dominant soils of the District are lateritic in nature and are derived mainly from the weathered granite and schist. Along the slopes the soil profiles have top soils with depths of about 0.33m while on the hills, loose to dense sandy soil of about 2.36m in depth frequently occur. In the valleys and swampy areas, fine sandy deposits occur extensively.

### **1.3.2.4 Wildlife**

The woody forests of the Metropolis once supported a diverse range of wildlife such as deer, antelopes, and monkeys. However, due to extensive cultivation, construction, hunting and trapping, most of the

animals have either been killed or compelled to migrate into the few remaining sanctuaries around Amosima and the Kakum-Atandanso reserves outside the Metropolis. Wildlife found in the Cape Coast Metropolis is mainly grass cutters, a few monkeys, and some birds which migrate to the area during the rainy seasons.

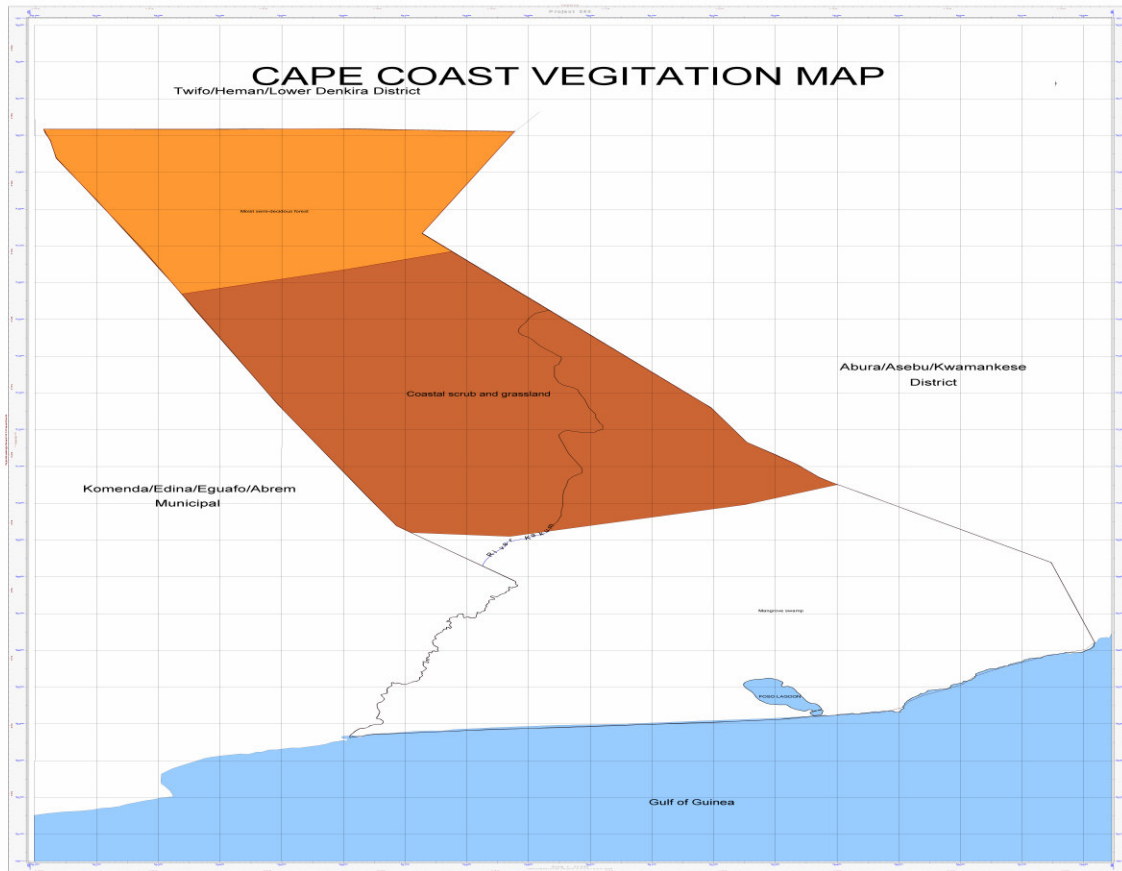
#### **1.3.2.5 Climate**

Located in the littoral anomalous zone of Ghana, The Cape Coast Metropolis experiences high temperatures throughout the year. The hottest months are February and March, just before the main rainy season, while the coolest months are between June and August. The variability in climate in the district is influenced more by rainfall than temperature. The District has a double maximal rainfall, with annual rainfall total between 750 and 1,000mm. The highest rainfall ever recorded was 1719mm in 1979 and the lowest 372mm in 1983. The minor rainy season is between November and January.

Cape Coast is a humid area. Mean monthly relative humidity in the morning varies narrowly between 85% and 99%. But in the afternoons humidity varies considerably from around 50% in the dry months to the high 80s during the wet months, especially in May and June. The high humidity and sea breeze have negative effects on equipment and materials including vehicles and those for building. The humidity also creates foggy conditions in the mornings, especially on coastal roads, reducing visibility appreciably and making driving a bit hazardous.

#### **1.3.2.6 Vegetation**

The present vegetation of the Metropolis consists of shrubs of about 1.5 metres high, grasses and a few scattered trees. The original vegetation of dense scrub, which the rainfall supported, has been replaced by secondary vegetation as a result of clearing for farming, charcoal burning, bush fires and other human activities. Presently, trees are less dense in the area compared with the interior forest areas, except the occasional acacia plantations and bamboo shrubs found in a few sanctuaries not yet completely deforested, such as in a few parts to the north-east and north-west of the University of Cape Coast. The northern parts of the Metropolis are an exception to what has been described above. Here, secondary forest can be found and has survived mainly due to lower population densities and relatively little disturbance of the ecosystem.



### 1.3.3 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

#### 1.3.3.1 Climate Change

There are growing concerns about climate change and the degradation of the ecosystem and biodiversity in the Metropolis. Very conspicuous areas where the degradation is marked are in the areas of agricultural land use systems. The age long method of slash and burn practices are still very rampant in the farming communities, there are frequent bush fires and illegal logging activities in the forest areas. Again in the coastal areas, there is sand winning and quarrying activities which have led to coastal erosion with all its attendant problems.

Marine fishing activities are also not sustainable, leading to over fishing and depletion of the fish stock. The Fosu lagoon has been polluted with chemical and industrial waste from the mechanical artisans at siwdu and other solid and liquid waste from the numerous storm drains that feed into the lagoon. The total effect of these practices are manifested on the Metropolitan economy as



- Loss of livelihood for the inhabitants ie. The farming lands become insufficient and less fertile for agriculture, thus leading to poverty.
- The lagoon which was a source of livelihood for the fisher folk has declined, the fish is depleted, leading to mass poverty.
- Forest resources- timber flora and fauna have also depleted thus making some rivers to dry up partially or permanently especially in the dry season.

### **1.3.3.2 Green Economy**

In the light of the issues triggered by the very unsustainable way of exploiting the natural resources- forests, rivers, marine fish, sand and stones, plants and animals, it is feared that the future generation is at risk of not meeting anything left, hence there is going to be poverty and food insecurity in the next years if nothing is done to halt the trend or to mitigate the effects of unsustainable development which is becoming the business as usual.

### **Mainstreaming Green Economy into Development**

In order to mitigate the effects of climate change on our economy now and in the future, the following interventions should be addressed in our programmes hence forth:

1. Education and sensitization of the citizenry on the effects of climate change.
2. Implementation of measures to sustainably utilize our natural resources.eg.
  - Enactment of bye-laws on sanitation and tree felling.
  - Enactment and implementation of laws to regulate fishing practices both in the inland river bodies and in the marine zones.
  - Restoration of the Fosu lagoon
  - Organisation of bush fire awareness campaigns
3. Strengthen the capacity of Agricultural Extension Officers and farmer Associations to adopt best land use practices in farm land exploitation, and conservation agriculture practices.

- Support private sector investments in aquaculture and enhancing fish species management
- Improving infrastructure for food storage and processing and exports.
- Diversify the economy by supporting other potential income bringing areas like tourism and eco-tourism.
- Construction of feeder roads to link food & fish production areas to the market centres.
- Promote value addition techniques in order to increase incomes.
- Subject all development projects to a very serious strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in order to determine the negative impacts these projects will have on livelihoods and find ways to mitigate these effects.

### **1.3.4 WATER SECURITY**

#### **1.3.4.1 Water Supply**

Safe water supply and sanitation are essential components of any intervention programme designed to secure sustained family health. Lack of potable water predisposes the population to various preventable diseases such as guinea worm, diarrhoea and cholera. The potential of these diseases to negatively affect labour productivity and hamper progress in development action is enormous and steps should be taken to prevent their occurrence in the District.

Fortunately, the Metropolis is quite well served with potable drinking water. All communities in the district are served with pipe-borne water from the conventional treatment plant at Brimsu. Rural supplies forms just 1% of the drinking water system in the Metropolis and these areas are also well catered for.

Percentage of Homes with Pipe Borne water is 37.7%. The remaining percentage obtain water supply outside their homes. The number of Boreholes in the Metropolis is 35 and mostly found in the rural areas. The main problem with water supply in the Metropolis is the perennial drying up of the Kakum dam, which is the source of the water. The other problems relate to the use of old equipment in pumping water to households, frequent power outages, which affect the distribution system and non-payment of irregular payment of tariffs to enable the Ghana water Corporation to expand its facilities.

### 1.3.4.2 Source of Potable Water

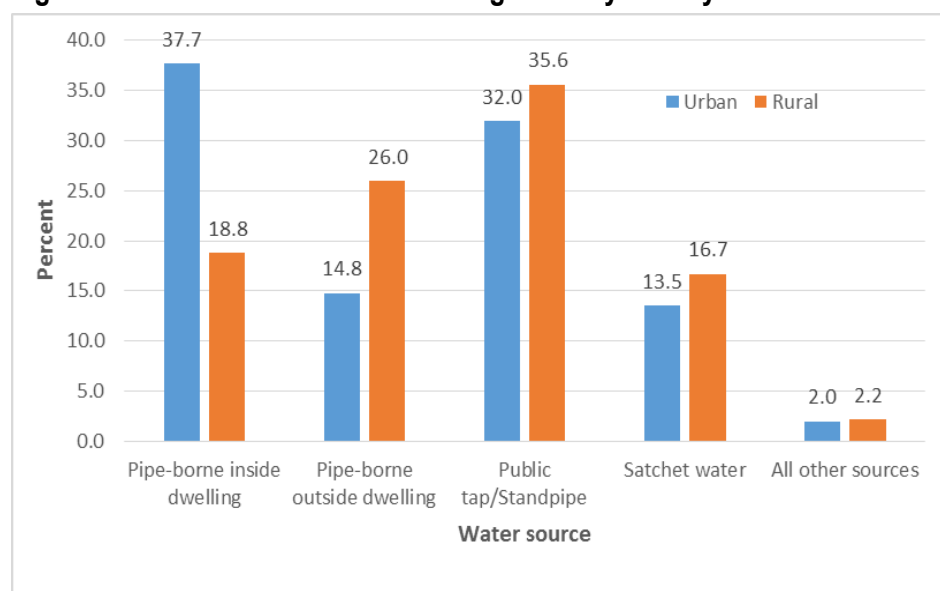
The majority of communities in the Metropolis take their water source from pipe-borne. Infact, over 90% of the communities are covered especially in the Cape Coast south sub-metro. However, there are a few localities in the north sub-metro still taking their source from unprotected rivers/streams and other unapproved sources. The water supply from the main Ghana water company is not adequate for the population especially in view of the large number of educational institutions in the Cape Coast Township. The water levels drop in most part of the year, hence the numerous water shortages all over the Metropolis. The table below depict source of potable water in the Metropolis.

**Table 1.3.4.2a. Source of Drinking Water**

Localities	Household	Pipe borne in House	Pipe borne outside House	Public stand pipe	Sachet water	Tanker service	Others
Cape Coast south	23,786	39.8%	13.1%	33.6%	11.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Cape Coast north	16,600	23.3%	23.9%	31.8%	18.3%	0.1%	0.2%

Source: 2010 population & Housing census

**Figure 1.3.4.2b Main source of drinking water by locality of residence**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

### 1.3.5 POPULATION

#### 1.3.5.1 Population size

The population of the Cape Coast Metropolis was 54,123 in 1960 and 69,495 in 1970, giving an intercensal 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 Municipality 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 1.4.1a. 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	1392.57
Share of Regional Population		7.5%	7.4%	12.96
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	2.3
Dependency Ratio			69.1%	49.1
Total Fertility Rate			2.4	2.21

Mean No. Child Ever Born (CEB)			2.2	-
Child Survival			83.4%	-

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

### 1.3.5.2 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.

### 1.3.5.3 Population Size and Distribution

The population size and distribution of the Cape Coast Metropolis is presented in Table 2.1 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 1.3.6.3a. Population by age, sex and locality of residence**

Age-group	Sex						Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female			Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	169,894		82,810	48.7	87,084	51.3	95.1	130,348	76.7	39,546	23.3
0 - 4	17,539		8,859	50.5	8,680	49.5	102.1	12,772	72.8	4,767	27.2
9-May	14,864		7,478	50.3	7,386	49.7	101.2	11,031	74.2	3,833	25.8
14-Oct	15,837		7,535	47.6	8,302	52.4	90.8	11,969	75.6	3,868	24.4
15 - 19	22,291		9,450	42.4	12,841	57.6	73.6	18,447	82.8	3,844	17.2
20 - 24	29,566		16,356	55.3	13,210	44.7	123.8	22,727	76.9	6,839	23.1
25 - 29	16,305		8,475	52	7,830	48	108.2	12,111	74.3	4,194	25.7

30 - 34	11,338	5,654	49.9	5,684	50.1	99.5	8,345	73.6	2,993	26.4
35 - 39	8,815	4,212	47.8	4,603	52.2	91.5	6,614	75	2,201	25
40 - 44	7,326	3,409	46.5	3,917	53.5	87	5,648	77.1	1,678	22.9
45 - 49	5,895	2,672	45.3	3,223	54.7	82.9	4,607	78.2	1,288	21.8
50 - 54	5,403	2,379	44	3,024	56	78.7	4,267	79	1,136	21
55 - 59	3,834	1,826	47.6	2,008	52.4	90.9	3,069	80	765	20
60 - 64	3,182	1,440	45.3	1,742	54.7	82.7	2,468	77.6	714	22.4
65 - 69	2,090	911	43.6	1,179	56.4	77.3	1,665	79.7	425	20.3
70 - 74	2,111	891	42.2	1,220	57.8	73	1,733	82.1	378	17.9
75 - 79	1,381	576	41.7	805	58.3	71.6	1,150	83.3	231	16.7
80 - 84	1,066	381	35.7	685	64.3	55.6	867	81.3	199	18.7
85+	1,051	306	29.1	745	70.9	41.1	858	81.6	193	18.4
All Ages	169,894	82,810	48.7	87,084	51.2	95.1	130,348	76.7	39,546	23.2
0-14	48,240	23,872	49.4	24,368	50.5	98	35,772	74.1	12,468	25.9
15-64	113,955	55,873	49	58,082	50.9	96.2	88,303	77.4	25,652	22.6
65+	7,699	3,065	39.8	4,634	60.1	66.1	6,273	81.4	1,426	18.6
Age-dependency ratio	49.1	48.2		49.9			47.6		54.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 1.3.5.4 Age and sex structure, sex and dependency ratios

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the Metropolis follow the region and the national pattern. The age structure is that of a broad base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small in the older ages.

#### 1.3.5.5 Age specific sex ratios

The Cape Coast Metropolis, as is the case with many other districts in the region, is dominated by the female population, with 95 males to 100 females. The age specific sex ratio ranges from about 41 males for every 100 females in the older ages of 85 years and beyond to 124 males for every 100 females in the age group 20-24. While there are slightly more males than females for the population below 10 years, nearly 26 percent more females than males are observed in the age group 15-19 year (73.6), which coincides with secondary school age in the population. Subsequently, the proportion of males greatly exceed that of females in the age group 20- 29 years; yielding sex ratios of 123.8 for those aged 20-24 and 108.2 among those aged between 25 and 29 years. This may be reflective of the fact that there are more males than females enrolled in our tertiary institutions, since persons in this age group are more likely to be in such institutions. This assertion is further supported by the fact that the subsequent age groups are female dominated.

### **1.3.5.6 Dependency ratio**

The age-dependency ratio is a theoretical concept which does not apply strictly in real population and differs from economic dependency ratio. For example although ages 15-64 are not "dependent" a large proportion of youth 15-19 are "dependent" in practice, that is being at school or not supporting anyone. Similarly, not all persons aged 65 years and over are dependent. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must bear. Countries with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

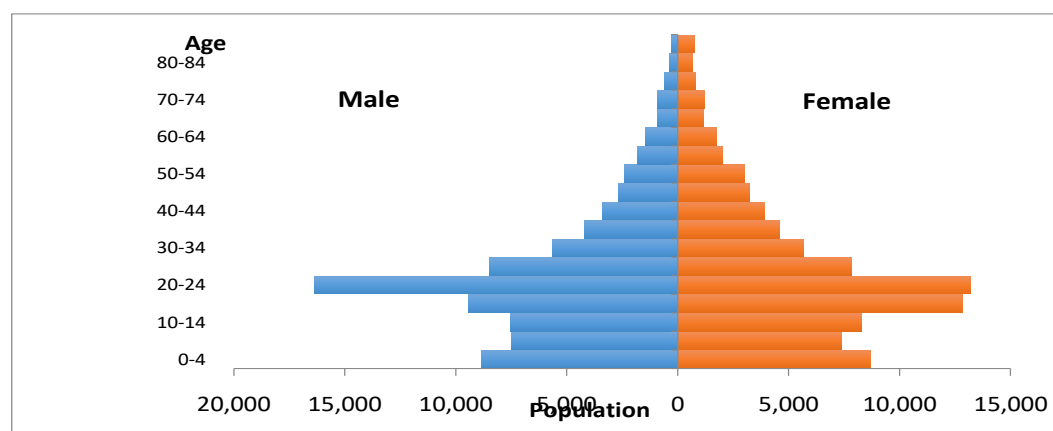
Table 2.1 indicates that there are differentials in the dependency ratio for males and females and locality of residence. The total dependency ratio for the Metropolis is 49.1, which means that two persons in the working age group have one person in the dependent ages to support. Although the ratio is slightly higher in the rural areas (54.2) than it is in the urban areas (47.6) of the Metropolis, the economic burden is lower compared to the other districts of the region.

### **1.3.5.7 Population pyramid**

The age and sex structure of the metropolis is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 2.1). The pyramid has a relatively large base, bulges out in the middle, and then tapers off towards the older ages. The Figure provides insightful lessons regarding current and future fertility and migration patterns to enhance policy formulation and infrastructure planning. The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age, except for the population between 10 and 24 years.

The Cape Coast Municipality has long been a center for education, drawing students from all over the country to the many second cycle and tertiary institutions, including the Cape Coast Polytechnic and the University of Cape Coast. The effect of this on the age and sex structure is reflected in the relative concentration of the population of both sexes in some age groups, creating a bulge in the age-groups 15-24 years for both sexes. Except for the bulge in that age group, the pyramid would have a barreled shape for the population below 30 years. This could be accounted for by urbanization and fertility decline among others factors, while migration would be a plausible reason for the bulge.

**Figure 1.3.6.7.c. Population pyramid**



**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census**

### **1.3.5.8 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

Fertility, mortality and migration are important in influencing population dynamics and development. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population.

The 2010 population and housing census collected data on fertility which is the natural capability of producing off-springs. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night, while migration refers to the physical movement of persons across geographical boundaries for a given period. This is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

### **1.3.5.9 Fertility**

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance or childbearing among a population. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used is the average number of live births per 1,000 women in the childbearing age (15-49 years). In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would give birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed (IUSSP, 1982). The crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during a year, per 1000 population.

Table 2.2 shows that the CDR of 17.9 per 1,000 for the Cape Coast Metropolis is the least in the Central Region. It means that 18 births occur for every 1000 population in the Metropolis per year compared to 27



in the region. The GFR which is more refined than the CBR also shows that fertility is relatively lower in Cape Coast as 59 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years is recorded annum compared to an average of 107 in the region. The more refined of the three indicators and the widely used, TFR, is 2.21 compared to 3.6 for the region. It implies that on the average every woman in the reproductive age has just about two children in the Metropolis compared to between three and four per woman in the region generally. This level of fertility has to be sustained as it has several advantages including low levels of childhood and maternal mortality as well as economic benefits.

### 1.3.5.10 Household size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the Metropolis by locality of residence. There are 40,386 households in the metropolis of which three-quarters (30,354) reside in urban areas with the rest in rural settlements. One out of every 13 households (7.7%) in the Central Region is found in the Cape Coast Metropolis. With an average household size of 3.5 compared with four persons (4.0) per household in the region, there are more households living in each house in Cape Coast (2.3) than in the region (1.5) on average. While between two or three households (2.6) are found in urban areas of the Metropolis, there are one or two households per house in the rural areas.

**Table 1.3.6.10. Household size by locality of residence**

Categories	Region	Cape Coast Metropolis		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,113,766	140,405	105,414	34,991
Number of households	526,763	40,386	30,354	10,032
Average households per house	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.7
Average household size	4	3.5	3.5	3.5

**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census**

### 1.3.5.11 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents the composition of the household population in the Cape Coast Metropolis. Out of 169,894 persons in the Metropolis, 82.6 percent (140,405) of them live in households while the rest constitute non household population. The data shows that 28.8 percent household members are heads of the household; 37.1 percent are children, 9.8 percent are spouses while 8.7 percent are grandchildren of the household head. Non-relatives and other relatives to the household head constitute 3.1 percent and 7.4 percent respectively. The data also indicate that while more than a third (36.1%) of households are headed by males and slightly over one-fifth (22.0%) are headed by females. More female parents or parents-in-law (1.3%) live in the households than male parents or parents-in-law (0.2%). Contrarily, male grandchildren in the households are more than female grandchildren.

**Table 1.3.6.11.a. Households Characteristics**

	Population	No. of Houses	Pop. Per House	No. of Households	Household Per House	Average H/Hold Size
<b>Central Region (all districts)</b>	2,201,863	3,392,745	6.1	526,763	1.5	4
<b>Cape Coast</b>	169,894	17,738	8.9	40,386	2.3	3.5

Source: 2010 Population and Housing

The Cape Coast Metropolis also has a percentage of households living in room(s) in compound houses, i.e. 67.1% which is higher than the regional average of 43.1%. The Metropolis however has 11.3% of households living in separate houses which are the least common in the region. The ratio of male heads to female heads is 2:1. Households in the Metropolis living in flats, apartments, and dwelling units is 7.4%. About 1.7% of households live in kiosks and other improvised dwelling units.

**Table 1.3.6.11.b. Stock of Houses and Household by Type of Locality**

Categories	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Population	169,894	130,348	39,546
Total household population	140,405	105,414	34,991
No. of houses	17,738	11,823	5,915
No. of households	40,386	30,354	10,032

Average households per house	2.3	2.6	1.7
Population per house	7.9	8.9	5.9
Average household size	3.5	3.5	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 PHC.

### 1.3.5.12 Settlement Pattern

The Cape Coast Metropolis has 71 settlements. Cape Coast core area was the only noticeable urban centre in the Metropolis in 2010 with a population of 108,374. Ekon (5,506), Nkanfoa (4,683), Kakomdo (7,559) are the other fairly large settlements but do not possess any urban status as yet. Smaller service centres are also emerging such as Apewosika (2,792), Ankaful (2,674), Kwaprow (2,917), Esuekyir (1,634), Ebobonko (961) and Anto Esuekyir (3,050).

The Cape Coast Metropolis is synonymous with a City District. This is because Cape Coast core area is the most populous settlement in the Metropolis with a hierarchy of functions that make it the nerve centre of economic activity for both the Metropolis and the Region. About 6% of settlements in the Metropolis including Cape Coast, Ekon and Nkanfoa and Kakomdo account for nearly 85% of the population of the entire Metropolis. Out of the over 70 settlements in the Metropolis, over 54 or 76% of them have populations less than 1,000 persons and account for only 10% of the Metropolitan population. Thirty of the settlements (43%) have populations of less than 100 persons.

Fig. 1.3.5.12 Settlement Map of Cape Coast Metropolis.

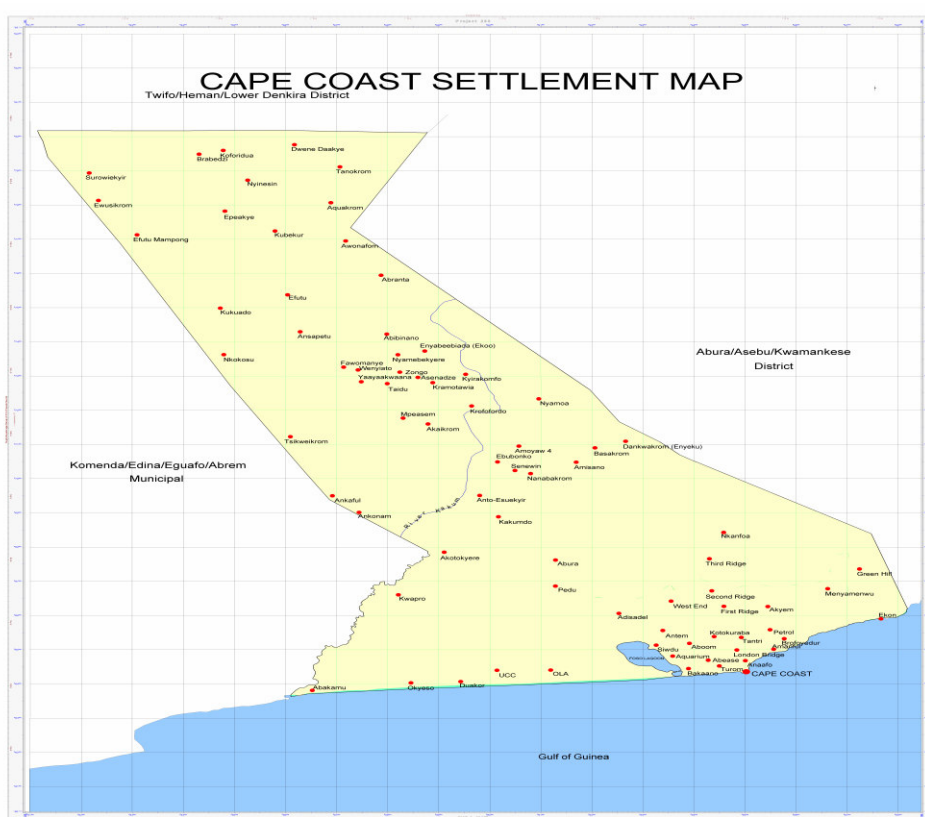


Table 1.3.5.12a 20 largest settlements in the Cape Coast Metropolis with their respective population figures over the years.

Settlement	1970	1984	2000	2010
Cape Coast (core)	56,601	65,763	82,291	108,374
Ekon	3,372	1,587	3,443	5,506
Nkanfoa	1,110	1,487	2,995	4,683
Kakomdo	1,371	1,706	2,628	7,559
Effutu	700	1,006	2,214	
Akotokyer	406	326	1,605	3,092
Ankaful Village	350	523	1,592	2,674
Anto Esuekyir	0	0	1,557	3050
Apewosika	673	877	1,547	2,792
Kwaprow	567	794	1,473	2,917
Essuekyir	437	343	1,453	1,634
Kokwaado	146	301	1,386	2,870
Amamoma	286	16	1,068	7,689
Nyinasin	276	468	1,053	
Duakor	0	0	1,039	1,351
Koforidua	270	403	950	

Mpeasem	397	256	868	1,089
Amisano/Nanabakrom	107	146	848	1,177

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

**Note:** Abura and Adisadel, two of the major settlements with high population figures in the Metropolis have not been included in the above table. The reason is that, the population figures for the two communities have been inconsistent from the Ghana Statistical Service figures over the years. These two separate communities have been presented variously as one community with one population figure or separately with different figures making it difficult to make comparison.

**Table 11.3.5.12b. Population by sex, number of household and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Cape Coast	108,374	52,526	55,848	26,956	10,230
2	Amamoma (Kwesipra)	7,689	4,352	3,337	436	260
3	Kakumdo	7,559	2,478	5,081	1,333	618
4	Ekon	5,506	2,810	2,696	1,450	758
5	Nkanfoa	4,683	2,259	2,424	1,361	728
6	Akotokyere	3,092	1,556	1,536	744	497
7	Anto Essuekyir	3,050	1,453	1,597	862	412
8	Kwapro	2,917	1,668	1,249	572	370
9	Kokoado	2,870	1,406	1,464	730	249
10	Apewosika	2,792	1,594	1,198	572	247
11	Ankaful Village	2,674	1,270	1,404	768	604
12	Senewin	1,662	892	770	261	178
13	Essuekyir	1,634	751	883	505	286
14	Amisano /Nanabakrom	1,501	758	743	367	179
15	Amoyaw	1,410	693	717	378	240
16	Duakor	1,351	649	702	337	236
17	Kwesipra/Amamoma	1,262	737	525	143	89
18	Amisano/Nanabakrom	1,177	632	545	301	134
19	Mpeasem	1,089	522	567	247	205
20	Ebobonko	961	510	451	251	154

**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census**

### 1.3.5.13 Rural-urban split

The Metropolis has a peculiar rural-urban scenario. Cape Coast has been the only urban centre in the Metropolis since 1960. By 1984 the rural-urban split for the district was 32.3:67.7 as against 71.2:28.8 for the region and 63.1:36.9 for the nation. In the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the rural-urban

proportions changed slightly to 30.3:69.7 for the district, 62.5:37.5 for the Region and 56.2:43.8 for the country. That is, 23% (Rural) and 77% (Urban). It therefore means that the Metropolis is more urbanised than the region and the nation respectively and, as such, any development plan ought to take this into consideration when formulating activities to address problems.

**Table 1.3.5.13. Rural Urban Population by Locality and sex**

Locality	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Urban	130,348	62,793	67,555
Rural	39,546	19,147	20,399

Source: 2010 population and Housing census report.

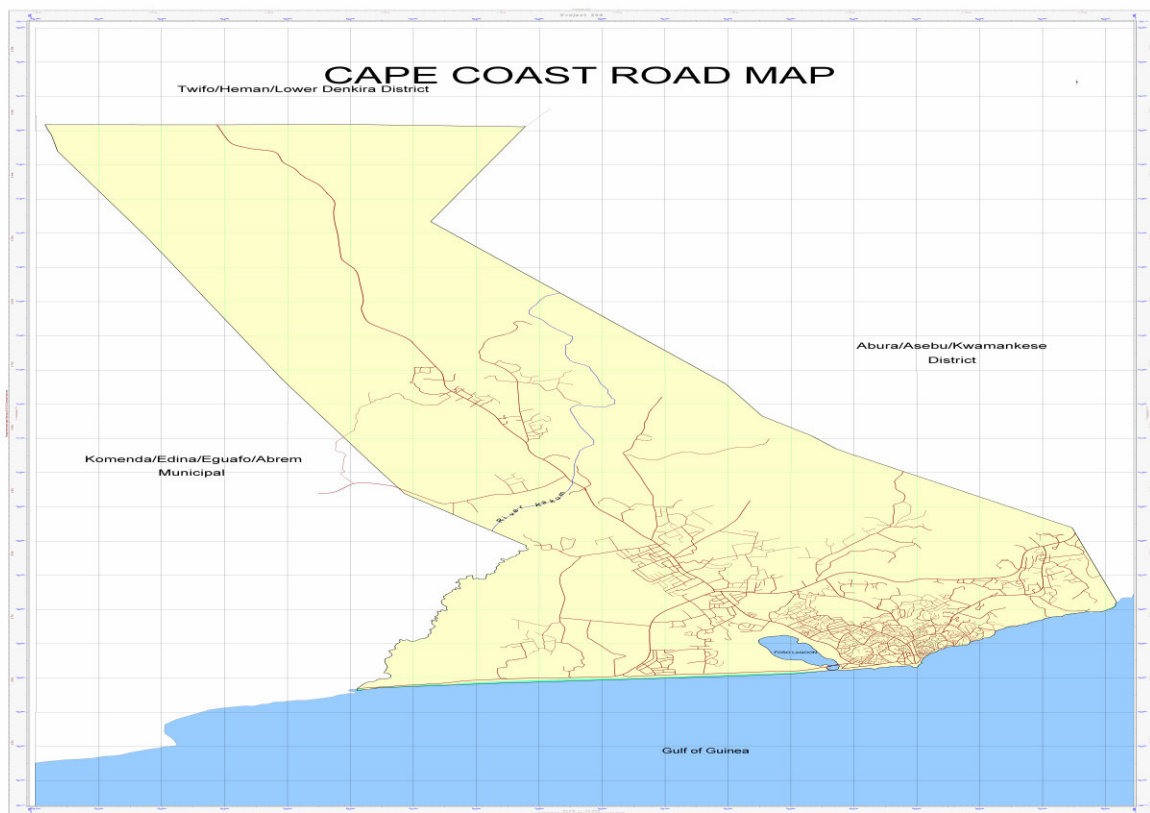
### 1.3.6 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

The spatial distribution of basic infrastructure and services, namely, water, electricity, educational institutions, banking and postal services, police, health facilities, markets and allied utilities are depicted in the scalogram provided. This scalogram shows the analysis of the distribution of functions/services. The scalogram is non-qualitative. It only indicates the presence of facilities in each settlement in order to guide development decision-making related to the choice of project location.

#### 1.3.6.1 ROAD NETWORK

Almost all the existing settlements in the Metropolis are reached by improved condition of tarred roads and feeder roads. The Metropolis has a road network totalling **72km**. The Metropolis compact size of 122sq. kms gives it a road density of 0.62 **km**, which is relatively adequate and suitable for efficient movement of people, goods and services. This also provides a good surface accessibility to services such as health, banking, postal services, education, agriculture extension, production and marketing centres, commodity flow and linkage with other districts.

**Fig. 1.3.6.1a Road Map of Cape Coast Metropolis.**



**Table 1.3.6.1a Type of Roads in the Metropolis with their respective Length**

Total Length	Asphalted	Bitumen	Gravelled
220.83 Km	6 Km	118.93 Km	95.90 Km

**Table 1.3.6.1b Cape Coast Metropolis: Feeder road network (from main trunk roads)**

Settlement Connected	Road type	Length (km)	Drain condition	Surface Condition
Dehia-Akwakrom	Gravel	0.7	Poor	Fair-poor
Kyirakomfo	Gravel	1.0	Good	Fair
Nyame Bekyere	Bitumen	0.4	Good	Good
Brimso	Gravel	0.6	Poor	Poor
Brabedze	Gravel	1.2	Poor	Poor
Abibirano	Gravel	0.5	Poor	Poor
Kwaprow	Gravel	1.0	Poor	Poor
Akyim	Gravel	1.0	Poor	Poor

**Source: Department of Feeder Roads**

### 1.3.6.2 SANITATION FACILITIES

On sanitation, the northern part of the Metropolis is again deprived of adequate sanitation facilities. It is evident that development of the Metropolis is somehow being concentrated in the south part to the disadvantage of the northern sector.

Excreta and urine are mostly collected in septic tanks, unlined pits and concrete holding chambers. When full, the waste matter is dislodged by using cesspool emptiers (vacuum trucks) and sent to a liquid waste disposal site at Nkanfoa. Traditional pit latrines are covered with sand when full and another site is excavated. In practice, most grey water is discarded straight into storm water drains, the sea, and outflows to surface water.

The main are shown below in the table:

**Table 1.3.6.2a Categories of toilet facilities available in the Metropolis.**

Facility type	Percentage (%)
Water closet	34
KVIP	5
Pit & Bucket	11
Public	10
No facility/bush/beach/field	9
Others	29

**Source: Ecorys Household survey 2017**

There are over 100 public latrines which are operated on franchise basis. A large portion of the population relies on public toilets while people in the very low income brackets resort to open defecation along the beach and in the bushes.

The Metropolis generates about 144 metric tonnes of solid waste daily, which translates to about 52,560 tonnes per year. These include organic materials, plastics, glass, paper, metals, textiles, inert materials and others. There is a good potential for composting the solid waste to energy conversion technologies.

The table below shows how solid waste is disposed of in the Metropolis and this has serious implication on environmental sanitation. The drains in the cities are choked with plastics and water finds it difficult to flow, leading to floods and other health hazards:



**Table 1.3.6.2b. Waste collection methods and percentage**

Method of collection	Percentage (%)
1. Collected from the house	4.82
2. Public dump-open space	13.45
3. Burnt	7.61
4. Dumped elsewhere (drains etc.)	8.3
5. Public dump-container	65.74

Source: Ecorys Household survey 2017

### 1.3.6.3 FINANCIAL SERVICES

A number of banking and non-banking financial institutions are located in the Metropolis. It has a number of commercial and rural banks and a couple of forex bureaux. Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Kakum Rural Bank, National Investment Bank, Social Security Bank (SSB), Twifo Rural Bank and Credit Unions, Ghana National Bank, Unique Trust Bank.

Most of these Financial facilities/services are also mainly located in Cape Coast South, except for branches of some Rural Banks which operate outside the Metropolis that have been opened at Abura and the University of Cape Coast. Anyone who wants to transact business with the banks needs to travel all the way to Cape Coast. To improve access to credit facilities, it is recommended financial Mobilisation Centre be established at Efutu

**Table 1.3.6.3. List of Financial Institutions operating in the Metropolis.**

No.	Bank	Community/Location
1.	Barclays Bank Gh. Ltd	Old Kingsway
2.	National Investment Bank	Old CEDECOM Office
3.	Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd	Main Branch, Chapel Square, Near Courts
4.	Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd	UCC Branch, Near Kwame Nkrumah Hall
5.	SG. SSB Bank Gh. Ltd	SSNIT Block
6.	Agric. Development Bank	London Bridge
7.	Agric. Development Bank	UCC Branch, Casford Hall
8.	Kakum Rural Bank	Kotokoraba Branch
9.	Kakum Rural Bank	Abura Agency
10.	Assinman Rural Bank	Pedu, Akaidoo Block
11.	Twifo Rural Bank	Abura
12.	UT Financial Service	Tantri

13.	Pro Credit	UCC Science Taxi Rank (near Oye Inn Hostel)
14.	Zenith Bank Ltd	UCC (VALCO)
15.	Prudential Bank Ltd	Old Kingsway
16.	Prudential Bank Ltd	UCC Science Taxi Rank (Oye Inn Hostel)

#### **1.3.6.4 POSTAL SERVICES**

The Metropolis has four (4) post offices. Expedited Mail Services (EMS) has been established to provide quick accessibility to information and link people to the outside world.

#### **1.3.6.5 ENERGY/ELECTRICITY**

Over 85% of residents of the Metropolis have access to electricity supply in spite of the intermittent power fluctuations experienced at certain times. The increase in demand especially in the newly developing areas has contributed to the prevailing situation. A few peri-urban and rural communities are yet to be connected to the national grid. This has undoubtedly constrained the space of development and adversely affected economic growth in those areas.

**Table 1.3.6 A Functional Matrix (Scalogram) of the Metropolis**

	Pop. est.	Tertiary Sch	SSS/Voc/T	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Hqtrs	Police Station	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric Ext ser	Weekly Mkt	Com. Banks	Rural Banks	Electricity	Hotels	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Station.	Com. Library	Min. Library	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Rd	Dist. Admin.	Zonal Council	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug	W.C	VIP	S. Tank Lat	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	Health Post	Private Clinic	C' nity Clinic	Total No. of Facilities	Total weighted score						
Weight Community		4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	1	2								
Cape Coast (core)																																																
Ekon																																																
Nkanfoa																																																
Kakomdo																																																
Efutu																																																
Akotokyer																																																
Ankaful Village																																																
Anto Esuekyir																																																
Apewosika																																																
Kwaprow																																																
Essuekyir																																																
Kokwaado																																																
Amamoma																																																
Nyinasin																																																
Duakor																																																
Koforidua																																																
Mpeasem																																																
Amisano																																																
Ebubonko																																																
Senewin																																																
No. of settlements																																																
Centrality Index																																																
Weighted Score																																																

### 1.3.7 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

Internal migration has played an important role in spatial redistribution of the population of Ghana. Migration is defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory in a defined period (GSS, 2012). A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Table 2.6 also presents data on the place of birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The data indicates that 72,162 persons representing 42.5 percent of the total population are migrants. While one-third (23,808) of the migrants were born in other parts of the region, four percent (3,120) were born outside the country with remaining 63 percent born in other regions of Ghana. The data also shows that while 15.6 percent (11,241) of the migrants come from Greater Accra Region and 11.5 percent (8,305) from Western, only one percent (800) come from the Upper West Region.

**Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	72,162	37.3	26.9	11.6	11.7	12.5
Born elsewhere in the region	23,808	24.2	28.9	15.3	15.4	16.2
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>						
Western	8,305	32.7	27.3	11.2	13.1	15.8
Central	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	11,241	56.1	23.2	7.3	7.2	6.3
Volta	4,569	39.4	28.1	11.5	9.8	11.2
Eastern	6,293	41.2	26.8	10.9	10.4	10.8
Ashanti	8,962	48.1	26.1	8.6	7.9	9.3
Brong Ahafo	2,349	48.9	28.4	9.2	7.2	6.4
Northern	1,550	36.4	29.0	10.4	10.8	13.4
Upper East	1,165	36.3	26.2	13.2	9.1	15.2
Upper west	800	38.8	22.0	9.6	10.5	19.1
Outside Ghana	3,120	31.9	24.7	12.8	17.4	13.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 further shows that while more than one-third (37.3%) of the migrants have been in the Metropolis for less than a year, about a quarter (24.2%) have been there for 10 years or more. Between 60

and 79 percent of all the migrants from other regions of the country or elsewhere in the Central Region have not been in the Metropolis for more than four years, whilst less than 30 percent stay for up to 10 years. This tend to suggest that most of the migrants who stay for less than five years are students and may be in the young ages of 15 to 29 years as earlier observed.

### 1.3.8 GENDER EQUALITY

### 1.3.9 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

Table 8.1 shows that there are 17,738 houses representing five percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region although the Metropolis is home to about seven percent (140,405) of the region's household population. While 66.7 percent of the houses are in the urban areas of the Metropolis, it is home to 75 percent (105,414) of the household population. On the average, there are 2.3 household per house in the Cape Coast Metropolis compared to a regional average of 1.5 and a national average of 1.6. The number of persons per house in the Metropolis is about eight persons; nine in the urban areas and six in the rural areas.

**Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total population</b>	24,658,823	2,201,863	169,894	130,348	39,546
<b>Total household population</b>	24,076,327	2,113,766	140,405	105,414	34,991
<b>Number of houses</b>	3,392,745	346,699	17,738	11,823	5,915
<b>Number of households</b>	5,467,054	526,763	40,386	30,354	10,032
<b>Average households per house</b>	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.7
<b>Population per house</b>	7.1	6.1	7.9	8.9	5.9
<b>Average household size</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.3.10 CULTURE

#### 1.3.10.1 The People, Language, and Culture

The people of Cape Coast are part of a larger group of people known as Fantes found in the central part of Southern Ghana. They are part of a larger ethnic group of people classified as Akans in Ghana. The language spoken by the people is Fante. People who belong to other Ethnic groups and are mostly immigrants like the Ewes, Gas, Adas, Krobos, Nzemas, Twi-speaking Akans, and others from the Northern Ghana reside in the Metropolis as farmers, fishermen, traders, government workers, commercial drivers, fishermen, traders, government workers, commercial drivers, and artisans, among others. The entire Metropolis constitutes one traditional area with the Oguaa Omanhen as the paramount chief.

The matrilineal system of inheritance is practiced. The extended family, otherwise known as “ebusua” or clan, is the basis of their social structure. The “odikro” or chief is the political head of a town or village. The main festival celebrated in the Metropolis is the Oguaa Fetu Afahye, which is celebrated in the first Saturday of September every year, is watched by people from all walks of lives, both far and near. The tribal distribution is depicted on the table below:

**Table 1.3.7.1. Tribal distribution**

Tribe	Percentage(%) of Population
Akan	83.0
Ga-Dangme	2.7
Ewe	6.4
Guan	0.8
Gurma	0.2
Mole Dagbani	3.5
Grusi	0.8
Mande	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **1.3.10.2 Historical Perspective (Cape Coast as the centre of European Civilization)**

A major social consequence of its long and intensive interaction with the European traders was that Cape Coast became a centre for the spread of elements of European culture and civilization to the rest of the country. It was the centre of secondary education, and hence the training ground of catechists and teachers for most of the country before the Catholic and the Basel/Presbyterian missions established themselves in the present Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. It was the breeding-ground of the Ghanaian intelligentsia, the birth-place of the earliest newspapers in the country and of the first nationalist associations and societies. It was in the vanguard of nationalist agitation in the Gold Coast and its dependencies: the Fanti Confederation of 1870-72 and the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society, founded in 1897, were the prototypes of the United Gold Coast Convention (U.G.C.C.), 1947, and its offshoot, the Convention Peoples' Party, the major nationalist movements in Ghana in the twentieth century. It was the home of the earliest experiments in Municipal government, which began in the 1850's. Cape Coast was also one of the earliest centres of Ghanaian entrepreneurship. It is in this light that it is suggested that "anybody interested in a study of commercial ventures among the people of the Gold Coast in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and why they failed to be transformed into industrial concerns, will have to start with the papers of the merchant princes of Cape Coast".

Though it has the appearance of a decayed emporium, its architecture reflects aspects of the way of life of the people of Cape Coast and remains as an enduring reminder of its vanished status as a frontier settlement that was once an intermediary between West Africa and Europe. There is certainly more to Cape Coast than its castles and forts.

### **1.3.10.3 Religion and Ethnicity**

Cape Coast Metropolis with a long history of contact with the Europeans has a high proportion of Catholics and Protestants. There are a lot of Pentecostal and Charismatic church organisations and prayer camps all over the Metropolis and only a small percentage about 0.3% are not affiliated to any churches. The details are shown below:

### **1.3.11 GOVERNANCE - THE CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY (STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION)**

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly (CCMA) is the highest political and administrative authority in the Metropolis. It provides guidance and serves all other administrative authorities in the Metropolis. Under

Section 10 of the Local Government act 462 (1993) the CCMA exercises overall deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District.

The Assembly's functions cover the following areas:

- a. The preparation of development plans and budgets relating to the approved plans
- b. Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of resources for the overall development of the District.
- c. Promoting and supporting production activity and social develop in the district, and removal of obstacles to initiative and development.
- d. Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure.
- e. Developing, improving and managing human settlements and the environment
- f. Maintaining security and public safety in co-operation with national and local security agencies.
- g. Ensuring ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- h. Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies for enhancing functions
- i. Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonising and creation of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries,
- j. Departments, Public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the District.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly consists of:

1. The Metropolitan Chief Executive
2. Forty-two members, one each from the electoral areas in the District elected by universal adult suffrage.
3. The member of Parliament for Cape coast who has no voting right
4. Appointed members not exceeding 30% of the total membership of the assembly and appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and other interest groups in the district.

The legislative and deliberative head of the CCMA is the Presiding Member who is elected by the Assembly from among its members every two years.

Under CCMA Standing Orders the Presiding Member's functions include the following:

- a. Convening and presiding over all sittings of the CCMA except the inaugural meeting.



- b. Ensuring that all meetings of the CCMA are conducted in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations.
- c. Have a casting vote in event of equality of votes
- d. Power of adjourning or suspension of assembly sitting
- e. Together with the MCE represent the assembly on the RCC

The Political and executive head of Assembly is the Metropolitan Chief Executive. He is under Section 20 (2) of Act 462, the chairman of the executive Committee of the Assembly. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the assembly and responsible for the supervision of the departments of the assembly. He is also the chief representative of the Central Government in the Metropolis.

Under section 21 of act 462, the Executive Committee exercises the executive and coordinating functions of the Assembly. Its functions include the following:

1. Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly.
2. Implementing resolutions of the Assembly.
3. Overseeing the administration of the district in collaboration with the office of the Metropolitan Chief Executive.
4. Recommending to the Metropolitan Assembly, the economic, social, spatial, and human settlement policies relating to the development of the district.
5. Recommending to the Assembly the integration and co-ordination of the processes on planning, programming, budgeting and implementation.
6. Initiation and implementation of development programmes and projects at the district level and recommendation to the Metropolitan Assembly the harmonisation of the development policies.
7. Recommending the monitoring and evaluation of all policies, programmes and projects to the assembly.
8. Develop and execute approved plans of the Unit Committees and Zonal Councils within the area of authority of the Metropolitan Assembly.
9. The Executive Committee has the following mandatory sub-committees:

**Table 1.3.8a: Composition of Mandatory Sub-Committees of the Assembly**

No.	Sub-Committee	Subject Area
1.	Development Planning	
2.	Social Services	
3.	Works	
4.	Finance and administration	
5.	Revenue Mobilisation	
6.	Environmental Management (& Tourism)	
7.	Education	

However, the Assembly has established additional sub-committees of the executive committee in addition to the above sub-committees provided for under Section 24(1) of the Act 462 as follows:

- a) Justice and Security Sub-committee
- b) Women and Children Sub-committee

As provided for under Section 25(1) of Act 462 every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it as the Assembly may direct and shall submit its recommendation to the Executive committee.

The Metropolis accommodates the Central Regional departments and Organisations which are responsible to the Regional co-ordinating Council.

The first schedule of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) however establishes thirteen decentralised departments for the Metropolitan Assembly which are to replace the twenty-two (22) decentralised departments that were in existence. These departments that came in force through the passing of the legislative Instrument are:

**Table 1.3.8b: Decentralized Departments, their components and location is respective Sub-Committees**

Decentralised Departments	Composition	Location in Assembly Sub-Committee
1. Central Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central Admin.</li> <li>2. MPCU</li> <li>3. Births &amp; Deaths</li> <li>4. Information Serv.</li> <li>5. Statistical Serv.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Executive Committee</li> <li>2. Finance &amp; Admin.</li> <li>3. Social Services</li> <li>4. Works</li> <li>5. Development Planning</li> <li>6. Education</li> <li>7. Environment &amp; Tourism</li> <li>8. Revenue Mobilisation</li> <li>9. Women &amp; Children</li> </ul>

2. Finance	1. Controller & Acct. General	Finance & Administration Revenue Mobilisation
3. Education, Youth and Sports	1. Ghana Education Service 2. Ghana Library Board	Education Sub-Committee
4. Metropolitan Health Department	Ghana Health Service	Social Services
5. Agriculture Department		Development Planning
6. Waste Management Department	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Social Services
7. Physical Planning Department	1. Town & Country Planning Dept. 2. Parks & Gardens	Development Planning
8. Social Welfare and Community Dev. Dept.	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Dev.	1. Social Services 2. Women and Children
9. Natural Resource Conservation Department, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	Parks and Gardens	1. Development Planning 2. Environment and Tourism
10. Works Department	1. Works Department 2. Rural Housing	Works
11. Trade & Industry	1. NBSSI/BAC 2. Industry	Revenue Mobilisation
12. Budgeting and Rating		1. Finance & Admin. 2. Development Planning 3. Revenue Mobilisation
13. Legal Department		
14. Transport Department		
15. Disaster Prevention Department	1. Fire Service	Social Services
16. Transport Department Urban Roads	Urban Roads	1. Works 2. Social Services

These departments of the Metropolitan Assembly are, according to Section 33 of the Civil service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law 427) are direct establishments of the 13 decentralised departments. The development plans and budgets of these departments are to be incorporated into the Medium-Term and Annual District Plans and Budgets.

### **Institutional structures below the Metropolitan Assembly**

In pursuance of Section 3(3) of the act 462, the Legislative Instrument (1994) 1589, provides for the establishment of sub-Metro Councils and Unit Committees as the sub-district and community structures respectively for the completion of the decentralisation programme in the Metropolis. These structures are however not yet established.

The functions of the Area Councils include assisting the Assembly in mobilising local resources as well as managing environmental issues in the zone. The Unit committees on the other hand take over all the functions of the former Town/Village Committees. They also assist the assembly to;

- Mobilise local resources
- Monitor the implementation of development projects
- Organise communal and voluntary work
- Make proposals for the levying and collection of rates through the Area Council as well as supervise staff of the Assembly assigned duties in its area of authority

**Table 1.3.8.c SUB- DISTRICT STRUCTURES OF CAPE COAST**

SUB METRO	ELECTORAL AREAS	COMMUNITIES
Cape Coast North	Abakam- Ola University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kwaprow, Kwesipra, Kokwaado, Amamoma</li> <li>• Apewosika, Akotokyir, Duakor, Abakam</li> <li>• Ahenboboe, University Old Site, University New Site</li> <li>• Ola Medina, Ola Low Cost, North Ola,</li> <li>• Black Star (MOH) &amp; Augusto Bungalows SSNIT Flats</li> </ul>
	Efutu-Kakomdo-Mempeasem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efutu, Efutu Ekutuadze, Efutu Seguase</li> <li>• Efutu Mampong, Koforidua, Ewusikrom</li> <li>• Efutu Kokwaado, Ansapetu, Nkokosa</li> <li>• Fadur, Ankaful, Camp, Nanabakrom, Taedo</li> <li>• Esuekyir, Anto Esuekyir, Esuekyir Estates</li> <li>• Esuekyir Community 1, Amoyaw, Nyinasin</li> <li>• Kakomdo, Amisano, Ebubonko, C- Poly</li> <li>• Dehia, Kramotawia, Mpeasem, Brabedze</li> <li>• Kayefi, Senewin, Ewusikrom, Dankwaakrom</li> <li>• Nyeku, Besakrom, Akweikrom, Akaikrom</li> <li>• Kyirakomfo, Wenyi Ato, Yayaakwano, Brimso</li> <li>• Akwakrom, Pomanye, Kumease, Nyame Bekyere</li> <li>• Zongo, Asenadze, Kurowfofordo, Ekoo, Dunkor</li> </ul>
	Abura-Adisadel-Pedu-Nkafoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Ridge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ridge, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ridge, 4<sup>th</sup> Ridge, Nkafoa</li> <li>• Nkafoa Nkamadze, Nkafoa Beseadze, Abura</li> <li>• Etsifi, Abota yie, Adeebikrom, The Boy, Tankokrom</li> <li>• Roman Hill, Ba Awar, Nkwantado, Assim</li> <li>• Aba Anwonakrom, Eyifua, Eyifua Estates, Abura Estate</li> <li>• Mintsiminim (Nurses Flats), Pedu, Adaaso, Pedu Junction</li> <li>• Ngnabado, Abakaadze, Buwano, Police Flats/Hqrs, Ntwemakrom</li> <li>• Adisadel Village, Zongo, Adisadel College, Staff Quarters, Estates, Tsibu Darko, West Adisadel,</li> </ul>

		Tankoferdo
Cape Coast South	Akyim- Amanful-Brofoyedur-Ekon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amanful, Guamu, Amanful Etsifi, Paakesedo</li> <li>• Tsiafikeyir, Amoakofua, Brofoyedur, Ekon</li> <li>• Greenhill, Ghana National, Cape Deaf, Aggrey Memorial Bungalows, Akyim (Holy Child)</li> <li>• Mennyamennwu, Nkwantado, Savoy, Last Mobil</li> </ul>
	Gyegyem Instin-krootown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ayikoo-Ayikoo, Ashanti Road, Mensah Sarbah</li> <li>• Enyitsewdo, Ewim, Gyegyem</li> <li>• Social Welfare, Gyegyeano, Idan, Instin</li> <li>• Kruutown, London Bridge, Tantri, Anafo</li> <li>• Eminsaekeyir, Bentsir</li> </ul>
	Anakyin-Baakano-Chapel Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anakyin, Baakano, Gyankobir, Chapel Square</li> <li>• Victoria Park, Awendadze (Abease), Nkum</li> <li>• Fawohodzi, Kawanopaado, Abowinmu</li> <li>• Kotokuraba, Kotokuraba Zongo, Coronation</li> <li>• Intotoo, Turom, Katsekokwaado ( Dawson Hill)</li> <li>• Tamesease, Acquarium Down, Bricks Field</li> </ul>
	Aboom-Esikafoabantsem-Kadadwen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboom, Aboom Wells, Acquarium, Antem</li> <li>• Esikafoabantsem, Kadadwen, Master Sam</li> <li>• Tsimtsimhwe, Siwdo Compound, Siwdo Village</li> <li>• Siwdo Estate, Buwano</li> </ul>

### 1.3.8.2 Civil Society Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations

Organizations that are independent of the government have existed in Ghana for many years. These range from Asafo groups (traditional armies), ethnic groupings, clans and benevolent, religious groups and students associations. Some of these groups were already active during the independence struggle, before political parties were formed in Ghana.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and Community Based Organizations (CBO's), as they are known now, were relatively few in the country until recently. A number of NGO's and CBO's operate in the Cape Coast Metropolis but their number as well as their impact on the socio-economic lives of the people as compared to other areas of the country is insignificant.

### 1.3.8.3 The Private Sector

Due to the fact that Cape Coast is the Regional and Metropolitan capital as well as coastal town has always been a trading and fishing town, the private sector is relatively well developed and is an active player in the development of the Metropolis. Most of the occupations do not have formal organizations. For example

important groups like the Fishermen are not formally organized but have a Chief Fisherman who can call all the fishermen at all times to discuss important issues. The fishmongers have also elected a queen who can call meetings at all times like the market women who are also organised along the lines of their occupational groups.

The Informal Sector is becoming more and more important as key player in the developmental process. Small Kiosks, shops, and street vendors can be found on the streets of the Metropolis. This informal sector is a major contributor to the Metropolis's economy; however it can also become a nuisance and a health hazard. Especially, along main streets and several connecting streets, the number of informal and often unauthorized structures has become a nuisance. Kiosks are blocking the streets and walkways and contribute to the chaotic traffic situation in the Metropolis, especially the Central Business District (CBD) of Cape Coast Township. There is therefore an urgent need to review the present situation and come out with guidelines for structures for informal sector traders.

### **1.3.9 SECURITY**

The Security situation in the Cape Coast Metropolis is relatively calm. However, there are frequent theft cases recorded in certain parts of the Metropolis, such as the University communities-Kwaprow, Amamoma, Apewosika and 3<sup>RD</sup> Ridge.

### **1.3.10 THE METROPOLITAN ECONOMY**

#### ***Construction, Mining and Quarrying***

There are a number of private sector construction industries in the Metropolis. The establishment of block molding factories, brick and tile, mining and quarrying of chippings, sand and stone, and other related activities have significantly contributed to real estate development and road construction. Similarly, the large deposits of kaolin at Ekon have potential for large scale production.

The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to, and retirement from economic activity. The focus of this chapter is on the type of economic activity,

occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector. Although data was collected on the population five years and older, the analyses in this section are limited to the population 15 years and older.

### Economic Activity Status

Data on the economic activity status, presented in Table 4.1, for persons 15 years and older, show that 121,654 persons made up of 54.7 percent economically active and 45.3 percent persons who are economically not active are in the Metropolis. The economically active population (66,497) is made up of 90.7 percent employed and 9.3 percent unemployed persons. Similar proportions are observed for both the male and female population. While 62.9 percent of the unemployed males are first time job seekers, the corresponding proportion of females is 55.9 percent. This implies 44 percent of the currently unemployed females had ever worked compared with 37 percent of their male counterparts.

**Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	121,654	100	58,938	100	62,716	100
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>66,497</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>31,743</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>34,754</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>60,330</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>31,430</b>	<b>90.4</b>
<i>Worked</i>	57,259	94.9	27,372	94.7	29,887	95.1
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,872	4.8	1,431	5.0	1,441	4.6
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	199	0.3	97	0.3	102	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	2,521	40.9	1,055	37.1	1,466	44.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,646	59.1	1,788	62.9	1,858	55.9
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>55,157</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>27,195</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>27,962</b>	<b>44.6</b>
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	5,114	9.3	1,308	4.8	3,806	13.6
<i>Full time education</i>	40,423	73.3	21,752	80.0	18,671	66.8
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	2,359	4.3	1,461	5.4	898	3.2
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	1,085	2.0	446	1.6	639	2.3
<i>Too old/young</i>	3,465	6.3	926	3.4	2,539	9.1
<i>Other</i>	2,711	4.9	1,302	4.8	1,409	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

Table 4.1 further shows that seven out of 10 of the economically not active population are in full time education; whilst about one in 10 (9.3%) were engaged in home duties. Household work which mostly includes household chores like cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning house and compound featured as the reason for not being economically active. The proportion of females engaged in

household work (13.6%) was significantly higher (about thrice) than that of males (4.8%). Contrarily, more males (80%) than females (66.8%) indicated schooling was their reason for being economically not active.

The economically active population form the productive population of any nation. They form the age group 15-64 years. It is this population that is expected to produce to feed the population below 15 years of age and above 64 years, known as the dependent population. Table 4.2 shows that out of the 60,330 persons 15 years and older who are employed, nearly one-third (31.7%) are in the age group 25-34. In the subsequent ages, the proportion of the employed decreases with increasing age. The same pattern is observed among the male and female populations. It worth noting that one out of every six employed male or female is aged between 15 and 24 years.

Table 4.2 further reveals that about four out of five (83.1%) unemployed persons are below age 40, with slightly more males (84.0%) than females (82.4%). The unemployment situation is more pronounced among the economically active population below 30 years. Sixty-seven (67.3%) of the males and 65.3 percent of the females in this age group are unemployed. As observed in the table, unemployment peaks in the age group 20-24 years, experiences a drastic reduction by age 30-34 and continues to decrease with increasing age. Similar pattern is observed among the male and female population. The economically not active population are mostly found among those below 25 years, with slightly more males (73.5%) and females (69.6%).

### **Occupation**

The main occupations of the population in the Cape Coast Metropolis are presented in Table 4.3. The table indicates that 32.5 percent of the employed 15 years and older are service and sales workers, 23.6 percent are craft and related trades workers, and 13.2 percent are professionals. Other occupational categories include elementary occupation (8.2%), skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (6.8%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (4.9%), managers (3.7%), clerical support workers (3.5%) and technicians and associates professionals (3.5%). Table 4.3 further indicates that the main occupation of employed males is craft and related trades (27%) whiles females are service and sales workers (47.5%). While 10.1 percent of employed males work as plant and machine operators or assemblers, only 0.2 percent of females are found in this occupation.



## **Industry**

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Table 4.4 presents the industry of employment for the employed population 15 years and older in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The wholesale and retail trade industry is the largest in the Metropolis, engaging a quarter (25.1%) of the employed population. The education and manufacturing industries each employ one out of seven persons. The accommodation, food services and other service activity industries together also engage one out of six employed persons. The real estate industry is yet to penetrate the Metropolis.

The data further shows that while the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry engages 7.4 percent of the employed population, it engages three times more males (11.3%) than females (3.7%). The female dominance is observed in the wholesale and retail industry with one-third of all employed females 15 years and older. Accommodation and food services activity (17.0%) and the manufacturing (15.2%) industries are also female dominated. Conversely, industries whose activities are more physical engage more males than females. Typical of these are the construction which has 10 percent males and less than one percent females, and the transportation and storage industry which employs 7.8 percent males as against 0.4 percent females.

## ***Employment Status***

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. Such information provides insight into the socio economic status of the society. In the more industrialized countries, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs.

Figure 4.1 shows that while 39.0 percent of the employed population in the Cape Coast Metropolis are employees, 47.0 percent are self-employed without employees. Figure 4.1 also indicates that 53.1 percent of the employed male population are employees, while 31.8 percent are self-employed without employees. For the employed female population, 60.9 percent are self-employed without employees while only 26.1 percent are employees.

## Employment Sector

Table 4.5 presents data on the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex. The data shows that more than two-thirds (68.4%) of the employed population work in the private informal sector whilst only one-fifth (21.4%) are public sector workers. The private formal sector in the Metropolis engages only about one employed persons out of every 10 (9.5%), with twice more males (13.3%) than females (5.9%). Whiles more than three-quarters (77.6%) of all employed females are found in the private informal sector, slightly more than half (58.4%) of their male counterparts are found in that sector. All other sectors of the economy of the Metropolis are male dominated.

**Table 4.5: Employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,330	100.0	28,900	100.0	31,430	100.0
Public (Government)	12,926	21.4	7,916	27.4	5,010	15.9
Private Formal	5,725	9.5	3,858	13.3	1,867	5.9
Private Informal	41,262	68.4	16,867	58.4	24,395	77.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	157	0.3	104	0.4	53	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	225	0.4	129	0.4	96	0.3
Other International Organisations	35	0.1	26	0.1	9	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### 1.3.11.2 Agriculture

About 65% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Commercial farmers are approximately 0.3% and peasants (majority) approximately 62%. The available land (arable land) for agriculture is about 9,000 Ha. This implies that higher levels of production could be achieved for crops to meet both domestic and export market. There are currently 2,500 Hectares of land under cultivation, with more available for expansion or development. Farm sizes in the Metropolis are relatively small, mostly less than 1 hectare. The land tenure systems currently in operation are the Owner Occupancy and Shared Tenancy (where the land owner leases the land to the farmer and the proceeds shared between them). Crop production is largely rain fed and traditional techniques and subsistence production still dominate. About 95% of farmers use cutlasses, hoes, axes and mattocks. Spraying machines and pruners are also used but on a smaller scale. Bush fallowing, slash and burn are still widespread. Existing storage facilities are mostly traditional – barns, roof storage, and narrow cribs. Processing as a means of conserving bumper output is very limited. Urban-

based middlemen within and outside the Metropolis undertake marketing of the bulk of farm produce. Most of the farmers sell their produce at the nearest local markets to these middlemen who cart them to the large urban market centres for re-sale where known market Queens also monopolize the retail trade. Livestock production is also predominant in the Metropolis. Animals mostly reared are sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, and poultry. Poultry production is fast growing with over 45,000 birds produced annually.

**Soil Type:** Different types of soil series are found in the Metropolis. Classifications vary from the coast to the hinterland. Types found include Chichiwere-Kakum (suitable for tree crops), Ayensu-Chichiwere (suitable for both tree and non – tree crops) and Achenfu-Kuntu-Asokwa-Suprudo (mainly for non – tree crops).

**Major Tree Crops:**

MAJOR CROPS	AREAS OF MAXIMUM PRODUCTION	AREA UNDER CULTIVATION (ACREAGE)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION (TONNAGE)			
			2014	2015	2016	2017
Oil Palm	Efutu, Kokoado, Mampong, Koforidua, Dehia, Nyinasin, Brabedze, Acquakrom, Hans Cottage	940	6,204	6,316.8	6,467.2	
Citrus	Efutu, Mampong, Kokoado, Nyinasin, Acquakrom, Dehia, Koforidua, Brabedze, Hans Cottage, Yayakwano	1946	19,460	20,919.5	21,406	
Coconut	Efutu, Kokoado, Mampong	15	NA	NA	NA	
Cashew	-	-	-	-	-	
Maize	Efutu, Kokoado, Mampong, Koforidua, Dehia, Brabedze, Nyinasin, Acquakrom, Basakrom, Mpeasem, Eyifua, Abura (near Academy of Christ the King), Kwaprow, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ridge, Ankaful, Edukrom, Ebukrom, Tsiqueikrom, Nyamebikyere, Birimsu Quarters	6735	3,232	4,041	3,367.5	
Sweet Potato	Kyirakomfo, Koforidua, Brabedze, Dehia, Nyinasin, Acquakrom, Efutu, Kokoado, Mampong, Mpeasem	180	1,440	1,710	1,530	
Plantain	Dehia, Koforidua, Brabedze, Nyinasin, Acquakrom, Efutu, Kokoado, Mampong, Ankaful	613	2,082.5	2,192.75	2,278.5	
Groundnut	Asenadze, Abura, Mpeasem (Barrier)	6	NA	NA	NA	

Water Melon	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar cane	Brabedze, Koforidua, Dehia, Efutu, Kokoado, Mampong, Nyinasin, Acquakrom, Senewin, Mpeasem, Nkanfoa	70	NA	NA	NA

Source: SRID Accra 2010

### Livestock type

LIVESTOCK TYPE	AREAS OF MAXIMUM PRODUCTION	NUMBERS (POPULATION)			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
Chicken	Akaikrom, Basakrom, Efutu, Abura, OLA	26,840	27,423	29,301	3,0112
Pigs	Mpeasem, Ankaful, Ramblers, OLA, Bakaano, Yayakwano	17,991	16,701	18,342	19,501
Sheep	Basakrom, Ebubonku, Adisadel, Nkanfoa, Dehia	2,965	3,018	2,792	2,836
Goat	Efutu, Adisadel, Nkanfoa, Dehia, Nyinasin, Ankaful	2,746	3,102	2,005	2,498
Rabbit	Mpeasem, Pedu Village, Eyifua, Akaikrom	1,042	1,274	1,805	2,009

### Fish Catch Estimates:

Type Of Fish	Annual Total (Kg)
Anchovy	7,582.56
Barracuda	6.07
Bumper	453.10
Burrito	44.00
Burro	233.93
Cassava/ croaker	74.97
Decapterus (pamplo)	694.67
Frigate mackerel	736.28
Horse mackerel	493.45
King fish	9.44
Long- finned herring	135.54
Meagre	176.12
Moonfish	280.68
Pampano	324.40
Ribbon fish	504.38
Rancador	23.64
Round sardinella	1,836.14
Scad mackerel	67.31
Chub mackerel	74.51
Sharks	2.23
Shrimps	189.12
Threadfin	24.78
Miscellaneous	178.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,145.47</b>

Source: MOFA Cape Coast, 2010

### **Farm equipment/agric implements/transport etc**

There are few available farm equipments or machinery that is used in the metropolis.

These are basically tricycles that are used as conveyance of farm produce in the northern sector of the metropolis. Mechanized farming is rarely used; hence tractors are only hired when in critical need.

### **Storage facilities**

The main form of storage utilized by farmers is the ventilated narrow crib. These cribs are mostly used for the storage of maize. Storage facilities are hence essentially lacking within the metropolis.

There is therefore a critical need for the provision and supply of suitable storage structures for farm produce in the metropolis.

### **Agricultural Investment Potentials in Cape Coast Metropolis:**

The land in the Metropolis is suitable for the production of citrus, oil palm, cassava, maize, vegetables (pepper, okra, egg-plant, cabbage, watermelon etc.) and plantain on large scale. The Metropolis has available a river and streams suitable for Irrigation Scheme development and Aquaculture. Rice can also be cultivated in the valley bottoms and catchment areas of the streams. Marine fishing is another major activity along the coast mainly with the use of canoes and few motorized vessels. None of fish-landing sites is developed in the Metropolis. Development of fish landing sites or bays with fish markets are necessary in the Metropolis to boost fishing and increased employment.

Establishment of multipurpose agro-processing facilities for citrus and pineapple is feasible. Cottage industries to process citrus, vegetables and, or, fish will be viable in the Metropolis. Raw materials to feed these industries could be easily produced with little effort and assistance to farmers and fishermen. There are busy markets at core Cape Coast Township, Abura, Kotokuraba and Anafo. The other areas of employment in the Metropolis are shown below:

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
1. Agric /Fishing and Forestry	7.4%
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.2%
3. Manufacturing	13.1%
4. Wholesale/Retail/Mechanical Services-Repairs etc.	25.1%
5. Transportation & Storage	4.0%

2. Hospitality/Tourism	10.0%
3. Formal sector- Education, Public services, Health, Security etc.	24%
4. Informal Sectors	16%

**Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census.**

### 1.3.12

### TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

Tourism is a growing industry within the Metropolis. In fact Cape Coast is the central focus for both the tourism and hospitality industries. There are scientific, historical and aesthetic features of importance, these include the Cape Coast Castle, the forts, Tombs of historic importance, historic buildings in the old section of the town and shrines. The Cape Coast Castle is one of Ghana's Class historic structures being preserved as part of the 314 World Heritage monuments listed by UNESCO for preservation for posterity. These are other tourist attractions in the surrounding which positively influence tourism in the Metropolis. These include castles and forts along the central Region Coast, the Kakum National park with a walkway canopy.

Finally the Fetu Afahye festival and PANAFEST also reinforce tourism in the Metropolis. Related activities such as hotels, catering as well as gift and craft shops are scattered all over the Metropolis to support the tourist industry. Fetu Afahye is the annual festival of the people of Oguaa Traditional area. It is celebrated in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of September each year. Spiritually it is a time for pouring libation to the 77 gods for the harvest from the sea (fish) and farm products. Culturally and socially, it reunites the people for development and progress.

On the other hand PANAFEST is a cultural festival dedicated to the enhancement of the ideals of Pan-Africanism and development of the African continent.

It is a major biennial cultural event organized for Africans and people of African Descent as well as persons committed to the well-being of Africans on the continent and in the diaspora.

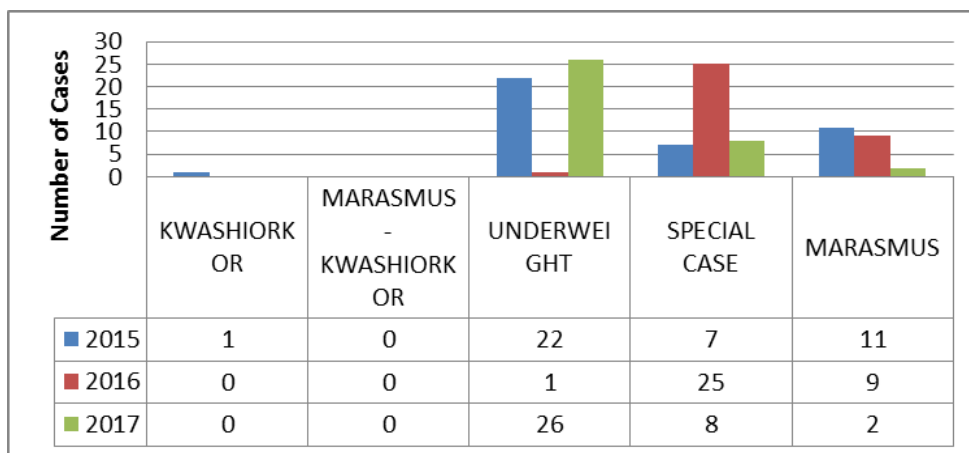
### 1.3.13 FOOD SECURITY

### 1.3.14 NUTRITION

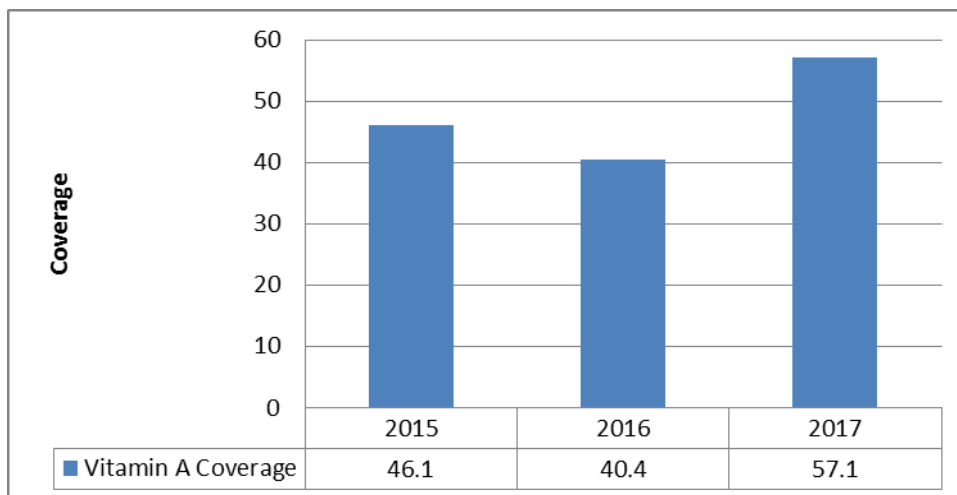
The Sustainable Development Goal 2. State that “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture “has one of its targets as “by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons”

The Metropolis recorded an increase in underweight from a case in 2016 to 26 cases in 2017 while Marasmus cases decreased from 9 cases in 2016 to 2 cases in 2017.

**Fig. 34. 3 Year Trend of Malnourished Cases reported at the Nutritional rehabilitation center, Cape Coast: 2015-2017**



**Fig.35: 3 Year Trend of Vitamin A coverage, Cape Coast: 2015-2017**



### 1.3.15 SOCIAL SERVICES

#### 1.3.15.1 Education

Cape Coast, the municipal capital is the cradle of education in Ghana with a large number of good educational institutions- Basic to tertiary. The Metropolis has a school programme which corresponds to the three tier educational system in Ghana made up of basic education, secondary or second cycle and tertiary. Basic- This comprise Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High (JHS). The Metropolis has six educational circuits made up of: Cape Coast, Aboom, Ola, Pedu/Abura, Efutu and Bakaano. The details of educational institutions are summarized in the table below:

Circuit	Public Institutions						Private Institutions					
	PRE-SCH	PRIM	JHS	SHS	TECH	UNIV.	PRE-SCH	PRIM	JHS	SHS	TECH/VOC.	UNIV.
Cape Coast	11	11	9				11	10	10			
Aboom	9	12	11				10	9	8			
Ola	7	7	8				6	5	4			
Pedu/Abura	12	12	11				12	9	8			
Efutu	12	11	11				2	2	1			
Bakaano	12	12	12				6	3	2			
Totals	63	65	62				47	38	33			

#### PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	ENROLMENT	TEACHERS	PTR <sup>3</sup>	PTTR <sup>4</sup>	ENROLMENT	TEACHERS	PTR <sup>3</sup>	PTTR <sup>4</sup>
CRECHE/NURSERY	227	8	28	57	5,198	300	17	124
KG	4,089	245	17	22	4,898	245	20	96
PRIMARY	16,499	586	28	32	10,767	543	20	70
JHS	7,612	602	13	14	3,621	313	12	30
TOTAL	28,427	1,441	20	23	24,484	1,401	17	67

•PTR3=PUPIL PER TEACHER RATIO

••PTR4=PUPIL PER TRAINED TEACHER RATIO

#### REPEATERS

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%GIRLS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%GIRLS
KG	24	24	85 (2.1%)	0.6%				
PRIMARY	220	130	350 (2.1%)	0.8%	7	0	7	(0.1%)
JHS	44	34	78 (1.0%)	0.4%				
TOTAL	325	188	513 (1.8%)	0.7%	7	0	7	(0.0%)

Source: GES, Cape Coast.

#### ENROLMENT DATA – 2016/2017

	PUBLIC													
	CRECHE/NURSERY	KINDERGARTEN			PRIMARY						JHS			
		KG1	KG2	TOTAL	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	TOTAL	JH1	JH2	JH3



<b>BOYS</b>	122	1,180	938	2,118	1,210	1,394	1,397	1,442	1,348	1,247	8,038	1,395	1,233	1,138	3,766
<b>GIRLS</b>	105	1,069	902	1,971	1,259	1,359	1,472	1,557	1,453	1,361	8,461	1,414	1,307	1,125	3,846
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>7,612</b>
<b>PRIVATE</b>															
	<b>CRECHE /NURSER Y</b>	<b>KINGDERGARTEN</b>			<b>PRIMARY</b>						<b>JHS</b>				
		<b>KG1</b>	<b>KG2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>P2</b>	<b>P3</b>	<b>P4</b>	<b>P5</b>	<b>P6</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>JH1</b>	<b>JH2</b>	<b>JH3</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BOYS	2,592	1,255	1,161	2,416	1,073	1,029	961	863	767	711	5,404	641	565	587	1,793
GIRLS	2,606	1,271	1,211	2,482	1,019	974	944	887	846	693	5,363	676	606	546	1,828
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>10,767</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>3,621</b>

### BECE CORE SUBJECTS – 2016

	MATHS				ENGLISH				SCIENCE				SOCIAL STUDIES			
	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	%GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	%GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	%GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	%GIRLS
TOTAL	3,148	1,482	1,666	52.9%	3,148	1,482	1,666	52.9%	3,148	1,482	1,666	52.9%	3,148	1,482	1,666	52.9%
PASS	1,827	908	919	50.3%	2,440	1,092	1,348	55.2%	2,440	1,015	1,160	53.3%	1,935	907	1,028	53.1%
%PASS	58.0%	61.3%	55.2%		77.5%	73.7%	80.9%		69.1%	68.5%	69.6%		61.5%	61.2%	61.7%	

### CRECHE/NURSERY RATES

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
POPULATION (0-3YRS)	14,583	7,174	7,409
TOTAL ENROL.	5,425	2,714	2,711
ENROL. (0-3YRS)	5,425	2,714	2,711
GER <sup>2</sup>	37.2%	37.8%	36.6%
NER <sup>3</sup>	37.2%	37.8%	36.6%
GPI <sup>6</sup>	0.97		

\*GER2= Gross Enrolment Ratio \*\*NER3=Net Enrolment Rate \*\*\*GAR4= Gross Admission Ratio  
NAR5=Net Admission Rate GPI=Gender Parity Index

### KG ENROLMENT RATES

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
POPULATION (4-5YRS)	6,639	3,257	3,382
TOTAL ENROL.	8,987	4,534	4,453
ENROL (4-5YRS)	5,645	2,754	2,891
GER <sup>2</sup>	135.4%	139.2%	131.7%
NER <sup>3</sup>	85.0%	84.6%	85.5%
GAR <sup>4</sup>	137.8%	143.0%	132.8%
NAR <sup>5</sup>	39.7%	37.1%	42.2%
COMPLETION RATE	132.7%	135.1%	130.4%
GPI <sup>6</sup>	0.95		

### PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATES

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
POPULATION (6-11YRS)	18,695	8,957	9,738
TOTAL ENROL.	27,266	13,442	13,824
ENROL (6-11YRS)	22,241	10,988	11,253
GER <sup>2</sup>	145.8%	150.1%	142.0%
NER <sup>3</sup>	119.0%	122.7%	115.6%

<b>GAR<sup>4</sup></b>	142.3%	145.7%	139.0%
<b>NAR<sup>5</sup></b>	102.3%	105.9%	98.9%
<b>COMPLETION RATE</b>	131.5%	139.6%	124.6%
<b>GPI<sup>6</sup></b>	0.95		

#### JHS ENROLMENT RATES

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>
<b>POPULATION (12-14YRS)</b>	9,013	4,132	4,881
<b>TOTAL ENROL.</b>	11,233	5,559	5,674
<b>ENROL (12-14YRS)</b>	6,199	3005	3,194
<b>GER<sup>2</sup></b>	124.6%	134.5%	116.2%
<b>NER<sup>3</sup></b>	68.8%	72.7%	65.4%
<b>GAR<sup>4</sup></b>	136.4%	146.7%	127.7%
<b>NAR<sup>5</sup></b>	46.0%	48.8%	43.6%
<b>COMPLETION RATE</b>	113.8%	126.1%	103.4%
<b>GPI<sup>6</sup></b>	0.86		

Source: GES, Cape Coast.

#### 1.3.15.2 HEALTH

The Metropolis is endowed with a good number of health facilities, to facilitate access to health care. They include hospitals, clinics CHPS compounds etc. Some are public owned while the others are private.

#### THE TEN TOP CAUSES OF MORBIDITY (2014 - 2017)

Malaria and Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) were the two most prevalent diseases among the ten top causes of OPD attendance for the past four years as shown in the table below.

#### TOP TEN CAUSES OF OPD ATTENDANCE (2014-2017)

<b>NO.</b>	<b>CASES</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017 half year</b>
1.	Malaria	85,532	60091	45741	21118
2.	URTI	44,571	50044	43812	20737
3.	Acute Eye Infection	22,504	22951	18039	12964
4.	Hypertension	21,997	20860	17903	11748
5.	Anaemia	21,650	20303	17429	8697
6.	Skin Diseases	17,755	18131	14383	7648
7.	Diarrhoea Diseases	16,235	17031	13969	7463
8.	Intestinal Worms	12,399	14477	13750	5681
9.	Diabetes Mellitus	8,207	11990	10626	5538
10.	Typhoid	6,529	8937	8278	5196

Source: Metro Health Directorate, July, 2017

### HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS

S/N	TYPE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	DOCTORS	NURSES	PHARMACY
1	Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	PEDU	√		11	78	
2	Adisadel Urban Health centre	ADISADEL	√		0	39	0
3	Tantri Clinic	PEDU		√	1	4	0
4	DIS Clinic	ABURA		√	2	14	0
5	Christian Eye Centre	ADISADEL		√	0		0
6	PPAG Clinic	ABURA		√	0	3	0
7	Eyifua Aged Clinic	EYIFUA	√		0	5	0
8	Essuekyir CHPS	ESSUEKYIR	√		0	5	0
9	Mpeasem CHPS	MPEASEM	√		0	2	0
10	Cape Coast Teaching University Clinic	EBUBONKO	√		1	9	0
11	Baiden Ghartey Memorial Hospital	PEDU MOROCCO		√	2	10	1
12	Brimso Sanford Clinic	ASENADZE	√		0	5	0
13	Regional Police Clinic	POLICE HEADQUART	√		0	1	2
14	Cape Coast Metro Hospital	BAKAANO	√		4	164	0
15	Aged Clinic	MINITRIES	√		0	10	0
16	Cape Coast RCH Central	JUBILEE SCHOOL	√		0	20	0
17	Akotokyir CHPS	AKOTOKYIR	√		0	3	0
18	Amamoma CHPS	AMAMOMA	√		0	3	0
19	Fellowship Chapel Clinic	KWAPROW		√	0	3	0
20	OLA CHPS	OLA	√		0	4	0
21	Duakor/Abakam CHPS	DUAKOR	√		0	3	0
22	UCC Hospital	UCC	√		0	78	3
23	Efutu health centre	EFUTU	√		0	20	0
24	Efutu Mampong CHPS	MAMPONG	√		0	2	0
25	Dehia CHPS	DEHIA	√		0	2	0
26	Ewim Polyclinic	EWIM	√		2	0	1
27	Nkanfoa CHPS	NKANFOA	√		0	4	0
28	Sanford Clinic- Tantri	TANTRI		√	3	11	1
29	Ekon CHPS	EKON	√		0	4	0
30	Brofoyedur CHPS	BROFOYEDUR	√		0	5	0
31	The Saint Maternity Home	BROFOYEDUR		√	0	1	0

32	Cape Deaf Clinic	SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	√		0	2	0
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### 1.3.16 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY / TELECOMMUNICATION

Information Communication technology has caught up with the entire country at a very alarming rate in the past decade. This has created an enabling environment for accelerated economic growth. These multi-dimensional changes have been observed in almost all aspects of life; economic, education, communication, health, manufacturing etc. As a result of ICT, it is possible to quickly distribute information.

**Table 1.3.16a The information below depicts the situation of ICT in the Cape Coast Metropolis**

Zone	Male		%	Female		%
	12yrs+	Having mobile phones		12yrs+	Having mobile phones	
<b>Cape Coast North</b>	28,706	18,887	65.8	33,732	20015	59.3
<b>Cape Coast South</b>	34,619	28,037	81.0	34,079	24,231	71.1
<b>Total</b>	63,325	46,924		67,811	44,246	

From the table it is establish that about 70% of the population above 12 years have mobile phone women topping the group.

**Table 1.3.16b List of Telecommunication Companies operating in the Metropolis**

No.	Name of Telecom Company	Type of operations	Location
1.	Vodafone	Regional & District Offices	Pedu Junction, Near SIC
2.	MTN	Regional Office	Kingsway, opp. Melcom
3.	Tigo	Regional Office	Opp. Mfantsipim Sch. Gate
4.	Expresso	Authorized Agent	Tantri
5.	Airtel	Authorized Agent	Kingsway, opp. Market
6.	Glo	Office	Kingsway, opp. Market

### 1.3.16.1 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

#### HIV/AIDS:

HIV/AIDS incidence has generally reduced from 2013 through 2016 for both male and female. The average for both male and female in 2013 was 15.2% while it dropped to (both sexes). Unfortunately this shot up to 13.95 in 2016.

The female population in the Metropolis is more vulnerable as the figures in the table below depict – 10.7% in 2016, 18.6% in 2017. This situation is alarming and a lot more needs to be done to stem the situation.

Trend of sex distribution of new HIV/AIDS case in 2013-2017;

The table below depicts the trend:

#### HIV/AIDS CASES

INDICATORS	GENDER	2014	2015	2016	2017 (HALF YEAR)
# GIVEN PRETEST INFORMATION	MALE	1622	2050	2409	1011
	FEMALE	1624	2279	2946	1008
# TESTED	MALE	1617	2050	2408	1011
	FEMALE	1622	2279	2945	1008
# TESTED POSITIVE	MALE	106	150	183	94
	FEMALE	223	295	315	187
% POSITIVE	MALE	6.6	7.3	7.6	9.3
	FEMALE	13.7	12.8	10.7	18.6

Source: GHS 2017, Annual Performance Report. Cape Coast

From the table, what can be deduced is that, the reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the Metropolis between 2014 to half year 2017 on the ascendance, which is 13.75% in 2014 to 18.6 in half year 2017. (These reported cases are from only sentinel centres, the non-reported cases are hidden).

#### TEENAGE PREGNANCY:

Teenage pregnancy and school dropout is becoming a serious development issue in the Metropolis. The causes of this, which also relates closely to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and its related opportunistic diseases like STD's can be attributed to the following:

- Inadequate parental support to the teens
- Parental neglect care and control

- Truancy in school attendance
- Poverty
- Indecent exposure especially during festivals like the Fetu Afahye.

The table below depicts the trend of the menace between 2014 and 2016. Interventions must be targeted towards the stemming of the menace in the Metropolis:

### Teen Pregnancy

Year	Age (10-14yrs)	Age (15-19yrs)	Total
2014	5	668	673
2015	10	628	638
2016	9	579	588

Source: GHS 2016, Annual Report.

### 1.3.17 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Over the years prejudice in our cultures has resulted in discrimination, exclusion and marginalization for people living with disability (PWD) and ailments like HIV/AIDS, Epilepsy, Tuberculosis etc. Such people have not been involved in planning and decision making for a long time. Policies and programmes have not been made to take care of their needs all over the years.

In the past decade, a lot of activities and interventions to mainstream disability have been put in place; hence issues of gender, women, children and disability have come to the fore in local governance. The Functional Organisation Assessment Tool (FOAT) has identified the gap hence the need to make vulnerability one of its assessment indicators for all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly Assessments.

### PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY & TYPES

From the Table (Table.....) 42, 26(2.5%) out of the total population of Cape Coast Metropolis (169,894) are people with one or more disabilities (PWD). Policies and Programmes should be designed to tackle disability with a focus on sight and physical disability.

Disability Type	Total	Men	Women	%
All Types	4226	1964	2,262	2.5

Sight	1951	834	1,117	46
Hearing	513	242	271	12.14
Speech	590	346	244	14
Physical	1137	544	593	26.9
Intellect	539	279	260	12.76
Emotion	519	247	272	12.29

**Source: 2010 Population & Housing Census.**

#### **DISABILITY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS**

In the Cape Coast Metropolis 88.9% of all PWD's are aged 15years and more. About 2 out of 5 (42.4%) of all PWDs, 15years and older in the Metropolis are employed while slightly more than half (53.1%) are economically not active. Among the economically active, 4.5% are unemployed with slightly more males than females.

About three out of every 10 PWDs who have intellectual or physical disabilities are employed compared to 46.5% of their counter parts suffer slight disability. PWDs with hearing (5.6%) and emotional (5.4%) are more likely than others to be employed. Similar patterns are observed among the male and female PWDs with slightly more females (54.3%) reporting to be economically not active than males (51.7%).

#### **1.3.18 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II**

The community Engagements revealed a number of issues. The following key development problems were identified;

Table:

<b>NO.</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>KEY IDENTIFY ISSUES (AS HARMONIZED WITH INPUTS FROM THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW, PROFILING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS)</b>
1.	Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• Unsustainable expenditure over runs</li> <li>• High wage bills on IGF</li> <li>• Revenue under performance</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the Tourism sectors</li> <li>• Poor tourism services low quality standards</li> <li>• Inadequate numbers of professionals trained for the sector</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality services</li> <li>• Limited orientation to the development of the sector</li> <li>• Weak co-ordination on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> <li>• Inadequate managerial skills</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>
2.	Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate public and private sector collaboration</li> <li>• Lack of co-ordination between government and private sector</li> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> </ul>
3.	Accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Depletion of marine resources</li> <li>• Loss of unique coastal habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> <li>• Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> <li>• Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>• Lagoon pollution by industrial waste</li> <li>• High cost of fishing input</li> <li>• Weak involvement of communities in fisheries management</li> <li>• Overexploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>• Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> <li>• Inadequate veterinary services</li> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Rising sea level</li> <li>• Prevalence of fire and floods</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> </ul>
4.	Infrastructure, energy and human settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Obsolete technology Unreliable water supply</li> <li>• Low adoption of energy efficient technology</li> <li>• Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> <li>• Low level of mechanization in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure such as roads.</li> <li>• Poor quality roads</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT centres</li> </ul>
5.	Human development productivity and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, furniture, teachers' quarters etc.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> <li>• High incidence of hidden hunger</li> <li>• Infant malnutrition</li> <li>• Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> <li>• High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>• High unemployment among PWD's High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>• Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>• Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>• High incidence of child violation</li> <li>• Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Gender biases in cultural practices</li> <li>• Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVC's and children with special needs</li> </ul>
6.	Transparent and accountable government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> <li>• Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> <li>• Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low )</li> <li>• Inadequate street lights</li> <li>• Robbery and stealing in the communities</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER TWO (2)

### 2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021

This section links the harmonized identified development issues with the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) i.e. the 2018-2021. Under this Chapter, the key development issues identified in chapter one of this plan were prioritized and linked to the corresponding thematic areas. This is to enable the Assembly identify the relevant thematic areas that the planned programmes and sub-programmes would be aligned within the planned period. The relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), which are:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

#### Harmonization of the development issues with the 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF)

These issues have further been placed under the appropriate thematic areas of the 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF). The harmonization process was based on the following criteria:

**Table 3a: Scoring**

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

**Table 3b: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of**

NO.	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE)	SCORE
•	• Poor revenue mobilisation drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• High wage bills on IGF</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sectors</li> <li>• Poor tourism services low quality standards</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality services</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	0
•	• Youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>• High unemployment among PWD's High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>• Inadequate public and private sector collaboration</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of market</li> <li>• Trading along the road sides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of co-ordination between government and private sector</li> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> </ul>	1
<b>Environment/Sanitation</b>			
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defecation along the beach</li> <li>• Lack of toilet</li> <li>• Unkept environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silting of lagoon and storm drains</li> <li>• Rampant sand winning activities</li> <li>• Non availability of bus stops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depletion of marine resources</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>• Loss of unique coastal habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Lagoon pollution by industrial waste</li> </ul>	2
	• Choked drains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> </ul>	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor layout of township</li> <li>• Lack of recreational facilities</li> <li>• Presence of slum</li> <li>• Haphazard development leading to floods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low /fluctuating electricity voltage</li> <li>• Frequent power outage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low adoption of energy efficient technology</li> <li>• Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate water supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obsolete technology unreliable water supply</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality roads</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure such as roads</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate ICT centres</li> </ul>	0
<b>Agriculture</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> </ul>	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of fishing inputs</li> <li>• Non availability landing bay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of fishing input</li> <li>• Overexploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>• Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of mechanization in agriculture</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> </ul>	
<b>Education</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor school result in basic schools</li> <li>• Bad school results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> </ul>	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> </ul>	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor school buildings</li> <li>• Encroachment on school lands</li> <li>• Inadequate classroom blocks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, furniture, teachers' quarters etc</li> </ul>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of nursery schools</li> <li>• School children play truancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVC's and children with special needs</li> </ul>	0
<b>Health</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	0

•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High prevalence of disease</li> <li>High incidence of malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate health staff</li> <li>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> </ul>	2
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High fertility rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High fertility rate</li> <li>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> </ul>	2
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High HIV/AIDS Prevalence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> </ul>	2
•		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infant malnutrition</li> <li>Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>Inadequate nutrition education</li> </ul>	1
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child Prostitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>High incidence of child violation</li> <li>Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> <li>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>Gender biases in cultural practices</li> <li>High incidence of hidden hunger</li> </ul>	2
<b>Governance</b>			
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate street lights</li> <li>Rampant road accidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> </ul>	2
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robbery and stealing in the communities</li> <li>Lack of police station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low )</li> </ul>	2
•		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> </ul>	1
• <b>TOTAL</b>			<b>43/28</b>
• <b>AVERAGE</b>			<b>1.5</b>
• <b>IMPLICATION: This indicates a strong harmony between community needs and identified key development issues (from performance and profile)</b>			

**Table 4: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	-
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>High unemployment among PWD's High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>Inadequate public and private sector collaboration</li> </ul>

<b>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Haphazard development leading to floods</li> </ul>
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, furniture, teachers' quarters etc</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate health staff</li> <li>• High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> <li>• Infant malnutrition</li> <li>• Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>• High incidence of child violation</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of hidden hunger</li> </ul>
<b>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate street lights</li> <li>• Rampant road accidents</li> <li>• Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> <li>• Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low)</li> <li>• Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> </ul>

## 2.2 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The Metropolitan issues fall under four of the thematic areas in the National Medium Term Development policy framework (2018-2021) viz

- Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy
- Create an equitable, healthy, and disciplined society
- Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions

#### IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND NMTDPF, 2018-2021

NO.	GSGDA, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018-2021)	
	THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
1.	Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data on revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• High wage bills on IGF</li> <li>• Low potentials in the Tourism sectors</li> </ul>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• Unsustainable expenditure over runs</li> <li>• High wage bills on IGF</li> <li>• Revenue under performance</li> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the Tourism sectors</li> <li>• Poor tourism services low quality standards</li> <li>• Inadequate numbers of professionals trained for the sector</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality services</li> <li>• Limited orientation to the development of the sector</li> <li>• Weak co-ordination on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> <li>• Inadequate managerial skills</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>
2.	Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Promotion of private sector development by offering tax incentives</li> <li>• development of public and private institutional capacities</li> <li>• local savings and investment</li> <li>• No access to credit facilities in the Metropolis</li> </ul>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate public and private sector collaboration</li> <li>• Lack of co-ordination between government and private sector</li> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> </ul>

3.	Accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of mechanization in agriculture</li> <li>• Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> <li>• High cost of fishing input</li> <li>• Weak involvement of communities in fisheries management</li> <li>• Overexploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>• Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> <li>• Inadequate veterinary services</li> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Depletion of marine resources</li> <li>• Loss of unique coastal habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> <li>• Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> <li>• Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>• Lagoon pollution by industrial waste</li> <li>• High cost of fishing input</li> <li>• Weak involvement of communities in fisheries management</li> <li>• Overexploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>• Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> <li>• Inadequate veterinary services</li> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> </ul>
4.	Infrastructure, energy and human settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Obsolete technology Unreliable water supply</li> <li>• Low adoption of energy efficient technology</li> <li>• Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure such as roads.</li> <li>• Poor quality roads</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT centres</li> </ul>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Rising sea level</li> <li>• Prevalence of fire and floods</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> </ul>
5.	Human development productivity and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• inadequate school infrastructure- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff</li> <li>• Stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> <li>• High prevalence of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>• High incidence of child violation</li> <li>• Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> </ul>	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, furniture, teachers' quarters etc.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>Gender inequality</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>distribution of critical health staff</li> <li>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> <li>High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> <li>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>High fertility rate</li> <li>High incidence of hidden hunger</li> <li>Infant malnutrition</li> <li>Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>Inadequate nutrition education</li> <li>High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>High unemployment among PWD's</li> <li>High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>High incidence of child violation</li> <li>Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> <li>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>Gender biases in cultural practices</li> <li>Little or no access to education</li> </ul>
6.	Transparent and accountable government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the participation of all stakeholders in the provision and maintenance of public facilities in the Metropolis</li> <li>Ensuring effective collaboration and coordination among various departments, agencies and organizations as well as programmes in the Metropolis</li> <li>Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low )</li> <li>Inadequate street lights</li> <li>Robbery and stealing in the communities</li> </ul>	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> <li>Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> <li>Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low )</li> <li>Inadequate street lights</li> <li>Robbery and stealing in the communities</li> </ul>

## 2.3 ADOPTED GOALS AND ISSUES

No.	DMTDP GOALS	DMTDP SUB GOALS	ADOPTED ISSUES
1.	Economic Development	Revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• Unsustainable expenditure over runs</li> <li>• High wage bills on IGF</li> <li>• Revenue under performance</li> </ul>
		Private sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure such as roads.</li> <li>• Inadequate managerial skills</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>• Lack of co-ordination between government and private sector</li> <li>• Obsolete technology</li> <li>• Inadequate public and private sector collaboration</li> </ul>
		Improve efficiency and competitiveness SME's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>
		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the sectors</li> <li>• Poor tourism services low quality standards</li> <li>• Inadequate numbers of professionals trained for the sector</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality services</li> <li>• Limited orientation to the development of the sector</li> <li>• Weak co-ordination on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> <li>• Limited attention to the development of the sector</li> </ul>
		Provide adequate and affordable energy to meet the needs of the metropolis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unreliable water supply</li> <li>• Low adoption of energy efficient technology</li> <li>• Overdependence on wood</li> <li>• Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> </ul>
		Promote sustainable industrilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of mechanization in agriculture</li> <li>• High cost of agric machinery and tools</li> <li>• High incidence of drudgery in agriculture</li> <li>• High dependence on erratic rainfall</li> <li>• Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> <li>• Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>• Lagoon pollution by industrial waste</li> <li>• High cost of fishing input</li> <li>• Low level of animal husbandry practices</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> <li>• Inadequate and high cost of feed</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance</li> <li>• Inadequate veterinary services</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws, and regulation on fisheries</li> <li>• Weak involvement of communities in fisheries management</li> <li>• Overexploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>• Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> <li>• Unsafe and unhygienic working conditions at landing sites</li> <li>• Weak extension services</li> </ul>
2	Social Development	Pre-tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> </ul>

Social Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher- learner –contact time in school</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, libraries, furniture, teachers' quarters etc.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding resources –books, Teaching and Learning materials (TLMs)</li> <li>• Low involvement of school stakeholders (PTA's etc.)</li> </ul>
	Ensure healthy lives and well-being for all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> <li>• High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> </ul>
	End hunger through improve food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of hunger</li> <li>• High incidence of hidden hunger</li> <li>• Infant malnutrition</li> <li>• Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> </ul>
	Create employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labour market</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• High unemployment among PWD's</li> </ul>
	Reduce income and spatial inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty among fishermen and farmers</li> <li>• Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>• Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>• High incidence of child violation</li> <li>• Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Gender biases in cultural practices</li> <li>• Poor conditions of household</li> <li>• Large family sizes</li> <li>• Meager income</li> <li>• Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVC's and children with special needs</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex</li> </ul>

		Achieve Gender Equality and Empowerment	<p>disaggregated data and gender statistic at all levels of planning and decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of dedicated gender responsive budget (GRB) for the implementation of programmes</li> <li>• Limitation imposed on women and girls due to roles and gender relation</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate representation and participation of women in governance</li> <li>• Prevalence of outmoded customs and practices that are inimical to the rights of women and girls</li> </ul>
		Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment</li> <li>• Lack of skills and training for the youth</li> </ul>
		Ensure availability and sustainable Management of water and Sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate supply support for household sanitation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Low access to potable water in the rural areas</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Poor hygienic practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> <li>• High incidence of cholera</li> <li>• Poor waste collection systems</li> </ul>
		Disability mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWD's</li> <li>• Lack of education on accessibility standards</li> <li>• Inadequate support for special education for PWD's</li> <li>• Limited access to education among PWD's</li> <li>• Inadequate material and emotional support for PWD's from their families and society</li> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for PWDS to contribute to decision making in the society</li> <li>• High unemployment rate among PWD's</li> <li>• Low self esteem and self confidence among PWD's</li> <li>• The utilization of PWDS common fund (not encouraging)</li> </ul>
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality roads network especially in the rural areas</li> <li>• Inadequate roads</li> </ul>
		ICT Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient awareness of ICT</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT centres</li> <li>• Low usage of ICT</li> </ul>
		Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution</li> <li>• Noise pollution</li> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Use of fossil fuel</li> <li>• Chemical pollution</li> <li>• Depletion of marine resources</li> <li>• Loss of unique coastal habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> </ul>
		Climate variability and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Rising sea level</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Drought</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased temperatures</li> <li>• Decline in water quality and quantity</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> </ul>
		Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of fire and floods</li> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Low capacity for rapidly dissemination warning hazards</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Poor public awareness on coping strategies</li> <li>• Weak collaboration between institutions</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> </ul>
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Deepening Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non functioning of sub district structure</li> <li>• Weak financial base of the assembly</li> <li>• Weak management capacity of the assembly</li> <li>• Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> <li>• Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> <li>• Weak orientation of the assembly toward job creation</li> <li>• Perceived corruption among staff</li> <li>• Lack of professionalism in service delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low )</li> <li>• Inadequate street lights</li> <li>• Robbery and stealing in the communities</li> </ul>

## 2.4 USING POCC ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY THE PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

**TABLE 2.3. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND THREATS WITHIN THE METROPOLIS**

### 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No.	Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	low income levels of people in the Metropolis, especially the rural and urban poor by promoting small scale agro-processing industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of fertile land for commercial farming.</li> <li>- Possibility for the construction of fish landing Port and large scale fishing ventures</li> <li>- Presence of World Heritage sites for tourism.</li> <li>- Availability of large lagoon for inshore fishing</li> <li>- Availability of goods and services</li> <li>- Presence of Agricultural fabrication establishments like the RTTC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of credit facilities</li> <li>- Local Training Institutions (UCC, Cape Coast Polytechnic etc)</li> <li>- Availability of Poverty Reduction Funds and availability of Donor Funds</li> <li>- Subsidization of agricultural inputs (e.g. pre-mix fuel etc.).</li> <li>- Presence of Hotels and restaurants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Tenure system and subsistence farming.</li> <li>- Inadequate security for Tourists.</li> <li>- Harassments of Tourists</li> <li>- Inadequate market structures</li> <li>- Post-harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfavorable pricing policy.</li> <li>- Income from Tourists being paid into consolidated fund</li> <li>- Other Tourist Attractions outside the Metropolis.</li> <li>- High cost, irregular and inadequate supply of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, fishing gears, etc)</li> <li>- High cost of transportation due to bad transportation system in the country</li> </ul>

### 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No.	Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Low potentials in the Tourism sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large Investment Potentials in the Metropolis</li> <li>- Availability of potential Investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tax holidays by the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- External competition</li> </ul>
2.	Low development of public and private institutional capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indigenous investment of human and material resources</li> <li>- Availability of extension officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Training Institutions (e.g. Agricultural Institutions like UCC, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of training</li> </ul>
3.	Promotion of local savings and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Banks and Micro-financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low culture of savings</li> </ul>
4.	low access to credit facilities in the Metropolis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Banks and Micro-credit institutions</li> <li>- Existence of Poverty Alleviation Fund (DAF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Micro Credit Programmes and Projects (e.g. SIF, CBRDP etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor financial management and inability to repay loans granted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of funds</li> <li>- High interest rate and difficult collection requirement</li> </ul>

## 5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

N o.	Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate farming and fishing inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability Markets for fish and food crops</li> <li>- Indigenous skills and experience of farmers and fishermen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction of new fishing law</li> <li>- Subsidization of inputs (e.g. pre-mix fuel. And fertilizers)</li> <li>- Existence of shops that deal in Agric inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor financial management and inability to pay for goods and services granted on credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irregular and inadequate supply of agricultural inputs</li> </ul>
2.	Low access to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of land for socio-economic development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfavorable Land Tenure system</li> <li>- Land Litigations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of clear land policy</li> </ul>
3.	Use of modernized and appropriate fishing and farming implements and practices to boost agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indigenous investment of human and material resources</li> <li>- Availability of Agricultural extension officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Agricultural institutions (UCC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Widespread apathy and indiscipline among fisher folks and farmers</li> <li>- High illiteracy levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance to the use of modern technology</li> </ul>
4.	Low shelf life of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability Markets for fish and food crops</li> <li>- Indigenous skill and experience of farmers and fishermen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction of new fishing laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor handling and processing of agricultural produce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quick depression of fish stock caused by activities of bigger foreign trawlers</li> <li>- High interest rate and difficult collection requirement</li> <li>- Irregular and inadequate supply of agricultural inputs</li> </ul>
5.	<p>Increase provision of credit facilities to women as well as the physically/mentally challenged</p> <p>High unemployment among PWD's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Social Welfare Department in the Metropolis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eagerness of women and the physically / mentally challenged to undertake business ventures</li> <li>- Women and the physically/ mentally challenged organized into groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High illiteracy level among women and the physically / mentally challenged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural / Traditional influence on women and the physically/mentally challenged</li> </ul>

## 2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

N o.	Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Low delivery of quality and inadequate school infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High population of school children</li> <li>- Sponsorship of Teacher Trainees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of funds (DACF, GET Fund, HIPC, Donor Funds etc),</li> <li>- F-CUBE Policy</li> <li>- Best Teacher Award Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unwillingness on the part of the citizenry to participate in the provision and maintenance of facilities</li> <li>- Irresponsible parenthood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of funds</li> <li>- Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers</li> <li>- Unwillingness of teachers to accept postings to rural areas</li> </ul>

2.	Low incentives to attract and maintain quality teachers to the Metropolis	- Availability of high caliber teachers in the Metropolis.	- Availability of Teacher Training Institutions in the Metropolis	- Inadequate funding -	- Untimely release of funds - Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers - Unwillingness of teachers to accept postings to rural areas
4.	Low delivery of quality health care	- Political willingness to improve health facilities - Availability of Health Facilities in the Metropolis - Availability of Health Training Institutions in the Metropolis - Availability of competent and dedicated health personnel	- Availability of National and specialized hospitals with competent staff in the Metropolis - NGO/and Donor support - GoG Health Policies on providing accessible and affordable health care (CHPS & NHIS Policies etc)	- Inadequate funding - Inadequate residential facilities for health staff - Poor attitude of some Health Personnel towards patients - Refusal of health personnel to accept postings to rural areas	- Poor attitude of people towards Health Care issues - Superstition on the part of the people towards certain diseases - Spiritual and tradition healing practices among local population - Brain Drain of Medical Professionals
6.	Increasing opportunities of people to get employment by providing the youth with technical and vocational skills	- Youth Employment Programme in the Metropolis - Existence of Poverty Alleviation Fund	- National Youth Employment Programme - Availability of Donor Fund	- Unwillingness on the part of the youth to learn a trade - Inadequate funds	- Untimely release of funds
7.	High incidence of HIV/AIDS in the Metropolis	- Existence of Health Facilities - Existence of FM Radio Stations for Awareness creation - Existence of NGOs and CBOs in the area of HIV/AIDS	- Donor support - Existence of NGOs working in the area of HIV/AIDS	- Poor attitude of health personnel towards patients - Attitude of people towards people affected with HIV/AIDS	- Brain Drain - - Superstition on the part of the people towards the disease
8.	gender equity in the provision of goods and services	- High caliber of women in District Assembly - Existence of NGOs / CBOs in the area of Gender	- Promulgation of protective laws on women and children	Low Involvement of women in Decision making	- Cultural , Religious and Traditional influence on women
11.	Identification of children in Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), rehabilitate and ensure their return to school of, and, or provision of employable skills to affected children.	- Existence of Child Labour Committees in the Metropolis and Communities -	- Availability of Policies and Laws on Children	- Irresponsible parenthood - Inadequate Funding	- Untimely release of funds - Lack of appreciation child issues and effects on development by community members
	Provision of opportunities to people with disabilities to engage in productive ventures	- Existence Social Welfare Department in the Metropolis	- Availability of relief funds, DACF, HIPC and Donor / NGO Assistance	- Lack of data on the physically/mentally challenged	- Inadequate policy / Laws on the Physically/Mentally Challenged - Attitudes of parents / relatives of physically/mentally challenged

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

N	Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry	- Cooperating Traditional Authorities / Opinion Leaders - Vibrant Assembly Members - Existence of Decentralised Departments and Agencies - Existence of NGOs and CBOs	- Existence of Media (e.g. FM Radio Stations, etc) to disseminate information - Support from GoG and NGOs	- Low Fiscal Decentralisation - Inadequate Office and Residential Accommodation - Inadequate Funding	- Untimely release of Funds from GoG, Donor Agencies, etc. - Apathy amongst some community members



2.	Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential Private Sector to tap resources from</li> <li>- Cooperation from Community members and Traditional Authorities</li> <li>- Existence of NGOs and CBOs to provide assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private Sector and NGOs to provide technical and technological support</li> <li>- Support from GoG, NGOs and Donor Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dwindling Communal Spirit</li> <li>- Inadequate Funding</li> <li>- Unwillingness on the part of some community members to participate in the provision an maintenance of public facilities</li> <li>- Non-payment of levies and taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely release of Funds from GoG, Donor Agencies, etc.</li> <li>- Apathy amongst some community members</li> </ul>
3.	<p>Inadequate security services (police/citizens ratio is low )</p> <p>Inadequate street lights</p> <p>Robbery and stealing in the communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of law enforcement agencies (Police &amp; Fire Stations / Officers, etc)</li> <li>- Existence of By-Laws</li> <li>- Existence of Courts in the Metropolis</li> <li>- Existence of Security lights at vantage points</li> <li>-Cooperation from Traditional Authorities / Opinion Leaders</li> <li>- Existence of Watchdog Committees in some communities</li> <li>- Support from civil society (NGOs, Religious Bodies, etc) to partner agencies to fight crime</li> <li>- Highly trained security personnel to clamp down on criminal activities</li> <li>- Availability of FM stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Laws (National &amp; Traditional)</li> <li>- Availability of Legal Practitioners</li> <li>- Provision of logistics by Central gov't</li> <li>- Donor support in equipments and vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate Police Stations / Personnel</li> <li>- High rate Illiteracy</li> <li>- Ignorance of the laws and regulations on the part of most citizens</li> <li>- Inadequate resources</li> <li>- Inadequate office and residential accommodation</li> <li>- Low personnel motivation</li> <li>- High incidence of out of court settlement of cases</li> <li>- Apathy on the part of people to report criminal activities to law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate Funding from Central Government to support policing operations</li> <li>- Delay in dispensing justice</li> </ul>
4.	<p>Non functioning of sub district structure</p> <p>Weak financial base of the assembly</p> <p>Weak management capacity of the assembly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All Decentralized Departments in place in the Metropolis</li> <li>- Cooperating staff of the Decentralized Departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Decentralization Policy (New Local Government System)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate Office accommodation to house all Decentralized Departments in one office block on one place</li> <li>- Inadequate Residential Accommodation</li> <li>- Inadequate Funding and logistics support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parent Ministries holding on to Departments at the District level</li> <li>- Slow pace of the Decentralization Process</li> </ul>

**ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES**

STRATEGIC GOAL	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuse and improve efficiency</li> <li>• Promote and sustain micro economic efficiency</li> <li>• Increase access to affordable credit by businesses of all sizes</li> <li>• Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</li> <li>• Provide adequate and affordable energy to meet the needs of the metropolis</li> <li>• Promote agriculture mechanization</li> <li>• Enhance productivity and production in the fisheries and aqua culture</li> <li>• Develop small ruminants and poultry</li> </ul>
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels</li> <li>• Ensure sustainability, equitable and easily accessible health care services</li> <li>• Promote adequate consumption of nutritious food</li> <li>• Accelerate opportunities for job creation</li> <li>• End poverty in all its forms and dimension</li> <li>• Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerability</li> <li>• Promote gender mainstreaming</li> <li>• Mainstream youth development Improve investment for sanitation</li> <li>• Disability mainstreaming</li> </ul>
3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide electronic access to all citizens</li> <li>• Prevent Environmental pollution</li> <li>• Improve capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation</li> </ul>
4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending democracy</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR 2018-2021

Based on the Goals outlined in the National Medium Term Development Plan Frame (NMTDPF) and the conditions prevailing in the Metropolis, the following projections have been made or targets have been set that are expected to be achieved within the planned period.

### Population Projection for Twenty (20) Largest Localities in Cape Coast Metropolitan

Locality	2010	MALE	FEMALE	2018	MALE	FEMALE	2019	MALE	FEMALE	2020	MALE	FEMALE
Cape Coast	108,374	53103	55271	139,432	68,322	71,110	143,894	70508	73386	148,498	72764	75734
Ekon	7,689	3768	3921	7084	3471	3613	7310	3582	3728	7544	3697	3847
Nkanfoa	7,559	3704	3855	6025	2952	3073	6218	3047	3171	6417	3144	3273
Kakumdo	5,506	2698	2808	9725	4765	4960	10036	4918	5118	10358	5075	5283
Amamoma		2295	2388	9893	4848	5045	10209	5002	5207	10536	5163	5373
Akotokyir	3,092	1515	1577	3978	1949	2029	4105	2011	2094	4237	2076	2161
Anto Essuekyir	3,050	1495	1555	3924	1923	2001	4103	2010	2093	4179	2048	2131
Kwaprow	2,917	1429	1488	3753	1839	1914	3873	1898	1975	3997	1959	2038
Kokwado	2,870	1406	1464	3692	1809	1883	3811	1867	1944	2933	1473	1496
Apewosika	2,792	1368	1424	3592	1760	1832	3707	1816	1891	3826	1075	1951
Ankaful Village	2,674	1310	1364	3440	1686	1754	3550	1740	1810	3664	1795	1869
Senewin	1,662	814	848	2138	1048	1090	2207	1081	1126	2217	1086	1131
Essuekyir	1,634	801	833	2102	1030	1072	2170	1063	1107	2239	1097	1142
Amissano	1,501	735	766	1931	946	985	1992	976	1016	2057	1008	1049
Amoyaw	1,410	691	719	1814	889	925	1872	917	955	1932	947	985
Duakor	1,351	662	689	1738	852	886	1794	879	915	1851	907	944
Kwesipra	1,262	618	641	1625	796	829	1677	823	855	1731	848	883
Mpeasem	1,177	577	600	1401	686	715	1446	709	737	1492	731	761
Amissano	1,089			0			0			0		
Ebobonko	961	471	490	1236	606	630	1276	625	651	1317	645	672

TABLE 3.1a PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR 2018-2021

## Core Indicators

No.	Indicator (Categorised by GSGDA II Thematic Areas)	Baseline (2013)	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
			2017		2016		2015		2014	
<b>A.</b>	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS</b>									
1.	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)	1.4	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.62	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.2
	Maize	19.5	20.0	20.5	19.8	20.0	19.0	10.11	19.5	20.1
	Rice (milled)	18.7	19.0	16.5	19.0	16.2	19.0	10.01	19.0	15.2
	Cassava									
	Mango									
	Banana	6.4	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.2
	Plantain	6.3	9.2	7.9	8.0	7.2	8.0	5.4	8.0	6.8
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated									
	- Trunk Roads (in km)									
	- Urban Roads (in km)									
	1. - Feeder Roads (in km)									
3.	% change in number of households with access to electricity									
4.	Change in tourist arrivals (%)									
<b>B.</b>	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>									
5.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	1.0		10.7		9.3				10.2
6.	Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)			502/100000		586/100000		450/100000		409.59/100000
7.	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)			38.4/1000		31.7/1000		29.5/1000		99.96/1000
8.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population			0.72/1000		0.36/1000		1.1/1000		0.29/1000

9.	Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group) - Primary - JSS - SSS	131.6% 106.6% 98.3%		145.8% 124.6% 133.8%		145.5% 128.3%		133.0% 112.2% 113.8%		124.3% 106.1% 114.9%
	Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	98.5%		119.0%		116.5%		110.0%		103.4%
10.	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)					0.95				
11.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training									
12.	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)									
<b>C.</b>	<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY</b>									
16.	Total amount of internally generated revenue		2,204,537.00	1,031,990.04	2,074,536.96	1,930,546.28	1,817,671.91	1,621,067.08	1,611,572.00	1,316,042.28
13.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributed to DMTDP implementation		-	-	15,000.00	23,389.98	575,362.36	577,517.79	-	-
14.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)			80		53		92		138
15.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)									

**REVENUE PROJECTIONS- ALL REVENUE SOURCES**

REVENUE SOURCES	2017 Budget	Actual as at July	2018	2019	2020	2021
Internally Generated Revenue	2,204,536.96	1,031,990.04	2,821,579.19	3,103,737.00	3,258,924.00	3,421,870.00
Compensation transfer (for decentralized dept.)	2,416,977.00	1,417,415.05	2,911,842.85	3,431,558.00	3,650,478.00	3,991,214.00
Goods and Services transfers (for decentralized dept.)	244,950.14	-	179,652.29	279,966.05	166,209.90	347,898.68
Assets transfer (for decentralized depts.)	-	-	-	280,740.00	362,155.56	398,371.11
DACF	4,621,940.80	589,152.38	4,762,049.90	5,238,254.00	5,500,167.00	5,775,175.00
DDF	866,642.64	-	659,774.71	887,084.00	931,438.00	978,010.00
School Feeding	-	-	-	-	-	-
UDG	3,016,118.46	1,179,358.16	794,565.48	595,744.00	625,530.00	656,807.00
Other funds(CIDA&Fosu Lagoon)	200,000.00	-	73,590.06	95,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,571,166.00</b>	<b>4,217,915.63</b>	<b>12,203,054.48</b>	<b>13,912,083.05</b>	<b>14,589,902.46</b>	<b>15,664,345.79</b>

**EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS- ALL FUNDING SOURCES**

Expenditure items	2017 Budget	Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COMPENSATION	3,089,232.00	1,629,134.23	3,838,900.00	4,056,969.10	4,307,209.69	4,680,834.81
GOODS AND SERVICES	5,792,393.00	993,773.55	5,240,883.00	5,888,779.07	6,123,111.58	6,517,606.00
ASSETS	4,689,542.00	1,959,395.04	3,123,271.48	3,966,334.88	4,159,581.19	4,465,904.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,571,166.00</b>	<b>4,582,302.82</b>	<b>12,203,054.48</b>	<b>14,148,794.15</b>	<b>14,890,724.93</b>	<b>15,664,345.79</b>

## ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

### GOAL ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	ISSUES	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION
	Fiscal policy management	Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuse and improve efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• Unsustainable expenditure overrun</li> <li>• High wage bill on IGF</li> <li>• Revenue underperformance</li> </ul>		
Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency	Private sector development	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure as such roads etc.</li> <li>• Inadequate managerial and technical skills</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurship culture</li> <li>• Lack of coordination between government and private sector.</li> <li>• Obsolete technology</li> </ul>	Page 6	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate public and private sector collation</li> </ul>		
Increase access to affordable credit by businesses of all sizes	Development of SME's	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SME's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	Page 9	
	Tourism	Diversify and expand the tourism industry For economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited exploitation of potentials in the sector</li> <li>• Poor tourism services and low quality standards</li> <li>• Inadequate numbers of professionals trained for the sector</li> <li>• High cost of hospitality services</li> <li>• Weak co-ordination on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> <li>• Limited attention to the development of the sector.</li> </ul>		
	Energy supply to support industry and	Provide adequate and affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unreliable power supply</li> <li>• Low adoption of energy efficient technology</li> <li>• Overdependence on fuel wood</li> </ul>	Page 12	



	households	energy to meet the needs of the Metropolis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> </ul>		
Promote sustainable industrialization	Agriculture productivity	Promote agriculture mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low levels of mechanization in agric</li> <li>High cost of agric machinery &amp; tools</li> <li>High incidence of drudgery in agriculture</li> <li>High dependence of erratic rainfall</li> <li>Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> <li>Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>Lagoon pollution by industrial waste</li> <li>High cost of fishing inputs</li> </ul>	Page 18	
	Livestock and poultry development	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p> <p>Develop small ruminants and poultry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low level of animal husbandry practices</li> <li>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> <li>Inadequate and high cost of feed</li> <li>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance</li> <li>Inadequate veterinary services</li> </ul>		
	Fisheries and Aqua culture development for income generation	Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of laws and regulations on fisheries</li> <li>Weak involvement of communities in fisheries management</li> </ul>		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over exploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> <li>Unsafe and unhygienic working conditions at landing site</li> <li>Weak extension services</li> </ul>		

## GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBGOAL	FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	ISSUES	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Pre-tertiary education	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher- learner –contact time in school</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, libraries, furniture, teachers' quarters etc.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> </ul>		
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Ensure sustainability, equitable and easily accessible health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> <li>• High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> </ul>		
End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote adequate consumption of nutritious food</li> <li>• Eliminate infant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of hunger</li> <li>• High incidence of hidden hunger</li> <li>• Infant malnutrition</li> <li>• Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> </ul>		

		malnutrition			
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment	Accelerate opportunities for job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labour market</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• High unemployment among PWD's</li> </ul>		
Reduce income and spatial inadequate	Poverty and inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End poverty in all its forms and dimension</li> <li>• Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty among fishermen and farmers</li> <li>• Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>• Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>• High incidence of child violation</li> <li>• Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Gender biases in cultural practices</li> <li>• Poor conditions of household</li> <li>• Large family sizes</li> <li>• Meager income</li> <li>• Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVC's and children with special needs</li> </ul>		
Achieve gender equality and empowerment	Gender equality	Promote gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender</li> </ul>		

			<p>statistic at all levels of planning and decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of dedicated gender responsive budget (GRB) for the implementation of programmes</li> <li>• Limitation imposed on women and girls due to roles and gender relation</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate representation and participation of women in governance</li> <li>• Prevalence of outmoded customs and practices that are inimical to the rights of women and girls</li> </ul>		
Youth development	Youth and social development	Mainstream youth development into the metro plans and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment</li> <li>• Lack of skills and training for the youth</li> </ul>		
<b>Ensure</b> availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	Improve investment for sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate supply support for household sanitation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Low access to potable water in the rural areas</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Poor hygienic practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> <li>• High incidence of cholera</li> <li>• Poor waste collection systems</li> </ul>		
Disability	Disability	Disability mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWD's</li> <li>• Lack of education on accessibility standards</li> </ul>		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate support for special education for PWD's</li> <li>• Limited access to education among PWD's</li> <li>• Inadequate material and emotional support for PWD's from their families and society</li> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for PWDS to contribute to decision making in the society</li> <li>• High unemployment rate among PWD's</li> <li>• Low self esteem and self confidence among PWD's</li> <li>• The utilization of PWDS common fund</li> </ul>		
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### GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SUB GOAL	FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	ISSUES	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION
Transport infrastructure roads			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality roads</li> <li>• Inadequate roads</li> </ul>		
	ICT	Provide electronic access to all citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient awareness of I.C.T</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT centres</li> <li>• Low usage of ICT</li> </ul>		
	Environmental pollution	Prevent Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution</li> <li>• Noise pollution</li> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Use of fossil fuel</li> <li>• Chemical pollution</li> <li>• Depletion of marine resources</li> <li>• Loss of unique coastal habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> </ul>		
	Climate variability and climate change	Improve capacity to adapt to climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate</li> </ul>		

		change	change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising sea level</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Increased temperatures</li> <li>• Decline in water quality and quantity</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> </ul>		
Disaster management	Disaster	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of fire and floods</li> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Low capacity for rapidly dissemination warning hazards</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Poor public awareness on coping strategies</li> <li>• Weak collaboration between institutions</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> </ul>		

#### GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

SUB GOAL	FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	ISSUES	STRATEGY	IMPLEMENTATION
Promote peaceful and exclusive society for sustainable development , provides access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive system	Depending democracy and governance	Depending democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non functioning of sub district structure</li> <li>• Weak financial base of the assembly</li> <li>• Weak management capacity of the assembly</li> <li>• Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> <li>• Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> </ul>		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak orientation of the assembly toward job creation</li> <li>• Perceived corruption among staff</li> <li>• Lack of professionalism in service delivery</li> <li>• Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures</li> <li>• Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation</li> </ul>		
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### 3.2 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, THEMATIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (2018-2021)

#### Goal 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	THEMATIC GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Revenue leakages</li> <li>• Unsustainable expenditure over runs</li> <li>• High wage bills on IGF</li> <li>• Revenue under performance</li> </ul>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuse and improve efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revaluation of properties in the metropolis</li> <li>• Training of revenue collectors</li> <li>• Preparation and implementation of RIAPS</li> <li>• Curtail and control expenditure overruns</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities of private and commissioned revenue collectors</li> <li>• Collect and build scientific data on all businesses in the metropolis</li> <li>• Institute measures to block revenue leakage</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure such as roads.</li> <li>• Inadequate managerial skills</li> <li>• Poor entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>• Lack of co-ordination between government and private sector</li> <li>• Obsolete technology</li> <li>• Inadequate public and private sector collaboration</li> </ul>		Promote and sustain micro economic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development</li> <li>• Invest in human resource with relevant modern skills competencies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Informal nature of businesses</li> </ul>		Increase access to affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the establishment of business incubator</li> <li>• Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>		credit by businesses of all sizes	support MSMEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate training in business development             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide opportunity for MSMEs to participate in PPP</li> <li>Promote made in Ghana goods and services</li> <li>Facilitate merger of NBSS and rural Enterprise Project (REP)</li> <li>Intensify sensitization programmes on investment incentive for local investors</li> <li>Promote preferential treatment for local investors</li> <li>Promote entrepreneurial skills training and business development services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited exploitation of potentials in the sectors</li> <li>Poor tourism services low quality standards</li> <li>Inadequate numbers of professionals trained for the sector</li> <li>High cost of hospitality services</li> <li>Limited orientation to the development of the sector</li> <li>Weak co-ordination on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> </ul>		Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> <li>Engage the local media and stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism</li> <li>Encourage private investors to become partners</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unreliable water supply</li> <li>Low adoption of energy efficient technology</li> <li>Overdependence on wood</li> <li>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> </ul>		Provide adequate and affordable energy to meet the needs of the metropolis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low level of mechanization in agriculture</li> <li>High cost of agric machinery and tools</li> <li>High incidence of drudgery in agriculture</li> <li>High dependence on erratic rainfall</li> <li>Unscientific farming and fishing practices</li> <li>Coastal habitat degradation</li> <li>Lagoon pollution by industrial waste</li> <li>High cost of fishing input</li> </ul>		Promote agriculture mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate agric machinery ,tools and other equipment locally</li> <li>Mainstream gender issue into agric mechanization</li> <li>Support private sector to establish ,manage and provide affordable mechanization services to farmers</li> <li>Promote the availability of machinery under the hire purchase and lease schemes</li> <li>Facilitate the supply of power tillers and other appropriate technologies for small holder operations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of laws, and regulation on fisheries</li> </ul>		Enhance productivity and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations</li> <li>Establish and strengthen co-management mechanisms with</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement of communities in fisheries management</li> <li>• Overexploitation of fish resources through unapproved fishing gears</li> <li>• Inadequate alternative livelihood for fisher folks</li> <li>• Unsafe and unhygienic working conditions at landing sites</li> <li>• Weak extension services</li> </ul>		production in the fisheries and aqua culture	local communities for fisheries resource management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the integrated development of artisanal fisheries and create alternative livelihoods</li> <li>• Strengthen inter-sectorial cooperation in fisheries management</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of animal husbandry practices</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock</li> <li>• Inadequate and high cost of feed</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance</li> <li>• Inadequate veterinary services</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</li> <li>• Develop small ruminants and poultry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters</li> <li>• Promote public awareness on food safety and public health</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 28</p>
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<b>GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUE</b>	<b>THEMATIC GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low level of teacher commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher- learner –contact time in school</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Poor supervision in schools</li> </ul>	Social Development	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels</li> <li>• Establish well resources and functional SHS schools</li> <li>• Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning material</li> <li>• Improve teaching and learning environments</li> <li>• Rebrand TVET</li> <li>• Review and standardized curricular especially at the basic, TVET and non formal level towards the development of employable skills and promote entrepreneurship</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor stakeholder participation in school</li> <li>• Poor result at BECE level</li> <li>• Bad school infrastructure-school building, libraries, furniture, teachers' quarters etc.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV</li> <li>• High prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the youth especially girls</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> </ul>	Social Development	Ensure sustainability, equitable and easily accessible health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in the underserved areas</li> <li>• Improve production and distribution of mix of critical staff</li> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV counseling and testing programmes</li> <li>• Intensify behavioral change targeting vulnerable group</li> <li>• Promote family planning usage among sexually active persons</li> <li>• Expand reproductive health among young people</li> <li>• Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of hunger</li> <li>• High incidence of hidden hunger</li> <li>• Infant malnutrition</li> <li>• Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> </ul>	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote adequate consumption of nutritious food</li> <li>• Eliminate infant malnutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map food and nutrition in secure areas and determine dietary needs</li> <li>• Design intervention to address dietary needs</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of unemployment/underemployment among the youth</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Mismatch/gap between training and the needs of the labour market</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> </ul>	Social Development	Accelerate opportunities for job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and promote schemes to support self employment internship and modern apprenticeship</li> <li>• Promote demand driven skills development programmes</li> <li>• Ensure effective collaboration between employers and training/educational institutions</li> <li>• Establish linkages between educational/vocational and technical education</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment among PWD's</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of poverty among disadvantage groups-women, PWD's.</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty among fishermen and farmers</li> <li>• Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>• Limited information/data on street children, child trafficking, children in worst form of labour, child abuse etc.</li> <li>• High incidence of child violation</li> <li>• Parental irresponsibility toward children</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children, and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Gender biases in cultural practices</li> <li>• Poor conditions of household</li> <li>• Large family sizes</li> <li>• Meagre income</li> <li>• Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVC's and children with special needs</li> </ul>	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End poverty in all its forms and dimension</li> </ul> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of child protection and family welfare programmes</li> <li>• Build capacity of CSO on child protection</li> <li>• Mainstream child protection</li> <li>• Develop a child protection management information system</li> <li>• Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare</li> <li>• Promote the registration of children under NHIS</li> <li>• Establish district fund for the support of brilliant but needy children</li> <li>• Enforce sanctions on child abuse perpetrators</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistic at all levels of planning and decision making</li> <li>• Lack of dedicated gender responsive budget (GRB) for the implementation of programmes</li> <li>• Limitation imposed on women and girls due to roles and gender relation</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate representation and participation of women in governance</li> <li>• Prevalence of outmoded customs and</li> </ul>		Promote gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the generation and use of sex disaggregated gender statistics</li> <li>• Prepare gender budgets</li> <li>• Educate children of both sexes on gender roles</li> <li>• Engage CSO to do advocacy on gender equality</li> </ul>

practices that are inimical to the rights of women and girls			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth unemployment and underemployment</li> <li>Lack of skills and training for the youth</li> </ul>	Social Development	Mainstream youth development into the Metro plans and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build an integrated youth centre to serve as an information hub on youth development</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate supply support for household sanitation</li> <li>Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>Low access to potable water in the rural areas</li> <li>High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>Poor hygienic practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> <li>High incidence of cholera</li> <li>Poor waste collection systems</li> </ul>	Social Development	Improve investment for sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation</li> <li>Implement PPP policy as an alternative funding for sanitation</li> <li>Provision credit schemes for household latrine</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWD's</li> <li>Lack of education on accessibility standards</li> <li>Inadequate support for special education for PWD's</li> <li>Limited access to education among PWD's</li> <li>Inadequate material and emotional support for PWD's from their families and society</li> <li>Inadequate opportunities for PWDS to contribute to decision making in the society</li> <li>High unemployment rate among PWD's</li> <li>Low self esteem and self confidence among PWD's</li> <li>The utilization of PWDS common fund</li> </ul>	Social Development	Disability mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sensitization education on accessibility standards</li> <li>Ensure that all public facilities are clearly outlined with visible signage for PWDs</li> <li>Implement the inclusive education policy</li> <li>Build and upgrade education and learning environment and facilities to meet the needs of PWDs</li> <li>Provide assistance and scholarships for specialist resource persons training teachers on PWD issues</li> <li>Review guidelines for the disbursement of PWD common fund</li> </ul>

<b>GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>			
<b>ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUE</b>	<b>THEMATIC GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality roads</li> <li>• Inadequate roads</li> </ul>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and develop the physical infrastructure</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient awareness of I.C.T</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT centres</li> <li>• Low usage of ICT</li> </ul>		Provide electronic access to all citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve ICT literacy among all citizens</li> <li>• Extend mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas</li> <li>• Expand the coverage of high speed internet service to all communities</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution</li> <li>• Noise pollution</li> <li>• Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>• Use of fossil fuel</li> <li>• Chemical pollution</li> <li>• Depletion of marine resources</li> <li>• Loss of unique coastal habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sand winning</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management along the coast</li> </ul>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Prevent Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify public education on noise pollution</li> <li>• Intensify education and enforcement of existing laws</li> <li>• Protect sensitive areas- the coastal areas, lagoons and water bodies</li> <li>• Ensure availability of waste bins/slaps at public places</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change as a major cause of poverty</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Rising sea level</li> <li>• Increasing coastal erosion</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Increased temperatures</li> <li>• Decline in water quality and quantity</li> <li>• Inadequate human and financial capacity to cope with climate change</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> </ul>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Improve capacity to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote effective dissemination of information from early warning systems</li> <li>• Promote linkages between scientific information and traditional knowledge systems</li> <li>• Enhance knowledge of climate change among basic second cycle institutions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of fire and floods</li> </ul>	Environment,	Promote effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at the local</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>• Inadequate waste management infrastructure services</li> <li>• Low capacity for rapidly dissemination warning hazards</li> <li>• Limited adherence to building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Poor public awareness on coping strategies</li> <li>• Weak collaboration between institutions</li> <li>• Poor drainage systems</li> </ul>	<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective law enforcement and promote political will</li> <li>• Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction</li> <li>• Formulate policies for disaster prevention and/relocation of human settlements in high disaster areas</li> <li>• Promote periodic assessment of disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure and hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effect on the ecosystems.</li> </ul>
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<b>GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>			
<b>ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUE</b>	<b>THEMATIC GOALS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non functioning of sub district structure</li> <li>• Weak financial base of the assembly</li> <li>• Weak management capacity of the assembly</li> <li>• Gaps in communication between the assembly and private sector</li> <li>• Gaps in accountability between the assembly and the citizenry</li> <li>• Weak orientation of the assembly toward job creation</li> <li>• Perceived corruption among staff</li> <li>• Lack of professionalism in service delivery</li> <li>• Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures</li> <li>• Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation</li> </ul>	<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>Depending democracy</p>	

## CHAPTER FOUR (4)

### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### 4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2018-2021

MMDA'S ADOPTED GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuse and improve efficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue.</li> <li>2. Strengthen revenue administration</li> </ol>	Budget and Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Budget and Rating</li> <li>2. Revenue Mobilisation</li> <li>3. Budget and Rating</li> <li>4. Finance and Audit</li> <li>5. Revenue Mobilisation</li> </ol>
Promote and sustain micro economic efficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development</li> <li>2. Invest in human resource with relevant modern skills competencies</li> </ol>	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>2. Development of Trade and Industry</li> </ol>
Increase access to affordable credit by businesses of all sizes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the establishment of business incubator</li> <li>2. Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</li> <li>3. Facilitate training in business development</li> <li>4. Provide opportunity for MSMEs to participate in PPP</li> <li>5. Intensify sensitization programmes on investment incentive for local investors</li> <li>6. Promote entrepreneurial skills training and business development services</li> </ol>	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>2. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>3. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>4. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>5. Development of Trade and Industry</li> </ol>
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> <li>2. Engage the local media and stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism</li> <li>3. Encourage private investors to become partners</li> </ol>	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tourism Development</li> <li>2. Tourism Development</li> <li>3. Tourism Development</li> </ol>

Provide adequate and affordable energy to meet the needs of the metropolis	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable	Economic Development	
Promote agriculture mechanization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate agric machinery ,tools and other equipment locally</li> <li>2. Mainstream gender issue into agric mechanization</li> <li>3. Support private sector to establish ,manage and provide affordable mechanization services to farmers</li> <li>4. Promote the availability of machinery under the hire purchase and lease schemes</li> <li>5. Facilitate the supply of power tillers and other appropriate technologies for small holder operations</li> </ol>	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agric. Development</li> <li>2. Agric. Development</li> <li>3. Agric. Development</li> <li>4. Agric. Development</li> <li>5. Agric. Development</li> </ol>
Enhance productivity and production in the fisheries and aqua culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations</li> <li>2. Establish and strengthen co-management mechanisms with local communities for fisheries resource management</li> <li>3. Promote the integrated development of artisanal fisheries and create alternative livelihoods</li> <li>4. Strengthen iner-sectorial cooperation in fisheries management</li> </ol>	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agric. Development</li> <li>2. Agric. Development</li> <li>3. Agric. Development</li> <li>4. Agric. Development</li> </ol>
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation Develop small ruminants and poultry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters</li> <li>2. Promote public awareness on food safety and public health</li> </ol>	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agric. Development</li> <li>2. Agric. Development</li> </ol>



<b>GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMMES</b>
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels</li> <li>2. Establish well resources and functional SHS schools</li> <li>3. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning material</li> <li>4. Improve teaching and learning environments</li> <li>5. Rebrand TVET</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	1. Education, Youth and Sport Management
Ensure sustainability, equitable and easily accessible health care services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in the underserved areas</li> <li>2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>3. Expand and intensify HIV counseling and testing programmes</li> <li>4. Intensify behavioral change targeting vulnerable group</li> <li>5. Promote family planning usage among sexually active persons</li> <li>6. Expand reproductive health among young people</li> <li>7. Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	1. Health Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote adequate consumption of nutritious food</li> <li>Eliminate infant malnutrition</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Map food and nutrition in secure areas and determine dietary needs</li> <li>2. Design intervention to address dietary needs</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	1. Health Delivery
Accelerate opportunities for job creation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and promote schemes to support self employment internship and modern apprenticeship</li> <li>2. Promote demand driven skills development programmes</li> <li>3. Ensure effective collaboration between employers and training/educational institutions</li> <li>4. Establish linkages between educational/vocational and technical education</li> </ol>	<p>Economic Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>2. Development of Trade and Industry</li> <li>3. Education, Youth and Sport Management</li> <li>4. Education, Youth and Sport Management</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End poverty in all its forms and dimension</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of child protection and family welfare programmes</li> <li>2. Build capacity of CSO on child protection</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> <li>2. Social Welfare &amp;</li> </ol>

Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Mainstream child protection</li> <li>4. Develop a child protection management information system</li> <li>5. Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare</li> <li>6. Promote the registration of children under NHIS</li> <li>7. Establish district fund for the support of brilliant but needy children</li> <li>8. Enforce sanctions on child abuse perpetrators</li> </ol>		<p>Community Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> <li>4. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> <li>5. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> <li>6. Education, Youth and Sport Management</li> <li>7. Social Welfare &amp; Community</li> <li>8. Social Welfare &amp; Community</li> </ol>
Promote gender mainstreaming	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the generation and use of sex disaggregated gender statistics</li> <li>2. Prepare gender budgets</li> <li>3. Educate children of both sexes on gender roles</li> <li>4. Engage CSO to do advocacy on gender equality</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> </ol>
Mainstream youth development into the metro plans and programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build an integrated youth centre to serve as an information hub on youth development</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> </ol>
Improve investment for sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation</li> <li>2. Implement PPP policy as an alternative funding for sanitation</li> <li>3. Provision credit schemes for household latrine</li> </ol>	Environment and Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Protection &amp; Waste Management</li> <li>2. Environmental Protection &amp; Waste Management</li> <li>3. Environmental Protection &amp; Waste Management</li> </ol>

Disability mainstreaming	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide sensitization education on accessibility standards</li> <li>2. Ensure that all public facilities are clearly outlined with visible signage for PWDs</li> <li>3. Implement the inclusive education policy</li> <li>4. Build and upgrade education and learning environment and facilities to meet the needs of PWDs</li> <li>5. Provide assistance and scholarships for specialist resource persons training teachers on PWD issues</li> </ol>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery &amp; Management</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery &amp; Management</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Welfare &amp; Community Development</li> <li>2. Public Work Services</li> <li>3. Education, Youth and Sport Management</li> <li>4. Public Work Services</li> <li>5. Education, Youth and Sport Management</li> </ol>
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<b>GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>			
<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMMES</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve and develop the physical infrastructure</li> </ol>	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	
Provide electronic access to all citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve ICT literacy among all citizens</li> <li>2. Extend mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas</li> <li>3. Expand the coverage of high speed internet service to all communities</li> </ol>	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	
Prevent Environmental pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intensify public education on noise pollution</li> <li>2. Intensify education and enforcement of existing laws</li> <li>3. Protect sensitive areas- the coastal areas, lagoons and water bodies</li> <li>4. Ensure availability of waste bins/slaps at public places</li> </ol>	Environment and Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Protection &amp; Waste Management</li> </ol>
Improve capacity to adapt to climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote effective dissemination of information from early warning systems</li> <li>2. Promote linkages between scientific information and traditional knowledge systems</li> <li>3. Enhance knowledge of climate change among basic second cycle institutions</li> </ol>	Environment and Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Protection &amp; Waste Management</li> </ol>

Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at the local level</li> <li>2. Ensure effective law enforcement and promote political will</li> <li>3. Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction</li> <li>4. Formulate policies for disaster prevention and/relocation of human settlements in high disaster areas</li> <li>5. Promote periodic assessment of disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity ,exposure and hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effect on the ecosystems.</li> </ol>	Environment and Sanitation	1. Disaster Prevention & Management
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<b>GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>			
<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMMES</b>
• Depending democracy		Management and Administration	General Administration

**TABLE 4.1. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES FOR 2018-2021 (PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA))**

**ADOPTED GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS: OUTCOME INPUT	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATE	
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuse and improve efficiency	3. Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue.	Budget and Finance	Budgeting and Rating	Undertake Property Valuation Expenses	Property Valuation Expenses Undertaken						30,000.00	-		CCMA	BUDGET
			Budgeting and Rating	Preparation of Composite Budget (2019-2021)	Composite Budget (2019-2021) Prepared					25,000.00	-	-		CCMA	BUDGET
			Budgeting and Rating	Update data on Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose	Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose Updated					30,000.00	-	-		CCMA	BUDGET
	4. Strengthen revenue administration		Finance and Audit operations	Preparation of strategic internal audit plan	Strategic Internal Audit Plan Prepared					5,000.00	-	-		CCMA	FINANCE
			Finance and audit operations	Provision of Revenue Collection Logistics	Revenue Collection Logistics Provided					-	5,000.00	-		CCMA	FINANCE
			Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organize training programmes for revenue collectors to improve their capacity	Organize training programmes for revenue collectors to improve their capacity					-	5,000.00	-		CCMA	RevNet
			Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Setting up of Revenue Collection Point	Revenue Collection Point Set up					-	3,500.00	-		CCMA	REVENUE
			Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Public Education on Revenue Issues	Public Education on Revenue Issues organised					-	4,000.00	-		CCMA	REVENUE
			Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Organize in- service training for revenue collectors	in- service training for revenue collectors organized					-	18,000.00	-		CCMA	REVENUE
			Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Provision of revenue collection logistics	Public education on Revenue Issues organized					-	15,000.00	-		CCMA	REVENUE

			<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Management</b>	Organize pay-levy education/ campaign	pay-levy education/ campaign organised					-	1,000.00	-	CCMA	ISD, Media, RevNet
			<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Management</b>	Collect/update data on revenue sources of the Metropolis to build a comprehensive revenue data base	data on revenue sources of the Metropolis to build a comprehensive revenue data base collected and updated					-	9,000.00	-	CCMA	RevNet
			<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Management</b>	To construct 10No. revenue boots to facilitate revenue collection	Construct 10No. revenue boots to facilitate revenue collection constructed					-	30,000.00	-	CCMA	RevNet
			<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Management</b>	Prosecute rate defaulters	Rate defaulters prosecuted					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	Judicial Service
			<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Management</b>	Institute incentive scheme for revenue collectors and award deserving staff annually	Incentive scheme for revenue collectors instituted					-		-	CCMA	ISD, Media, RevNet
			<b>Revenue Mobilisation and Management</b>	Establish resource revenue inspectorate team	resource revenue inspectorate team established					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	ISD, Media, RevNet
Promote and sustain micro economic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Organize sensitisation workshops for the private sector on the relevance of public-private partnerships	Sensitisation workshops for the private sector on the relevance of public-private partnerships					-	30,000.00	-	CCMA	ISD, Media, RevNet
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Sensitise the private sector on funding sources and procedures	private sector sensitised					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	Judicial Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invest in human resource with relevant modern skills competencies</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Acquire land as land bank for development projects	Land acquired					-	20,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Support towards the training of youth in employable skills	Training of youth in employable skills Supported					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI

			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Rehabilitation of GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory	GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory Rehabilitated					-	200,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI, CDC, CEDEC OM
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Rehabilitation of pomadze Poultry farm structures to support One District One Factory project	Pomadze Poultry farm structures to support One District One Factory project Rehabilitated					-		100,646.64	CCMA	NBSSI CDC, CEDEC OM
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Acquisition of Land Banks for Economics project	Land Banks for Economic project Acquired					-	50,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI CDC, CEDEC OM
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Development of an Artisan Village at Mpeasem (Light industrial Area)	Artisan Village developed					-	50,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI CEDEC OM
Increase access to affordable credit by businesses of all sizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the establishment of business incubator</li> <li>Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSME</li> <li>Facilitate training in business development</li> <li>Provide opportunity for MSMEs to participate in PPP</li> <li>Promote entrepreneurial</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Establish a business advisory desk	Business advisory desk established					-	20,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI CDC, CEDEC OM
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Identify sources of funding available for the private sector to access	Sources of funding identified					2,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Dept. of Coops. NBSSI
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Sensitise the private sector on funding sources and procedures to access them	private sector sensitised					1,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Dept. of Coops. NBSSI
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>								-	-		
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Conduct capacity needs assessment of SMEs	Capacity needs assessment of SMEs conducted					5,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Dept. of Coops. NBSSI
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Organize appropriate training programmes for	Training programmes for SMEs organized					2,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Dept. of Coops. NBSSI

	skills training and business development services			SMEs										
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</li> <li>Engage the local media and stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Conduct feasibility study to ascertain the viability of the identified tourist sites	Conduct feasibility study to ascertain the viability of the identified tourist sites					50,000.00	-	-	GTB	CCMA
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Develop 3 No. Tourist Sites	Develop 3 No. Tourist Sites					100,000.00	-	-	GTB	CCMA
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Diversify the economy by supporting other potential income bringing areas like tourism and eco-tourism.	Economy diversified					20,000.00	-	-	CCMA	GTB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage private investors to become partners</li> </ul>		<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Organize tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc)	Tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc) Organized					10,000.00	-	-	CCMA	GTB
			<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>	Counterpart funding for Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management	Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management Counterpart funded					30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Cities Alliance
Provide adequate and affordable energy to meet the needs of the metropolis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable</li> <li>Mainstream gender issue into agric mechanization</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Development of Trade and Industry</b>											
			<b>Agriculture Development</b>											
Enhance productivity and production in the fisheries and aqua culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>											



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and strengthen co-management mechanisms with local communities for fisheries resource management</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Support private sector investments in aquaculture and enhancing fish species management	Support private sector investments in aquaculture and enhancing fish species management						–	12,000.00	–	Dept. of Fisheries	UCC, CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the integrated development of artisanal fisheries and create alternative livelihoods</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Improving infrastructure for food storage and processing and exports	Improving infrastructure for food storage and processing and exports						–	12,000.00	–	Dept. of Fisheries	UCC, CCMA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Build the capacity of women poultry farmers in the poultry value chain	Improved poultry and poultry by-product						–	12,000.00	–	Dept. of Agric	
			<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Create awareness in food safety and sanitation in 10 food processing sites							–	5,000.00	–	Dept. of Agric.	EHU
			<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Sensitize the youth in the prospects in livestock production	%increase in the youth in livestock production						–	6,000.00	–	Dept. of Agric.	NBSSI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote public awareness on food safety and public health</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Sensitize, build and develop producers and processors on standardize measures, grading and labeling of food produce	More agro products graded and labelled						–	32,000.00	–	Dept. of Agric	
			<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Build the capacity of 200 women in FBOs on entrepreneurship, financial management skill, negotiation and linkage to market	Women FBOs empowered						–	32,000.00	–	Dept. of Agric	
			<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Conduct daily meat inspection and ante mortem on all food	daily meat inspection and ante mortem on all food animals conducted						–	5,000.00	–	Dept. of Agric.	Animal sci. dept,

				animals										
	Improving infrastructure for food storage and processing and exports		<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Construct a ware house under the one district one ware house initiative	Ware house constructed					1,000,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agric.	Animal sci. dept,
Develop small ruminants and poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Diagnose and treat 500 dogs and 100 cats	500 dogs and 100 cats treated and diagnosed					-	5,000.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	UCC
				Educate 500 livestock farmers	500 livestock farmers educated					-	5,000.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	Animal sci. dept,
				Train 150 small ruminant farmers in good husbandry practices	150 small ruminant farmers in good husbandry practices trained					-	15,000.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	
				Vaccinate 6000 birds & 5000 sheep & goats against new castle, gumboro and fowl pox	6000 birds & 5000 sheep & goats against new castle, gumboro and fowl pox vaccinated					20,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agric.	Animal sci. dept,
				Carry out 2 weeks anti-rabies campaign	Carry out 2 weeks anti-rabies campaign					-		-	Dept. of Agric.	UCC
				Organize mass vaccination against scheduled diseases on domestic pets (dogs and cats) and small ruminants.	Scheduled diseases on domestic pets and small ruminants controlled					-	60,000.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	Animal sci. dept,
					Train and assist 20 young establish rabbit and grasscutter farms	Train 20 youth in rabbit and grasscutter production					-	6,500.00	-	Dept. of Agric.
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Build the capacity of livestock farmers in the utilization of Agro industrial by-products to feed livestock	Increases in farmers using agro by-product					-	6,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Conduct 256 farm and home visit	256 farm and home visit conducted					-	5000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA

		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Conduct 3 radio extension talk shows per week	3 radio extension talk shows per week conducted					-	10,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Use information van & attached audio- visual equipment to disseminate agricultural information	information van & attached audio- visual equipment to disseminate agricultural information used					-	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	4.Train 14 farmer based organizations (FBOs)	14 farmer based organizations (FBOs) trained					25,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Facilitate the construction of 5 narrow cribs in 5 farming communities	Construction of 5 narrow cribs in 5 farming communities facilitated					50,000		-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Facilitate the establishment of irrigation systems for vegetable production in two communities	Irrigation systems established in selected communities					-	20,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	Dept. of Agric Eng. UCC.
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Establish 3 on farm adaptive trials on improved crop varieties	3 trial farms establish					-	220,00.00	100,00.00	Dept. of Agric	Crop sci. dept. UCC
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Conduct mass spraying on citrus farms for the control of fruit flies and pseudocercospora disease	Fruit fly and pseudocercospora controlled					-	40,000.00	40,000.00	Dept. of Agric	
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Demonstrate to farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize	Narrow crib construction					-	6,000.00		Dept. of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Promote the cultivation of high yielding cassava varieties for gari processing	High yielding cassava varieties for gari processing promoted					-	24,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	SRID
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Conduct survey on crop production	Reliable data on crop production					-	34,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	Cooper atives

		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Train 300 farmers in fruits and vegetables harvesting and general post-harvest techniques	300 farmers in fruits and vegetables harvesting and general post-harvest techniques trained						-	10,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Train 400 farmers in safe use of agro-chemicals for the preservation of harvested produce	400 farmers in safe use of agro-chemicals for the preservation of harvested produce trained						-	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Educate 1,500 farmers in improved crop and vegetable production	1,500 farmers in improved crop and vegetable production educated						10,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Establish 2 cassava and 3 sweet potato community demonstration farms	2 cassava and 3 sweet potato community demonstration farms established						10,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Establish 2 maize, 2 cassava and 2 sweet potato community demonstration farms	2 maize, 2 cassava and 2 sweet potato community demonstration farms established						10,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	
		<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Agriculture Development</b>	Train 200 farmers in good agricultural practices in crops and vegetables production	200 farmers in good agricultural practices in crops and vegetables production trained						10,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	

## ADOPTED GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS: OUTCOME INPUT	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	G O G	I G F	D O N O R	L E A D	C O L L A B O R A T E
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to	• Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport management	Implementation of general mock exams for all schools under the Metropolis	general mock exams for all schools under the Metropolis implemented					-	50,000.00	50,000.00	GES	CCMA

participate in education at all levels	• Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning material	Education, Youth and Sport management	Organize competition in literacy and numeracy for upper primary school children	competition in literacy and numeracy for upper primary school children organized					10,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Organize reading festival to create awareness and encourage children to read	reading festival to create awareness and encourage children to read organized					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Organize community sensitization on self-help initiatives by way of school projects	Community sensitization on self-help initiatives by way of school projects organized					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide incentives to teachers in deprived areas	incentives to teachers in deprived areas provided					50,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management organized					80,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Implementation of STME clinic	STME clinic implemented					20,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS)	Pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS) provided					-	90,000.00	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS)	TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS) provided					-	50,000.00	50,000.00	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide basic needs like uniforms, sandals, exercise books mathematic set etc. for pupils	Basic needs like uniforms, sandals, exercise books mathematic set etc. for pupils provided					10,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
		Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide free quality meals for pupils	Free quality meals for pupils provided					5,000.00	-	-	GES	MGSP
Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide computer for schools	Computer for schools provided					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA		

• Improve teaching and learning environments	Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide clean and safe water facilities in sch.(poly tanks, borehole, veronica bucket, rain harvest facilities)	Clean and safe water facilities in sch.(poly tanks, borehole, veronica bucket, rain harvest facilities etc) provided					50,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Support deprived schools with material and other resources to develop	Deprived schools with material and other resources to developed					80,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide computers for schools	Computers for schools provided					-	50,000.00	50,000.00	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Construct child friendly classrooms (KG, primary and JHS) with ancillaries (toilet, urinals, stores etc.)	Child friendly classrooms (KG, primary and JHS) with ancillaries (toilet, urinals, stores etc.) constructed					10,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Rehabilitation of classrooms (KG, PRY. And JHS)	Classrooms (KG, PRY. And JHS) rehabilitated					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Provide guidance and counselling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch.	Guidance and counselling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch. provided					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Organize training workshop on smc roles in basic school management	Training workshop on smc roles in basic school management organised					50,000.00	-	20,000.00	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Organised capacity – building workshop for Teachers in ICT	Capacity –building workshop for Teachers in ICT organised					10,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Training for basic Head teachers in schools management, records keeping	Head teachers in schools management, records keeping trained					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
	Education, Youth and Sport management	Rehabilitation of Metro GES Office Block	Metro GES Office Block Rehabilitated					33,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA

Ensure sustainability, equitable and easily accessible health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in the underserved areas</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction and furnishing of CHPs compound at Ankaful, Akyim, Ola, Krofofrodo etc	furnishing of CHPs compound at Ankaful, Akyim, Ola, Krofofrodo constructed and furnished					800,00.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
			Health Delivery	Completion and furnishing of CHPS compound, Kwaprow, Mpeasem	CHPS compound Kwaprow, Mpeasem constructed and furnished					500,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve production and distribution of mix of critical staff</li> </ul>		Health Delivery	Train newly qualified midwives and refresh old ones in kangaroo mother care (KMC)	Train newly qualified midwives and refresh old ones in kangaroo mother care (KMC)					7800.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> </ul>		Health Delivery	To sensitize 4000 women on HIV/AIDS	To sensitize 4000 women on HIV/AIDS					6,500			DSWC, GHS	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand and intensify HIV counseling and testing programmes</li> </ul>		Health Delivery	Conduct know your status campaign in 20 communities	Conduct know your status campaign in 20 communities					3000.00	4,650.00	-	GHS	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify behavioral change targeting vulnerable group</li> </ul>		Health Delivery	Intensify radio discussion on HIV/AIDS and Malaria prevention control	Intensify radio discussion on HIV/AIDS and Malaria prevention control					1000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote family planning usage among sexually active persons</li> </ul>		Health Delivery	Conduct quarterly monitoring and support visit to all health facilities(public and private ) on HIV	Conduct quarterly monitoring and support visit to all health facilities(public and private ) on HIV					2100.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand reproductive health among young people</li> </ul>		Health Delivery	Quarterly supervision to all Adolescent centres in the Metropolis	Quarterly supervision to all Adolescent centres in the Metropolis					3400.00	-	-	GHS	USAID
			Health Delivery	Procure 2 incubators, 10 oxygen cylinders for 8 maternity units in public health facilities	Procure 2 incubators, 10 oxygen cylinders for 8 maternity units in public health facilities						-	-	GHS	
			Health Delivery	Quarterly supervision to all Adolescent centres in the Metropolis	Quarterly supervision to all Adolescent centres in the Metropolis					5,000.00	-	-	GHS	USAID

	• Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments		Health Delivery	Procure equipments for infection prevention and control activities	Procure equipments for infection prevention and control activities					1200.00	5400.00	-	GHS	
Accelerate opportunities for job creation	• Promote demand driven skills development programmes													
End poverty in all its forms and dimension	• Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of child protection and family welfare programmes	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop a programme to sensitize the public on the right of children as enshrined in the constitution and the consequence of its abuse	Sensitization carried out on the right of children as enshrined in the constitution and the consequence of its abuse developed					-	10,000.00	-	DWSC D	NCCE
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Work hand in hand with the law enforcement agencies to enforce laws protecting children	Enforcement agencies to enforce laws protecting children enforced					-	10,000.00	-	DWSC D	DOVVS U
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerability	• Build capacity of CSO on child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	To adjudicate cases on child maintenance, child custody, family reconciliation and writing of SER	To adjudicate cases on child maintenance, child custody, family reconciliation and writing of SER					-	15,000.00	-	DSWC D	
			Social Welfare and Community Development											
		Social Welfare and Community Development	Reintegration of children in the Orphanage homes to their families	Reintegration of children in the Orphanage homes to their families							-	20,000.00	-	DSWC D
	• Develop a child protection management information system	Social Welfare and Community Development	To liaise with the Anti-Trafficking Unit of GPS to combat Trafficking in person s and Worse forms of Child labour	Trafficking in person s and Worse forms of Child labour combated						-	20,000.00	-	DSWC D	NGO/Anti-Trafficking Unit of GPS
		Social Welfare and Community Development	develop a comprehensive data on child development and data on children of	Comprehensive data on child development and data on children of school-going developed						-	15,000.00	-	DSWC D	GES



				school-going - age to not in school										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development	To establish a model day care Centre to cater for working mothers of the Metro Assembly	model day care Centre to cater for working mothers of the Metro Assembly established					-	50,000.00	-	DSWC D	
			Social Welfare and Community Development	Organised activities regularly in the communities to educate them on National Child and family Welfare policy to protect children	Education on National Child and family Welfare policy to protect children organised					-	10,000.00	-	DSWC D	NCCE, NGO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the registration of children under NHIS</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish district fund for the support of brilliant but needy children</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct periodic sensitization in communities to convince parents to take advantage of the FCUBE, school feeding , capitation Grant and Free, SHS programme	sensitization in communities on FCUBE, school feeding, capitation Grant and Free, SHS programme conducted						15,000.00	-	DSWC D	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce sanctions on child abuse perpetrators</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development									-		
Promote gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare gender budgets</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Select master Tradesmen to train the physically challenged and women	Master Tradesmen to train the physically challenged and women selected								DSWC D	CCMA
			Social Welfare and Community Development	To train 100 women in batik tie and dye	100 women in batik tie and dye trained								DSWC D	CCMA
			Social Welfare and Community Development	To educate and sensitize communities on the attitude towards women and persons with disability	sensitize communities on the attitude towards women and persons with disability educated								DSWC D	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the generation and use of sex disaggregated gender statistics</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development											

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage CSO to do advocacy on gender equality</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development	Educate children of both sexes on gender roles	Children of both sexes on gender roles educated								DSWC D	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build an integrated youth centre to serve as an information hub on youth development</li> </ul>		Social Welfare and Community Development	To identify and register at least 700 vulnerable social women for assistance	at least 700 vulnerable social women for assistance identified and Registered								DSWC D	CCMA
Disability mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sensitization education on accessibility standards</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that all public facilities are clearly outlined with visible signage for PWDs</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Delivery & Management	Public Works Services											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the inclusive education policy</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport management	Conduct a community based sensitization programmes and registration of persons living with disability	community based sensitization programmes & registration of persons living with disability conducted					-	3,000.00	-	DSWC D	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build and upgrade education and learning environment and facilities to meet the needs of PWDs</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop reliable data on persons with disability living	reliable data on persons with disability living developed					1,500			DSWC D	CCMA
			Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake a feasibility studies on the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for persons with disability	feasibility studies on the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for persons with disability undertaken					-	13,000.00	-	DSWC D	NGOs
Social Welfare and Community Development			Commencement of work at the rehabilitation center /sheltered workshop	work at the rehabilitation center /sheltered workshop commenced					-	20,000.00	-	DSWC D	CCMA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance and scholarships for specialist resource persons training teachers on PWD issues</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sport management	Assess the needs of person with disability living within the Metropolis	needs of person with disability living within the Metropolis assessed					1,500			DSWC D	CCMA	

### ADOPTED GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS: OUTCOME INPUT	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATE
Prevent Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify public education on noise pollution</li> </ul>	Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Desilting of Drains - Blocked & Choked Gutters	Drains - Blocked & Choked Gutters Desilted					20,000.00		-	CCMA	NADMO
			Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Burial of Pauper	Burial of Pauper					40,000.00	20,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH
			Environmental Protection & Waste Management	2. Provision for National Sanitation Day Exercise	National Sanitation Day Exercise Provided					-	40,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH
			Environmental Protection & Waste Management	3. Maintenance of Public Toilets, Sanitary Facilities and Cemeteries	Public Toilets, Sanitary Facilities and Cemeteries Maintained					-	20,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH
			Environmental Protection & Waste Management	4. Promote Public Education & Sensitization on School Health Education and Hygiene Promotion & Sanitation Issues	Public Education & Sensitization on School Health Education and Hygiene Promotion & Sanitation Issues promoted						1,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH
			Environmental Protection & Waste Management	5. Medical Screening for Food Vendors	Food Vendors Medical Screened					-	10,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify education and enforcement of existing laws</li> <li>Protect sensitive areas- the coastal areas, lagoons and</li> </ul>		Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Enforcement of bye-laws on sanitation and tree felling	of bye-laws on sanitation and tree felling enforced					-	50,000.00	-	Legal Department	CCMA
			Environmental Protection & Waste	1. Restoration of the Fosu lagoon	Restoration of the Fosu lagoon restored					-	50,000.00	1,000,000.00	CCMA	BMZ

	water bodies		Management	2. Enactment and implementation of laws to regulate fishing practices both in the inland river bodies and in the marine zones.	laws to regulate fishing practices both in the inland river bodies and in the marine zones enacted and implemented					-	30,000.00	-	Legal Department	CCMA
	• Ensure availability of waste bins/slaps at public places	Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	1. Construction of gate and security post at the final disposal site	gate and security post at the final disposal site Constructed					25,000.00	-	-	CCMA	MOH
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	2. Collection of solid waste and fumigation	solid waste and fumigation Collected					850,000.00		-	CCMA	
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	3. Maintenance of Waste Mgt Vehicles	Waste Mgt Vehicles Maintained					-	15,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	4. Construction of Animal Pound	Animal Pound Constructed					120,000.00		-	CCMA	MOH
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	5. Construction of 5no.10 - Seater W/C toilet	10 - Seater W/C toilet Constructed					950,000.00	-	-	CCMA	MWD, EHU
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	6. Completion of 3no. 10 Seater W/C toilet	3no. 10 Seater W/C toilet completed					400,000.00	-	-	CCMA	MWD, EHU
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	7. Support towards the reengineering of the final disposal site	towards the reengineering of the final disposal site Support					80,000.00		-	CCMA	MOH
		Environment & Sanitation	Environmental Protection & Waste Management	8. Completion of an Abattoir with bio-digester	Abattoir with bio-digester Completed					-	-	289,753.49	CCMA	MWD, EHU
Promote effective disaster	• Address capacity needs on disaster risk management at	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster Prevention & Management	1. Organisation of bush fire awareness	Bush fire awareness campaigns organised					30,000.00	-	-	NADMO	CCMA

prevention and mitigation	the local level	Environment & Sanitation		campaigns									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure effective law enforcement and promote political will</li> </ul>		Disaster Prevention & Management	1. Public Security (Kwaprow Excavation Project, De-silting and office supplies)	Kwaprow Excavation Project, De-silting carried out				80,000.00	-	-	NADMO	CCMA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>		Disaster Prevention & Management	2. Subject all development projects to a very serious strategic environmental assessment (SEA)	All projected subjected to strategic Environmental Assessment				100,000	-	-	MPCU, ENV'T HEALTH	EPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulate policies for disaster prevention and/relocation of human settlements in high disaster areas</li> </ul>	Environment & Sanitation	Disaster Prevention & Management	1. Natural disasters, risk and vulnerability(Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, identification of weak structures and disaster-prone areas, inspection of fire safety equipment in industries, hotels etc. and creation of safe havens and early warning systems)	General public protected from the harsh impact of natural disasters				74,392.00	-	-	NADMO	CCMA
	Disaster Prevention & Management		2. Undertake Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention	Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention Undertaken				-	4,000.00	-	CCMA	NADMO	
	Disaster Prevention & Management		3. Formation of Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools	Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools Formed					-	1,000.00	-	CCMA	NADMO
	Environment &												

		<b>Sanitation</b>	<b>Disaster Prevention &amp; Management</b>	4. Inspection and Monitoring of Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety	Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety Inspected and Monitored					10,000.00		-		CCMA	MFS
			<b>Disaster Prevention &amp; Management</b>	Repairs of Fire Hydrant and Refill of Fire Extinguishers	Fire Hydrant and Fire Extinguishers Repaired					15,000.00		-		CCMA	MFS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote periodic assessment of disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure and hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effect on the ecosystems.</li> </ul>		<b>Disaster Prevention &amp; Management</b>	1. Public Security (Monitoring public functions and public holiday activities)						1,100.00	-	-		NADMO	CCMA and GPS
		<b>Environment &amp; Sanitation</b>	<b>Disaster Prevention &amp; Management</b>	1. Natural disasters, risk and vulnerability(Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, identification of weak structures and disaster-prone areas, inspection of fire safety equipment in industries, hotels etc. and creation of safe havens and early warning systems)						880.00	-	-		NADMO	CCMA, GNFS, GHS and hydrological service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance knowledge of climate change among basic second cycle institutions</li> </ul>		<b>Disaster Prevention &amp; Management</b>	1. Climate variability and change. (World Disaster Day, Tree planting,	The general public will have knowledge about Climate Change and its impacts					50,662.00	-	-		NADMO	CCMA , GNFS, GHS and hydrological service

		Environment & Sanitation		2. Public education on fire, flood, drought and diseases (Malaria, Ebola and Cholera))						20,000.00	-	-	NADMO	CCMA GNFS, GHS and hydrological service
			Disaster Prevention & Management	3. Restoration of Fosu Lagoon through planting of trees, public education and preservation of the Lagoon	Fosu Lagoon through planting of trees, public education and preservation of the Lagoon Restored					-	-	65,000.00	CCMA	BMZ-Engagement Global
			Disaster Prevention & Management	4. Organize refresher training on climate change	refresher training on climate change Organized					-	2,000.00	-	CCMA	MOH

#### ADOPTED GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS: OUTCOME INPUT	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTATION		
										G O G	I G F	D O N O R	L E A D	COLLA BO RATE	
Deepen Democracy		management and administration	general administration												
		management and administration	general administration	Internal management of the organization	Internal management organised								CCMA	Central Adm	
			general administration	Strengthening of Sub-structures	Structures strengthened					64,504.47	4,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm	
			general administration	Support for the celebration of national events	celebration of national events supported					30,000.00		-	CCMA	Central Adm	
			general administration	Purchase of Computer & Accessories	Computer and accessories purchased						47,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm	
			general administration	Undertake Public Education/Sensitization	Public Education Sensitization Undertaken					-	34,500.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm	
		general administration	Manpower development and management	Developed and Managed Manpower					60,000.00	93,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm		

				(Training)										
	Strengthen the legal system	management and administration	legal department	Representation of Assembly in Court	Assembly in Court Represented					-	10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
legal department			Review of Bye-laws	Bye-laws Reviewed					-	10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept	
legal department			Undertake Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration	Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration Undertaken					-	7,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept	
legal department			Strengthening of the legal department	Legal department strengthened					-	10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept	

### INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST 2018-2021	EXPECTED REVENUE						SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY	ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION
		GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	GAP		
Economic Development	4,224,781.00	1,848,349.00	174,940.00	6,853,344.00		8,876,633.00	3,796,639.00	Public education/ sensitisation of citizens on the need to pay taxes	
Social Service Delivery	1,884,021.00							Property valuation	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	1,913,115.00							Set targets for revenue officers and monitor revenue collection	
Environment and Sanitation Management	1,913,115.00							Procure pickups for revenue collection	
Budgeting and Finance	605,153.00							Build capacity of revenue collectors	



								Form Task force	
<b>Management and Administration</b>									
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>48,812,124.00</b>	31,414,180.00	11,286,316.00	5,817,364.00	294,264.00				

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0. IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.1. Implementation Arrangement**

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly as the Planning Authority, with the support of its sub-structures, is fully responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects in the district. To be able to undertake these functions effectively, the Assembly needs financial and human resources. These resources can be mobilized both from within and outside the district.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, under the Local Government Act, is encouraged to look for assistance from Central Government, NGOs and other donor agencies. The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly would exploit such facilities to its fullest. It is against this background that the Assembly is seeking support from the donor community to finance this plan. The above will however not be the main area that the Assembly would depend on to fund the plan, but from Internally Generated Funds (IGF) as well as funds from Central Government like DACF, DDF, UDG and GET Fund, among others.

It is the hope of the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly that donors/institutions and other sources mentioned would assist when contacted to ensure smooth implementation of the development programmes and projects so as to enhance the quality of life of the people.

**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN  
YEAR: 2018**

ADOPTED MMDA'S GOAL(S):													
No.	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<b>PROGRAMME: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>													
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>													
1.	Procurement of 3 Motor bikes for central Administration & the 2 Sub-Metros	CCMA	N/A	3 Motor bikes for central Administration & the 2 Sub- Metros procured						12,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
2.	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings	CCMA	N/A	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings					40,000.00	104,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
3.	Internal management of the organization	CCMA	N/A	Internal management organised								CCMA	Central Adm
4.	Strengthening of Sub-structures	CCMA	N/A	Structures strengthened					64,504.47	4,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
5.	Support for the celebration of national events	CCMA	N/A	celebration of national events supported					30,000.00		-	CCMA	Central Adm
6.	Purchase of Computer & Accessories	CCMA	N/A	Computer and accessories purchased						47,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
7.	Undertake Public Education/Sensitization	CCMA	N/A	Public Education Sensitization Undertaken					-	34,500.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
8.	Manpower development and management (Training)	CCMA	N/A	Developed and Managed Manpower					60,000.00	93,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: PLANNING &amp; COORDINATION</b>													
<b>PLANNING UNIT</b>													
9.	Monitoring & Evaluation of Developmental Projects	CCMA	N/A	Developmental Projects Monitored & Evaluate					35,000.00		-	CCMA	MPCU
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: LEGAL</b>													
<b>LEGAL DEPARTMENT</b>													
10.	Representation of Assembly in Court	CCMA	N/A	Assembly in Court Represented						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
11.	Review of Bye-laws	CCMA	N/A	Bye-laws Reviewed						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
12.	Undertake Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration	CCMA	N/A	Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration Undertaken						7,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept

13.	Strengthening of the legal department	CCMA	N/A	legal department strengthened					10,450.00	-	-	CCMA	Legal dept
<b>PROGRAMME 2 INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME 2:1 PUBLIC WORK SERVICES</b>													
14.	Furnishing of 2 no. Police Station	Nkanfoa Abura	N/A	2 no. Police Station Furnished						50,000.00	-	CCMA	MWD
15.	Acquisition of land and pavement of lorry parks	Abura	N/A	land and pavement of lorry parks Acquired at Abura						148,551.41	-	CCMA	MWD
16.	Maintenance of Residential Building	CCMA	N/A	Maintenance of Residential Building					30,000.00	17,000.00	-	CCMA	MWD
17.	Maintenance of office building	CCMA	N/A	Maintenance of office building					8,000.00	161,261.17	-	CCMA	MWD
18.	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding	Cape coast	N/A	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding					161,261.17	-	-	CCMA	MWD
19.	Rehabilitation of Town Hall and Jubilee Park	Bakaano	N/A	Town Hall and Jubilee Park Rehabilitated					161,261.17	-	-	CCMA	MWD
20.	Completion of Community Centre	Kwaprow/ Siwdu	N/A	Community Centre Completed					-	-	-	CCMA	MWD
21.	Completion of 1 NO. 10 Seater W/C	Artisan Village	N/A	1 NO. 10 Seater W/C Completed					-	-	6,908.40	WORK S DEPT.	CCMA
22.	Construction of concrete pavement at Abura Market	Abura market	N/A	Concrete pavement at Abura Market Constructed						23,256.34		WORK S DEPT.	CCMA
23.	Complete the construction of septic Tanks with Baffle reactor at Abura Market	Abura	N/A	Septic Tanks with Baffle reactor at Abura Market Constructed						10,933.77		WORK S DEPT.	CCMA
24.	Construction of retaining wall, concrete pavement and 2 no. open urinal at Kru town Market	Kru town	N/A	Retaining wall, concrete pavement and 2 no. open urinal at Kru town Market Construction of							105,447.5	WORK S DEPT.	CCMA
25.	Rehabilitation of 30 no. stall at Abura Market	Abura Market	N/A	30 no. stall at Abura Market Rehabilitated								WORK S DEPT.	CCMA
26.	Completion of 44 lockable stores with 8 seater W/C toilet at Abura	Abura	N/A	44 lockable stores with 8 seater W/C toilet Completed								WORK S DEPT.	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 2 :2 URBAN ROADS MANAGEMENT</b>													
27.	Provision and installation of roads signs along some selected roads	Cape coast	N/A	Road signs along some selected roads were installed					10,000.00			URBAN RAOD DEPT.	CCMA
28.	Rehabilitation of access road and drains	Artisan Village	N/A	Access roads and drains rehabilitated						37,476.29		URBAN RAOD DEPT.	CCMA
29.	Plotting and demarcation of access roads and plots on 20 Acre engineered land at the Artisan	Artisan Village	N/A	Access roads and plots on 20 were Plotted and demarcated					82,205.63			Urban Roads	CCMA

30.	Procurement of office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings	Department	N/A	Office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings Procured					40,000.00				Urban Roads	CCMA
31.	Provision and installation of road signs along some selected roads	Cape coast	N/A	Road signs along some selected roads Provided and installed					10,000.00	10,000.00	-		Urban Roads	CCMA
32.	Rehabilitation of access road and drains to the Artisan Village	Artisan Village	N/A	Access road and drains to the Artisan Village Rehabilitated					-	-	37,476.29		Urban Roads	CCMA
33.	Construction of Access Road	Artisan Village	N/A	Access road constructed					-	-	100,008.19		Urban Roads	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 2:3 PHYSICAL AND SPATIAL PLANNING DEVELOPMENT</b>														
34.	Street naming and Property Addressing System in Cape Coast	Cape coast South	N/A	Street naming and Property Addressing System installed						30,000.00	-		PHY PLANNING	CCMA
35.	Procurement of office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings	Department	N/A	Office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings Procured					65,000.00		-		PHY PLANNING	CCMA
36.	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Cape Coast North	N/A	Street Naming and Property Addressing System started					90,000.00		-		PHY PLANNING	CCMA
<b>PROGRAMME 3: SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>														
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 3:1 EDUCATION , YOUTH AND SPORT MANAGEMENT</b>														
37.	Construct child friendly classrooms (KG, pry and JHS) with ancillaries (toilet, urinals, stores etc.)	Metro. Wide	N/A	Child friendly classrooms (KG, primary and JHS) with Ancillaries (toilet, urinals, stores etc.) Constructed						-	-		GES	CCMA
38.	Rehabilitation of classrooms(KG, PRM and JHS)	Metro. Wide	N/A	Classrooms(KG,Pry and JHS) Rehabilitated						-	-		GES	CCMA
39.	Provide pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS)	Metro. Wide	N/A	Pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS) provided						-	-		GES	CCMA
40.	Provide TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS)	All basic sch	N/A	TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS) Provided						-	-		GES	CCMA
41.	Provide basic needs like uniforms, sandals, exercise books mathematic set etc. for pupils	Dehia Islamic school	N/A	Basic needs like uniforms, sandals, exercise books mathematic set etc. for pupils Provided						-	-		GES	CCMA
42.	Provide free quality meals for pupils	Metro-Wide	N/A	Free quality meals for pupils Provided						-	-		GES	MGSP
43.	Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch.	All basic sch.	N/A	Guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch. Provided						-	-		GES	CCMA
44.	Organize my" first Day at school"	basic	N/A	my" first Day at school" ceremony in						-	-		GES	CCMA

	ceremony in school	schools		school Organized																
45.	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	All basic schools	N/A	Training workshop on smc roles in basic school management Organized															GES	CCMA
46.	Provide computer for schools	All basic schools	N/A	computer for schools Provided															GES	CCMA
47.	Provide clean and safe water facilities in sch.(poly tanks, borehole, veronica bucket, rain harvest facilities etc)	Metro wide	N/A	clean and safe water facilities in sch.(poly tanks borehole, veronica bucket, rain harvest facilities etc) , Provided															GES	CCMA
48.	Organized capacity –building workshop for Teachers in ICT	All basic schools	N/A	Organised capacity –building workshop for Teachers in ICT															GES	CCMA
49.	Training for basic Head teachers in schools management ,records keeping	All basic schools	N/A	Basic Head teachers in schools management ,records keeping Trained															GES	CCMA
50.	Eyes screening for special school pupil	Cape coast	N/A	Eyes screening for special school pupil															GES	GHS
51.	Implementation of STME clinic	All basic schools	N/A	STME clinic Implemented							10,000.00								GES	
52.	Rehabilitation of Schools (Bakatsir , Jubilee and Ekon A Schools)	Bakatsir , Ekon A Schools	N/A	Schools (Bakatsir , Jubilee and Ekon A Schools) Rehabilitated							160,00.00								GES	CCMA
53.	Provision for Teaching, Learning, Sports, Recreational Cultural Materials	Metro-wide	N/A	Teaching ,Learning, Sports, Recreational Cultural Materials Provided								7,000.00							GES	CCMA
54.	Construction of ICT Centre and procurement of computers & accessories for AME Zion School	AME Zion	N/A	ICT Centre and procurement of computers & accessories for AME Zion School Constructed							220,000.00								GES	CCMA
55.	Support to Brilliant but needy Students (District Education Fund)	Metro-wide	N/A	Brilliant but needy Students (District Education Fund) Supported							64,504.47								CCMA	CCMA
56.	Rehabilitation of Metro GES Office Block	Department	N/A	Metro GES Office Block Rehabilitated							33,000.00								CCMA	GES
57.	Support towards the 147 communities of Metro Mock Examination (BECE)	Metro-wide	N/A	organization of Metro Mock Examination (BECE) Supported							30,000.00								GES	CCMA
58.	Organisation of Best Teacher /Best Schools Awards	Cape coast	N/A	Best Teacher /Best Schools Awards Organized							30,000.00								GES	CCMA
59.	Support towards sports promotion in Basic Schools in the Metropolis	Metropolis	N/A	sports promotion in Basic Schools in the Metropolis Supported							5,000.00								GES	CCMA
60.	Drilling and Mechanization of 1no. Borehole	Ghana National	N/A	1no. Borehole at Ghana National area Drilled and Mechanized							35,000.00								GES	MWD

		area												
61.	Completion of 3 storey 6 – unit Teachers' Flat	West End	N/A	3 storey 6 – unit Teachers' Flat at West End Completed						–	167,647.00	–	GES	MWD
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: 3:2 SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>														
62.	Training of Caregivers of Day Care Centres and organized women groups	Metropolis	N/A	Caregivers of Day Care Centres and organized women groups Trained						–	3,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
63.	Monitoring of Day Care Centres, NGOs and Juveniles on Probation and voluntary supervision	Metro-wide	N/A	Day Care Centres, NGOs and Juveniles on Probation and voluntary supervision Monitored						–	4,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
64.	Public Education & Sensitization on Social and Child Protection Issues	Metro-wide	N/A	Public Education & Sensitization on Social and Child Protection Issues						–	4,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
65.	Procurement of office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings	Department	N/A	office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings Procured						45,000.00	–	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
66.	Support to Persons with Disability (Disability Fund )	Metropolis	N/A	Persons with Disability (Disability Fund ) Supported						120,000.00	–	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
67.	Work in hand in hand with the law enforcement agencies to protect children	Metropolis	N/A	Children protected						10,000.00	–	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
68.	Conduct periodic sensitization in community on parent to take advantage of the FCUBE ,school feeding ,capitation Grant and Free SHS programme	Metropolis	N/A	Sensitization in community on parent to take advantage of the FCUBE ,school feeding ,capitation Grant and Free SHS programme conducted						15,000.00	–	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
69.	Reintegration of children in the orphanage homes to their families	Metropolis	N/A	Children in the orphanage homes to their families Reintegrated						–	–	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
70.	To adjudicate cases on child maintenance ,child custody ,family reconciliation and writing of SER	Cape Coast	N/A	Cases on child maintenance ,child custody ,family reconciliation and writing of SER adjudicated						–	–	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 3:3 HEALTH DELIVERY</b>														
71.	Completion and furnishing of CHPS compound	Kwaprow, Mpeasem	N/A	CHPS compound Completed and furnished						–	–	–	GHS	CCMA
72.	Conduct know your status campaign	30 Communities	N/A	know your status campaign Conducted						3000.00	–	–	GHS	CCMA
73.	Conduct quarterly monitoring on malaria in all health facilities (public and private)	Cape coast	N/A	quarterly monitoring on malaria in all health facilities (public and private) Conducted						1300.00	–	–	GHS	CCMA
74.	Provide logistic for Emergencies	Cape coast	N/A	logistic for Emergencies Provided						–	–	–	GHS	CCMA

75.	Train newly qualified midwives and refresh old ones in kangaroo mother care (KMC)	Cape coast	N/A	newly qualified midwives and refresh old ones in kangaroo mother care (KMC) Trained					78000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
76.	District Response Initiate on Malaria	Metro-wide	N/A	District Response Initiate on Malaria					16,126.12	-	-	GHS	CCMA
77.	Furnishing and Procurement of equipment for CHPs Compounds	Kwaprow, Dehia, Efutu Mampong, Essuakyir	N/A	equipment for CHPs Compounds Furnished and Procured					50,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
78.	Creation of awareness and prevention of HIV / ADIS (HIV/AIDS Activities)	Metro-wide	N/A	Awareness and prevention of HIV / ADIS (HIV/AIDS Activities) Created					60,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
79.	Drilling and Mechanization of 1no. Borehole at CHPs	Efutu and Mampong	N/A	1no. Borehole at Efutu Mampong CHPs Drilled and Mechanized					35,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
80.	Extension of pipe borne water of CHPS Compound	Essuakyir kwaprow	N/A	Pipe borne water to Extended					10,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
<b>PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4:1 DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b>													
81.	Support towards the training of youth in employable skills	Cape coast	N/A	Training of youth in employable skills Supported					5,000.00				CCMA
82.	Rehabilitation of GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory	Cape coast	N/A	GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory Rehabilitated					200,000.00				CCMA
83.	Rehabilitation of pomadze Poultry farm structures to support One District One Factory project	Ankaful	N/A	Pomadze Poultry farm structures to support One District One Factory project Rehabilitated							100,646.4		CCMA
84.	Acquisition of Land Banks for Economics project	Cape coast	N/A	Land Banks for Economic project Acquired					50,000.00				CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4:2 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>													
85.	Facilitate the establishment of irrigation systems for vegetable production in two communities	Kwaprow/ kakumdo	N/A	Irrigation systems established in selected communities					20,000	-	-	Dept of Agric	UCC.
86.	Creation of awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS	Metro-wide		Awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS created					40,000.00			Dept. of Agric	GHS
87.	Establish 3 on farm adaptive trials on improved crop varieties	Selected areas	N/A	3 on farm adaptive trials on improved crop varieties Established					32,000	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
88.	Conduct mass spraying on citrus farms for the control of fruit flies and pseudocercospora disease	Citrus growing communities	N/A	mass spraying on citrus farms for the control of fruit flies and pseudocercospora disease Conducted					80,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
89.	Conduct survey on crop production	Selected	N/A	Survey on crop production conducted					34,000.00	-	-	Dept of	CCMA







120.	Recruitment of IGF labours			IGF labours recruit					40,000.00				CCMA	EH
121.	Implementation of CLTS in 30 communities	Cape coast		CLTS in 30 communities implemented									CCMA	EH
122.	Printing of abatement notice books/summon	Cape Coast		Abatement notice books/summon printed									CCMA	EH
123.	Prosecution of offender	Cape coast		Offenders prosecuted										
124.	Procurement of motobikes			Motorbikes procured									CCMA	EH
125.	Medical Screening for Food Vendors	Metro. Wide	N/A	Food Vendors Medical Screened						1,000.00	-		CCMA	EH
126.	Construction of Animal Pound	Metro. Wide	N/A	Animal Pound Constructed						10,000.00	-		CCMA	EH
127.	Support towards the reengineering of the final disposal site	Nkanfoa	N/A	towards the reengineering of the final disposal site Support					80,000.00		-		CCMA	EH
128.	Construction of gate and security post at the final disposal site	Nkanfoa	N/A	gate and security post at the final disposal site Constructed					25,000.00		-		CCMA	EH
129.	Collection of solid waste and fumigation	public places	N/A	solid waste and fumigation Collected					850,000.00		-		CCMA	EH
130.	Completion of an Abattoir with bio-digester	Amoakofoa	N/A	Abattoir with bio- digester Completed					-	-	289,753.49		CCMA	EH
131.	Procurement of office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings	Department	N/A	office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings Procured					65,000.00	-	-		CCMA	EH
132.	Restoration of Fosu Lagoon through planting of trees, public education and preservation of the Lagoon	Bakaano	N/A	Fosu Lagoon through planting of trees, public education and preservation of the Lagoon Restored					-	-	65,000.00		CCMA	BMZ-Engagement Global
133.	Construction of 10 – Seater W/C toilet	Antem	N/A	10 – Seater W/C toilet Constructed					120,000.00		-		CCMA	MOH
134.	Completion of 6 Seater W/C toilet with urinal	Biodiversity Centre	N/A	6 Seater W/C toilet with urinal Constructed					75,000.00		-		CCMA	MOH
135.	Completion of 10 – Seater W/C toilet	Ola	N/A	10 – Seater W/C toilet Completed					43,757.40		-		CCMA	MOH
136.	Completion of 10 Seater W/C toilet	Ekon	N/A	10 Seater W/C toilet Completed					57,959.46		-		CCMA	MOH
137.	Electrification & Maintenance of Street Lights	Metro. Wide	N/A	Electrification & Maintenance of Street Lights					169,383.33	38,000.00	-		CCMA	EHMD.
138.	Provision of funds for national celebrations	CCMA	N/A	Funds for the celebration of national celebrations Provided					30,000.00		-		CCMA	EHMD
139.	Furnishing of 2 no. Police Station	Nkanfoa Abura	N/A	2 no. Police Station Furnished					120,000.00	50,000.00	-		CCMA	EHMD
140.	Acquisition of land and pavement of lorry parks	Abura	N/A	Land and pavement of lorry parks Acquired						198,001.41	-		CCMA	EHMD
141.	Maintenance of Residential Building	CCMA	N/A	Residential Building Maintained						17,000.00	-		CCMA	EHMD
142.	Maintenance of office building	Department	N/A	Maintenance of office building					30,000.00	8,000.00	-		CCMA	EHMD

143.	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding	Cape coast	N/A	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funded						161,261.17		-	CCMA	EHMD
144.	Rehabilitation of Town Hall and Jubilee Park	Bakaano	N/A	Town Hall and Jubilee Park Rehabilitated						161,261.17		-	CCMA	EHMD
145.	Completion of Community Centre	Kwaprow	N/A	Community Centre Completed						159,706.13		-	CCMA	EHMD
146.	Completion of 1 NO. 10 Seater W/C at the Artisan Village	Artisan Village		1 NO. 10 Seater W/C at the Artisan Village (Retention) Completed						-	-	6,908.40	CCMA	EHMD
<b>PROGRAMME: BUDGETING AND FINANCE</b>														
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: FINANCE AND AUDIT OPERATIONS</b>														
150	Upgrading of accounting software	CCMA	N/A	accounting software Upgraded							15,000.00	-	CCMA	FINANCE
151	Procurement of office equipment ,furniture and fixtures	CCMA	N/A	office equipment, furniture & fixtures Procured							5,000.00	-	CCMA	FINANCE
152	Preparation of strategic internal audit plan	CCMA	N/A	Strategic Internal Audit Plan Prepared						5,000.00		-	CCMA	FINANCE
153	Provision of Revenue Collection Logistics	CCMA	N/A	Revenue Collection Logistics Provided						-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	FINANCE
<b>SUB PROGRAMME BUDGETING AND RATING</b>														
155	Undertake Property Valuation Expenses	CCMA	N/A	Property Valuation Expenses Undertaken							30,000.00	-	CCMA	BUDGET
147.	Organization of Town Hall Meeting and Social Accountability Development	CCMA	N/A	Town Hall Meeting and Social Accountability Development Organized						45,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
148.	Preparation of Composite Budget (2019-2021)	CCMA	N/A	Composite Budget (2019-2021) Prepared						25,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
149.	Update data on Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose	CCMA	N/A	Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose Updated						30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
<b>REVENUE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>														
150.	Setting up of Revenue Collection Point	Sewdu	N/A	Revenue Collection Point Set						-	3,500.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
151.	Public Education on Revenue Issues	Metro-wide	N/A	Public Education on Revenue Issues Organised						-	4,000.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
152.	Organize in- service training for revenue collectors	CCMA	N/A	in- service training for revenue collectors Organized						-	18,000.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
153.	Provision of revenue collection logistics	CCMA	N/A	Public education on Revenue Issues organized							15,000.00		CCMA	REVENUE

YEAR: 2019

NO.	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<b>PROGRAMME: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>													
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>													
1.	Manpower development and management (Training)	CCMA		Developed and Managed Manpower					60,000.00	93,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
2.	Procurement of 2no. Pick-ups for central Administration & the 2 Sub-Metros	CCMA		3 Motor bikes for central Administration & the 2 Sub- Metros procured						12,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
3.	Internal management of the organization	CCMA		Internal organization managed								CCMA	Central Adm
4.	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings	CCMA		Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings					40,000.00	104,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
5.	Strengthening of Sub-structures	CCMA		Structures strengthened					64,504.47	4,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
6.	Support for the celebration of national events	CCMA		celebration of national events supported					30,000.00		-	CCMA	Central Adm
7.	Organization of Town Hall Meeting and Social Accountability Development	CCMA	N/A	Town Hall Meeting and Social Accountability Development Organized					45,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Central Adm
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION</b>													
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation of Developmental Projects	CCMA		Developmental Projects Monitored & Evaluate					35,000.00		-	CCMA	Central Adm
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: LEGAL</b>													
9.	Representation of Assembly in Court	CCMA		Assembly in Court Represented						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
10.	Education and Enforcement of Bye-laws	CCMA		Bye-laws Reviewed						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
11.	Undertake Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration	CCMA		Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration Undertaken						7,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
12.	Strengthening of the legal department			legal department strengthened					10,450.00	-	-	CCMA	Legal dept
<b>PROGRAMME: INFRASTRUCRE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													

<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: PUBLIC WORK SERVICE</b>														
13.	Complete the acquisition of land and pavement of lorry parks	Selected communities		land and pavement of lorry parks Acquired at Abura						–	148,551.41	–	CCMA	MWD
14.	Maintenance of Residential Building	CCMA		Maintenance of Residential Building						30,000.00	17,000.00	–	CCMA	MWD
15.	Maintenance of office building	CCMA		Maintenance of office building						8,000.00	161,261.17	–	CCMA	MWD
16.	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding	Metro. Wide		Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding						161,261.17	–	–	CCMA	MWD
17.	Maintenance work at Victoria Park	Bakaano		Victoria Park Rehabilitated						161,261.17	–	–	CCMA	MWD
18.	Completion of Community Centre	Kwaprow		Community Centre Completed						159,706.13	–	–	CCMA	MWD
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: URBAN ROADS MANAGEMENT</b>														
19.	Provision and installation of roads signs along some selected roads	Cape coast	N/A	Road signs along some selected roads were installed						10,000.00			URBAN RAOD DEPT.	CCMA
20.	Rehabilitation of access roads and drains	Metro wide	N/A	Access roads and drains rehabilitated							37,476.29		URBAN RAOD DEPT.	CCMA
21.	Spot improvement of roads	Metro wide	N/A	Access roads and plots on 20 were Plotted and demarcated						82,205.63			Urban Roads	CCMA
22.	Procurement of office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings	CCMA	N/A	Office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings Procured						40,000.00			Urban Roads	CCMA
23.	Construction of Access Roads	Metro wide	N/A	Access road constructed						–	–	100,008.19	Urban Roads	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME PHYSICAL AND SPATIAL PLANNING DEVELOPMENT</b>														
24.	Continuation of Street naming and Property Addressing System in Cape Coast	Cape coast	N/A	Street naming and Property Addressing System installed							30,000.00	–	PHY PLANNING	CCMA
25.	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture and fittings	CCMA	N/A	Office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings Procured						65,000.00		–	PHY PLANNING	CCMA
26.	Organization of 12 Technical sub and 12 spatial Planning Committee meeting	CCMA		12 Technical sub and 12 spatial Planning committee meetings organized							45,600.00		PPD	CCMA
27.	Preparation of 4 local plans/planning scheme in cape coast	Cape coast/Effutu		4 local plans/ planning schemes prepared							140,000.00		PPD	CCMA
28.	Preparation of 2 structure Plans in 2 selected towns/communities within CCMA			2 structure Plans in 2 selected towns/communities within CCMA Prepared							80,000.00		PPD	CCMA
29.	Conducting Planning education in 4 selected towns	Cape coast		Planning education in 4 selected towns Conducted							7,500.00		PPD	CCMA

30.	Preparation of spatial Development frame work for the cape coast metropolis	CCMA		Spatial Development framework for cape coast prepared					50,000.00		PPD	CCMA	
<b>SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY</b>													
<b>EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT</b>													
31.	Provide pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS	Selected schools	N/A	Provide pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS					90,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
32.	Organized quizzes etc.												
33.	Organize in service Training for Teachers KG,subject Teachers	Metro-wide		In service training organized								GES	CCMA
34.	Provide TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS)	Selected schools	N/A	Provide TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS)					50,504.47	-	-	GES	CCMA
35.	Provide free quality meals for pupils	Selected schools	N/A	Provide free quality meals for pupils					30,000.00	-	-	GES	MGSP
36.	Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch	All basic schools	N/A	Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch					5,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
37.	Organize my" first Day at school" ceremony in school	All basic schools	N/A	Organize my" first Day at school" ceremony in school					10,504.47	-	-	GES	CCMA
38.	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	All basic schools	N/A	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management					30,000.00	-	-	GES	
39.	Provide computers for schools	All basic schools	N/A	Provide computers for schools					45,000.00	-	-	GES	GIFE C
40.	Implementation of STME clinic	All basic schools	N/A	Implementation of STME clinic					50,000.00	-	-	GES	
41.	Implementation of general mock exams for all schools under the metropolis	All basic schools	N/A	Implementation of general mock exams for all schools under the metropolis					30,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
42.	Organize inter-school sports and athletic competition (within and outside circuit and district	All basic schools	N/A	Organize inter-school sports and athletic competition (within and outside circuit and district					40,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
43.	Support deprived schools with material and other resources to develop	All basic schools	N/A	Support deprived schools with material and other resources to develop					50,000.00	-	-	GES	CCMA
<b>SUB-PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>													
44.	Develop a programme to sensitize the public on the right of children as	In the metropolis	N/A	Develop a programme to sensitize the public on the right of children as					-	10,000.00	-	DWSCD	NCCE

	enshrined in the constitution and the consequence of its abuse			enshrined in the constitution and the consequence of its abuse								
45.	To establish a rehabilitation center for PWD	Metro-wide	N/A	Rehabilitation center established					70,000.00		DWSCD	CCMA
46.	Work hand in hand with the law enforcement agencies to enforce laws protecting children	In the metropolis	N/A	Work hand in hand with the law enforcement agencies to enforce laws protecting children				–	10,000.00	–	DWSCD	DOWV SU
47.	Organised activities regularly in the communities to educate them on National Child and family Welfare policy to protect children	In the metropolis	N/A	Organised activities regularly in the communities to educate them on National Child and family Welfare policy to protect children				–	10,000.00	–	DSWCD	NCCE
48.	Conduct periodic sensitization in communities to convince parents to take advantage of the FCUBE, school feeding , capitation Grant and Free ,SHS programme	In the metropolis	N/A	Conduct periodic sensitization in communities to convince parents to take advantage of the FCUBE, school feeding , capitation Grant and Free ,SHS programme				–	15,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
49.	To liaise with the Anti-Trafficking Unit of GPS to combat Trafficking in persons and Worse forms of Child labour	In the metropolis	N/A	To liaise with the Anti-Trafficking Unit of GPS to combat Trafficking in persons and Worse forms of Child labour				–	20,000.00	–	DSWCD	NGO/ GPS
50.	Develop a comprehensive data on child development and data on children of school-going –age to not in school and to implement the compulsory component of free compulsory Universal Basic Education	In the metropolis	N/A	Develop a comprehensive data on child development and data on children of school-going –age to not in school and to implement the compulsory component of free compulsory Universal Basic Education				–	15,000.00	–	DSWCD	GES
51.	To adjudicate cases on child maintenance, child custody, family reconciliation and writing of SER	In the metropolis	N/A	To adjudicate cases on child maintenance, child custody, family reconciliation and writing of SER				–	15,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
52.	Reintegration of children in the Orphanage homes to their families	In the metropolis	N/A	Reintegration of children in the Orphanage homes to their families				–	20,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
53.	To establish a model daycare Centre to cater for working mothers of the Metro Assembly	In the metropolis	N/A	To establish a model daycare Centre to cater for working mothers of the Metro Assembly				–	50,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
54.	ENGAGE service providers for the aged on series of events to dialogue on issues regarding the aged to obtain accurate data on the aged living within the metropolis	In the metropolis	N/A	ENGAGE service providers for the aged on series of events to dialogue on issues regarding the aged to obtain accurate data on the aged living within the metropolis				–	50,000.00	–	DSWCD	GHS/D OVVS U



55.	Develop a working policy with service providers on the aged	In the metropolis	N/A	Develop a working policy with service providers on the aged					–	10,000.00	–	DSWCD	GHS/ OVVS U/NGOs
56.	Organize programmes such as health talk and health screening for the aged	In the metropolis	N/A	Organize programmes such as health talk and health screening for the aged					–		–		CCMA
57.	Recreational facilities for the aged	In the metropolis	N/A	Recreational facilities for the aged					–		–	CCMA	AESL
58.	Provision of training and support to organizations that provide care and assistance to aged		N/A	Provision of training and support to organizations that provide care and assistance to aged					–	10,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
59.	Develop reliable data on persons with disability living	In the metropolis	N/A	Develop reliable data on persons with disability living					–	6,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
60.	Conduct a community based sensitization programmes and registration of persons living with disability	In the metropolis	N/A	Conduct a community based sensitization programmes and registration of persons living with disability					–	3,000.00	–	DSWCD	CCMA
61.	Undertake a feasibility studies on the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for persons with disability	In the metropolis	N/A	Undertake a feasibility studies on the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for persons with disability					–	13,000.00	–	DSWCD	NGOs
62.	Internal Management of Organisation	In the metropolis	N/A	Internal Management of Organisation					–	5,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
63.	Training of Caregivers of Day Care Centres and organized women groups	In the metropolis	N/A	Caregivers of Day Care Centres and organized women groups Trained					–	3,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
64.	Monitoring of Day Care Centres, NGOs and Juveniles on Probation and voluntary supervision	In the metropolis	N/A	Day Care Centres, NGOs and Juveniles on Probation and voluntary supervision Monitored					–	4,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
65.	Public Education & Sensitization on Social and Child Protection Issues	In the metropolis	N/A	Public Education & Sensitization on Social and Child Protection Issues					–	4,000.00	–	Social Welfare	CCMA
66.	Procurement of office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings	In the metropolis	N/A	office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings Procured					45,000.00		–	Social Welfare	CCMA
67.	Support to Persons with Disability (Disability Fund )	In the metropolis	N/A	Persons with Disability (Disability Fund ) Supported					120,000.00		–	Social Welfare	CCMA
<b>SUB- PROGRAMME: HEALTH SERVICES</b>													
68.	Completion and furnishing of CHPS	Danquakrom and Duakor/Abakam	N/A	Completion and furnishing of CHPS					10,000.00	–	–	GHS	CCMA
69.	Intensify radio discussion on	Metro Wide	N/A	Intensify radio discussion on HIV/AIDS					5000.00	–	–	GHS	CCMA

	HIV/AIDS and Malaria prevention and control			and Malaria prevention and control									
70.	Conduct quarterly monitoring and support visit to all health facilities on HIV	Metro Wide	N/A	Conduct quarterly monitoring and support visit to all health facilities on HIV				5000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA	
71.	Train 120 community based on IDSR volunteers	Metro Wide	N/A	Train 120 community durbar on IDSR volunteers at the community level				30,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA	
72.	Conduct 15 community durbar on at the community level	Metro Wide	N/A	Conduct 15 community durbar on at the community level				20,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA	
73.	Rehabilitation of Nutrition center			Nutritional center rehabilitated				20,000.00			GHS	CCMA	
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT</b>													
74.	Collect available secondary data/information on transport from other department of the assembly	ccma	N/A	secondary data/information on transport from other department of the assembly collected				-	200.00	-	DOT	CCMA	
75.	Undertake traffic impact assessment on key roads in the metropolis	Metropolitan assembly	N/A	traffic impact assessment on key roads in the metropolis undertaken				-	7000.00	-	DOT	CCMA	
76.	Familiarization visits tool transport related institutions and other stakeholders in the metropolis. These include transport operators, police, NRSC, DVLA.	Selected institutions	N/A	Familiarization visits tool transport related institutions and other stakeholders in the metropolis..				-	-	1000	DOT	CCMA	
77.	Identification of lorry terminals and loading points in the metropolis.	Metropolitan wide	N/A	lorry terminals and loading points in the metropolis identified				-	500	-	DOT	CCMA	
78.	Sensitization and awareness creation for key holders of the department of transport and its mandate.	Selected institutions	N/A	Sensitization and awareness creation for key holders of the department of transport and its mandate sensitied				-	-	-	DOT	CCMA	
79.	Review/passage of transport services by-laws and procedures for adoption and gazeting.	CCMA	N/A	passage of transport services by-laws reviewed				-	60000	-	DOT	CCMA	
80.	Data collection on transport activities a. route and terminals surveys b. origin-destination surveys c. traffic counts on the major roads in the metropolis d. transport levies and other payments e. lorry fares both intra and long distance	Metropolitan wide	N/A	Data on transport activities collected				-	-	15,000.00	DOT	CCMA	

81.	Preparation of transport action plan	Metropolitan wide		Preparation of transport action plan					-	-	-	DOT	CCMA
82.	Undertake quarterly inventory of official vehicles and fuel allocations	Department of transport/metro roads department		Undertake quarterly inventory of official vehicles and fuel allocations					-	1000	-	DOT	CCMA
83.	Undertake routine and periodic maintenance of official vehicles	Dept. of transport		Undertake routine and periodic maintenance of official vehicles					-	800	-	DOT	CCMA
84.	Provide fuel allocation to operation vehicles fleet	Metropolitan wide		Provide fuel allocation to operation vehicles fleet					-	40000	-	DOT	CCMA
85.	Conduct three quarterly review meetings with transport operators	Metropolitan wide		Conduct three quarterly review meetings with transport operators					-	15000	-	DOT	CCMA
86.	Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports	Metropolitan wide		Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports					-	4000	-	DOT	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
87.	Facilitate the establishment of irrigation systems for vegetable production in two communities	Kwaprow/kakumdo		Irrigation systems established in selected communities					20,000.00			Dept of Agric	Dept. of Agric Eng, UCC.
88.	Establish 3 on farm adaptive trials on improved crop varieties	Selected areas		3 trial farms establish					320,00.00			Dept. of Agric	Crop sci. dept. UCC
89.	Conduct mass spraying on citrus farms for the control of fruit flies and pseudocercospora disease	Citrus growing communities		Fruit fly and pseudocercospora controlled					80,000.00			Dept. of Agric	
90.	Promote the cultivation of high yielding cassava varieties for gari processing	Metro wide							24,000.00			Dept of Agric	SRID
91.	Conduct survey on crop production	Metro wide		Reliable data on crop production					34,000.00			Dept of Agric	Cooperatives
92.	Procurement of 5 motor bikes			5 motor bikes procured					70,000.00			Dept of Agric	CCMA
93.	Organize for 52 agriculture talk shows	Radio central		52 topic Agric talk show					41,600.00			Dept. of Agric	GBC radio station
94.	Capacity building of 8 groups in FBO formation			8 FBOs strengthened					20,000.00			Dept. of Agric	cooperative

95.	Facilities the construction of improve processing facilities for two 2 Gari processing groups	Dukor ,Dahia		Two improved Gari processing facilities construction					30,000.00				Dept. of Agric	Gratis foundation
96.	Train and assist 20 young establish rabbit and grasscutter farms	Metro- wide		Train 20 youth in rabbit and grasscutter production					6,500.00				Dept. of Agric.	Animal sci. dept, UCC
97.	Capacity building of 8 groups in FBO formation			%increase in the youth in livestock production					20,000.00				Dept. of Agric	GHS
98.	Conduct training on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato	8 selected communities		Improve poultry and poultry by-product					12,000.00				Dept. of Agric	
99.	Facilities the construction of improve processing facilities for two 2 Gari processing groups	Dukor ,Dahia		More agro products graded and labelled					32,000.00				Dept. of Agric	
100.	Build the capacity of 200 women in FBOs on entrepreneurship, financial management skill, negotiation and linkage to market	Cape coast Metropolis		Women FBOs empowered					32,000.00				Dept. of Agric	
101.	Organize mass vaccination against scheduled diseases on domestic pets (dogs and cats) and small ruminants.	Cape coast Metropolis		Scheduled diseases on domestic pets and small ruminants controlled					60,000.00				Dept. of Agric	
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4:3 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>														
102.	Organize tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc)	Metro-Wide	N/A	Tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc) Organized					10,000.00	-	-		CCMA	GTB
103.	Counterpart funding for Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management	Cape Coast	N/A	Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management Counterpart funded					30,000.00	-	-		CCMA	Cities Alliance
<b>PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION</b>														
<b>SUB PROGRAMME:DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT</b>														
104.	Organize at least 6 committee meetings (Response team ) during or no cholera outbreak	Metro. Wide	N/A	6 committee meetings (Response team ) during or no cholera outbreak Organized									CCMA	DA
105.	Undertake Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention	Metro. Wide	N/A	Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention Undertaken					-	4,000.00	-		CCMA	NADMO
106.	Formation of Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools	Metro. Wide	N/A	Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools Formed					-	1,000.00	-		CCMA	NADMO

107.	Desilting of Drains – Blocked & Choked Gutters	Metro. Wide	N/A	Drains – Blocked & Choked Gutters De-silted					20,000.00		–	CCMA	NADMO
108.	Repairs of Fire Hydrant and Refill of Fire Extinguishers	Metro. Wide	N/A	Fire Hydrant and Fire Extinguishers Repaired					15,000.00		–	CCMA	MFS
109.	Inspection and Monitoring of Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety	Metro. Wide	N/A	Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety Inspected and Monitored					10,000.00		–	CCMA	MFS
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>													
110.	Organizing School Level Competition	Cape coast	N/A	School level competition Organized					3,000.00	–	–	MEHO NADM O	CCMA
111.	Intensification of premises inspection and enforcement of laws on waste disposal and overgrowth	Metro-wide	N/A	Public drains de-silted and chockaged removed					4,000.00	–	–	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
112.	Clean –up Exercises	Cape coast	N/A	Monthly clean-up exercise organized.					10,000.00	–	–	EHAs	CCMA
113.	Stop open defecation along the beach	Along the Beach	N/A	Open defecation along the beaches stopped.					10,000.00	–	–	EHAs,	CCMA
114.	Intensify Sanitary Inspection	Cape coast	N/A	Sanitary inspection organized					20,000.00	–	–	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
115.	Inspection of Can foods and other edible Products	Metro-wide	N/A	Shops & super markets inspected and expire products would have been removed					2,000.00	–	–	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
116.	Implement CLTS in 30 communities in the Metropolis	Selected communities	N/A	Baseline data on 30 communities collected.					12,000.00	–	–	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
117.	Communal health educational Programs on Sanitation	Metro-wide	N/A	Weekly radio education programs organized and Quarterly hygiene education forums organized					2,000.00	–	–	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
118.	To inspect schools and sensitize students/pupils	Selected schools	N/A	120 schools inspected and 28,200 pupils/students sensitized					20,000.00	–	–	MEHO, EHAs, SHEP	CCMA
<b>PROGRAMME 6: BUDGETING AND FINANCE</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 6:1 FINANCE AND AUDIT OPERATIONS</b>													
119.	Upgrading of accounting software	CCMA	N/A	accounting software Upgraded						15,000.00	–	CCMA	FINANCE
120.	Procurement of office equipment ,furniture and fixtures	CCMA	N/A	office equipment, furniture & fixtures Procured						5,000.00	–	CCMA	FINANCE

121.	Preparation of strategic internal audit plan	CCMA	N/A	Strategic Internal Audit Plan Prepared					5,000.00		-	CCMA	FINANCE
122.	Provision of Revenue Collection Logistics	CCMA	N/A	Revenue Collection Logistics Provided					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	FINANCE
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: BUDGETING AND RATING</b>													
123.	Preparation of Composite Budget (2019-2021)	CCMA	N/A	Composite Budget (2019-2021) Prepared					25,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
124.	Update data on Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose	CCMA	N/A	Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose Updated					30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
125.	Undertake supplementary Valuation of properties	Metro-wide	N/A	Supplementary Valuation of properties Undertaken					30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: REVENUE MOBILISATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
126.	Setting up of Revenue Collection Point	Sewin – CCTU	N/A	Revenue Collection Point Set					-	3,500.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
127.	Public Education on Revenue Issues	Metro-wide	N/A	Public Education on Revenue Issues Organized					-	4,000.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
128.	Organize in- service training for revenue collectors	CCMA	N/A	In – service training for revenue collectors Organized					-	18,000.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
129.	Provision of revenue collection logistics	CCMA	N/A	Public education on Revenue Issues organized						15,000.00		CCMA	REVENUE

**YEAR: 2020**

No.	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<b>PROGRAMME: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>													
1.	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings	CCMA	N/A	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings					40,000.00	104,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
2.	Strengthening of Sub-structures	CCMA	N/A	Structures strengthened					64,504.47	4,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
3.	Support for the celebration of national events	CCMA	N/A	celebration of national events supported					30,000.00		-	CCMA	Central Adm

4.	Internal management of the organization	CCMA	N/A	Internal organization managed								CCMA	Central adm
5.	Purchase of Computer & Accessories	CCMA	N/A	Computer and accessories purchased						47,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
6.	Manpower development and management (Training)	CCMA	N/A	Developed and Managed Manpower					60,000.00	93,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
7.	Organization of Town Hall Meeting and Social Accountability For a	CCMA	N/A	Town Hall Meeting and Social Accountability For a Organized					45,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Central Adm
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: PLANNING AND COORDINATION</b>													
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation of Developmental Projects	CCMA	N/A	Developmental Projects Monitored & Evaluate					35,000.00		-	CCMA	Legal Dept
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: LEGAL</b>													
9.	Representation of Assembly in Court	CCMA	N/A	Assembly in Court Represented						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal Dept
10.	Review of Bye-laws	CCMA	N/A	Bye-laws Reviewed						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal Dept
11.	Undertake Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration	CCMA	N/A	Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration Undertaken						7,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal Dept
12.	Strengthening of the legal department	CCMA	N/A	legal department strengthened					10,450.00	-	-	CCMA	Legal Dept
<b>PROGRAMME : INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME:PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES</b>													
13.	Construction and furnishing of CHPs compound	Ankaful and Akyim Asikafo Ambantern	N/A	CHPs compound Constructed and furnished								MWD	
14.	Acquisition of land and pavement of lorry parks	Abura	N/A	land and pavement of lorry parks Acquired at Abura						148,551.41	-	CCMA	
15.	Maintenance of Residential Building	CCMA	N/A	Maintenance of Residential Building					30,000.00	17,000.00	-	CCMA	
16.	Maintenance of office building	CCMA	N/A	Maintenance of office building					8,000.00	161,261.17	-	CCMA	
17.	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding	Cape coast	N/A	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funded					161,261.17	-	-	CCMA	
18.	Rehabilitation of Town Hall and Jubilee Park	Bakaano	N/A	Town Hall and Jubilee Park Rehabilitated					161,261.17	-	-	CCMA	
19.	Drilling and Mechanization of 1no. Borehole	Ghana National area	N/A	1no. Borehole at Ghana National area Drilled and Mechanized					35,000.00		-	MWD	MWD
20.	Completion of 3 storey 6 – unit Teachers' Flat	West End	N/A	3 storey 6 – unit Teachers' Flat at West End Completed						167,647.00	-	MWD	MWD

21.	Construction of Public Toilet	Koforidua/ nyinasin, Ebubonko /Amissano Aboom /Master Sam Anokyin, Gegeano Amanful, Ekon Etsifi	N/A	Public Toilet Constructed					10,000.00		MWD	DA
22.	Provision of street lights	Pedu Nguabado Etsifi/eyefua Chapel square/ Victoria park	N/A	street lights Provided					10,000.00		WORKS DEPT.	
23.	Construction of mechanized borehole	Tsibu Darko Brofoyedur, Efutu-Mampong Ghana National area	N/A	Mechanized borehole Constructed					7,000.00		WORKS DEPT	Comm. Water
24.	Construction of Clinic	Aboom /Master Sam Ekon Etsifi Kadadwen Mpeasem	N/A	Clinic Constructed				10,450.00	-	10,450.00	WORKS DEPT	
25.	Construction of community Library	Tantri /ayikoo ayikoo, Amanful	N/A	Community Library constructed					10,000.00		WORKS DEPT	
26.	Construction of Police Station	Brofoyedur Ankaful	N/A	Police Station constructed					10,000.00		WORKS DEPT	
27.	Construction of class room blocks	Etsifi/eyefua Kadadwen	N/A	Classroom blocks constructed					10,000.00		WORKS DEPT	
28.	Construction of community centre	Amanful, Akyem, /menyamenwu Krofofordo	N/A	Community centre constructed					7,000.00		WORKS DEPT	
29.	Extension of pipe borne water	Ola Low cost	N/A	Pipe borne water extended				10,450.00	-	10,450.00	WORKS DEPT	GWC
<b>SUB PROGRAMME : URBAN ROADS MANAGEMENT</b>												
30.	Provision and installation of roads signs along some selected roads	Cape coast	N/A	Road signs along some selected roads were installed				10,000.00			URBAN RAOD DEPT.	CCMA
31.	Rehabilitation of access road and drains	Artisan Village	N/A	Access roads and drains rehabilitated					37,476.29		URBAN RAOD DEPT.	CCMA
32.	Construction of proper drainage system	Ucc new site/kwaprow Amamoma Efutu-Mampong Tantri	N/A	Proper drainage system Constructed				-	-	-	WORKS DEPT.	CCMA



		/ayikoo ayikoo Anokyin fahowdzi Aboom /Master sam Efutu-Mampong										
33.	Plotting and demarcation of access roads and plots on 20 Acre engineered land at the Artisan	Artisan Village	N/A	Access roads and plots on 20 were Plotted and demarcated				82,205.63			Urban Roads	CCMA
34.	Procurement of office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings	Urban Roads Department	N/A	Office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings Procured				40,000.00			Urban Roads	CCMA
35.	Provision and installation of road signs along some selected roads	<b>Cape coast</b>	N/A	Road signs along some selected roads Provided and installed				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Urban Roads	CCMA
36.	Rehabilitation of access road and drains to the Artisan Village	Artisan Village	N/A	Access road and drains to the Artisan Village Rehabilitated				-	-	37,476.29	Urban Roads	CCMA
37.	Construction of Access Road	Artisan Village	N/A	Access road constructed				-	-	100,008.19	Urban Roads	CCMA
	Construction/tare roads	Ucc new site/kwaprow Pedu Nguabado		Road Constructed/tarred				-	-	-	Urban Roads	CCMA
	Tarring of road	3 <sup>rd</sup> ridge Akaikrom Nkwantado	N/A	Road tarred				-	-	-	Urban Roads	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: PHYSICAL AND SPATIAL PLANNING DEVELOPMENT</b>												
38.	Completion of Street naming and Property Addressing System in Cape Coast	Cape coast South	N/A	Street naming and Property Addressing System completed					30,000.00		PPD	CCMA
39.	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture and fittings	Department	N/A	Office equipment, machines ,furniture and fittings Procured				65,000.00			PPD	CCMA
40.	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Cape Coast North	N/A	Street Naming and Property Addressing System started				90,000.00			PPD	CCMA
41.	Organization of 12 Technical sub and 12 spatial Planning Committee meeting	CCMA		12 Technical sub and 12 spatial Planning committee meetings organized					45,600.00		PPD	CCMA
42.	Preparation of 4 local plans/planning scheme in cape coast	Cape coast/Effutu		4 local plans/ planning schemes prepared					140,000.00		PPD	CCMA

43.	Preparation of 2 structure Plans in 2 selected towns/communities within CCMA			2 structure Plans in 2 selected towns/communities within CCMA Prepared					80,000.00		PPD	CCMA
44.	Conducting Planning education in 4 selected towns	Cape coast		Planning education in 4 selected towns Conducted					7,500.00		PPD	CCMA
45.	Preparation of spatial Development frame work for the cape coast metropolis	CCMA		Spatial Development framework for cape coast prepared					50,000.00		PPD	CCMA
46.	Capacity building of physical planning staff			Capacity of physical planning staff built				20,000.00			PPD	CCMA

### PROGRAMME 3: SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY

#### SUB PROGRAMME: EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

47.	Provide pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS)	Selected schools	N/A	pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS Provided)					-	-	GES	CCMA
48.	Provide TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS)		N/A	TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS) provided					-	-	GES	CCMA
49.	Provide free quality meals for pupils		N/A	Free quality meals for pupils Provided					-	-	GES	Ministry of Gender and Social Protection
50.	Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools	All basic schools	N/A	Guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in schools Provided					-	-	GES	CCMA
51.	Organize my" first Day at school" ceremony in school	All basic schools	N/A	My " first Day at school" ceremony in school Organized					-	-	GES	CCMA
52.	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	All basic schools	N/A	Training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management Organized					-	-	GES	CCMA
53.	Provide computers for schools	All basic schools	N/A	Computers for schools Provided					-	-	GES	GIFEC
54.	Implementation of STME clinic( Science Technology Mathematics Education)	All basic schools	N/A	STME clinic ( Science Technology Mathematics Education) Implemented					-	-	GES	
55.	Implementation of general	All basic schools	N/A	general mock exams for all schools under					-	-	GES	CCMA

	mock exams for all schools under the metropolis			the metropolis Implemented								
56.	Organize competition in literacy and numeracy for upper primary school children	All basic schools	N/A	Competition in literacy and numeracy for upper primary school children organized					-	-	GES	CCMA
57.	Organize reading festival to create awareness and encourage children to read	All basic schools	N/A	Reading festival to create awareness and encourage children to read organized					-	-	GES	CCMA
58.	Organize community sensitization on self-help initiatives by way of school projects	All basic schools	N/A	Community sensitization on self-help initiatives by way of school projects organized					-	-	GES	CCMA
59.	Provide gender-friendly toilets and urinals for schools	Metropolis	N/A	Gender-friendly toilets and urinals for schools provided					-	-	GES	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>												
60.	Increase anti-ClaT enforcement activities in the Metropolis	Coastal areas	N/A	Increased income for the vulnerable households					-	-	DSW	CCMA
61.	Train and support vulnerable household on diversified livelihood activities	Coastal areas	N/A	Tas and FBOs publicity spoke against ClaT and banned it from their areas					-	-	DSW	CCMA
62.	Organized stakeholder meetings with Traditional Authority (Tas) and Faith Based Organization (FBOs) on anti-ClaT issues	Coastal areas	N/A	Anti-ClaT structures strengthened in communities					-	-	DSW	CCMA
63.	Training of Caregivers of Day Care Centres and organized women groups	Cape Coast	N/A	Caregivers of Day Care Centres and organized women groups Trained					3,000.00	-	Social Welfare	CCMA
64.	Monitoring of Day Care Centres, NGOs and Juveniles on Probation and voluntary supervision	Cape Coast	N/A	Day Care Centres, NGOs and Juveniles on Probation and voluntary supervision Monitored					4,000.00	-	Social Welfare	CCMA
65.	Public Education & Sensitization on Social and Child Protection Issues	Metro-wide	N/A	Social and Child Protection Issues Public Educated & Sensitized					4,000.00	-	Social Welfare	CCMA
66.	Procurement of office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings	Department	N/A	office equipments, machines, furniture & fittings Procured				45,000.00	-	-	Social Welfare	CCMA

67.	Support to Persons with Disability (Disability Fund )	Cape coast	N/A	Persons with Disability (Disability Fund ) Supported					120,000.00	-		Social Welfare	CCMA
68.	Form school anti-ClaT club	Metro-wide	N/A	School children become ClaT aware and report suspected						-		Social Welfare/ CCMA	CCMA
69.	Monitor anti-ClaT activities	Metro-wide	N/A	Monitored anti-ClaT activities						-		DSW	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: HEALTH DELIVERY</b>													
70.	Construction and furnishing of CHPS compound at Ola and Krofofrodo												
71.	Train 120 health staff on Malaria case management and adherence to malaria protocol	Metropolis	N/A	120 health staff on Malaria case management and adherence to malaria protocol trained					8800.00	-	-	GHS /GF	CCMA
72.	Organize EPI quarterly mop-ups	Metropolis	N/A	EPI quarterly mop-ups Organized						5300.00	-	GHS	CCMA
73.	Procure equipment for infection, prevention and control activities	Metropolis	N/A	Equipment for infection ,prevention and control activities procured					12000.00		-	GHS	CCMA
74.	Quarterly supervision to all Adolescent centres in the Metropolis	Metropolis	N/A	Quarterly Adolescent centres supervised						3400.00	-	USAID	GHS/DA
<b>PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4:1 DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES</b>													
75.	Support towards the training of youth in employable skills	Cape coast	N/A	Training of youth in employable skills Supported					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI
76.	Rehabilitation of GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory	Cape coast	N/A	GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory Rehabilitated					-	200,000.00	-	CCMA	NBSSI
77.	Rehabilitation of pomadze poutry farm structures to support One District One Factory project	Pomadze Poultry farm	N/A	Pomadze poutry farm structures to support One District One Factory project Rehabilitated					-	-	100,646 64	CCMA	NBSSI
78.	Acquisition of Land Banks for Economics project	Cape Coast	N/A	Land Banks for Economics project Acquired					-	50,000.00		CCMA	NBSSI
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT</b>													
79.	Collect available secondary	Planning unit	N/A	secondary data/information on transport					-	200.00	-	DOT	CCMA

	data/information on transport from other department of the assembly	Revenue unit, Dept. of urban roads, Works dept. etc		from other department of the assembly collected								
80.	Undertake traffic impact assessment on key roads in the metropolis	Metropolitan assembly	N/A	traffic impact assessment on key roads in the metropolis undertaken				-	7000.00	-	DOT	CCMA
81.	Familiarization visits tool transport related institutions and other stakeholders in the metropolis. These include transport operators, police, NRSC, DVLA.	Selected institutions	N/A	Familiarization visits tool transport related institutions and other stakeholders in the metropolis..				-	-	1000	DOT	CCMA
82.	Identification of lorry terminals and loading points in the metropolis.	Metropolitan wide	N/A	lorry terminals and loading points in the metropolis identified				-	500	-	DOT	CCMA
83.	Sensitization and awareness creation for key holders of the department of transport and its mandate.	Selected institutions	N/A	Sensitization and awareness creation for key holders of the department of transport and its mandate sensitied				-	-	-	DOT	CCMA
84.	Review/passage of transport services by-laws and procedures for adoption and gazeting.	CCMA	N/A	passage of transport services by-laws reviewed				-	60000	-	DOT	CCMA
85.	Data collection on transport activities	Metropolitan wide	N/A	Data on transport activities collected				-	-	15,000.00	DOT	CCMA
86.	Preparation of transport action plan	Metropolitan wide		Preparation of transport action plan				-	-	-	DOT	CCMA
87.	Undertake quarterly inventory of official vehicles and fuel allocations	Department of transport/metro roads department		Undertake quarterly inventory of official vehicles and fuel allocations				-	1000	-	DOT	CCMA
88.	Undertake routine and periodic maintenance of official vehicles	Dept. of transport		Undertake routine and periodic maintenance of official vehicles				-	800	-	DOT	CCMA
89.	Provide fuel allocation to operation vehicles fleet	Metropolitan wide		Provide fuel allocation to operation vehicles fleet				-	40000	-	DOT	CCMA
90.	Conduct three quarterly review meetings with transport operators	Metropolitan wide		Conduct three quarterly review meetings with transport operators				-	15000	-	DOT	CCMA

91.	Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports	Metropolitan wide		Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports						-	4000	-	DOT	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4: 2 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>														
92.	Demonstrate to farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize Demonstrated						-		-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
93.	Internal Management of Organization	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Internal Management of Organization						29,707.07	23,500.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
94.	Dissemination of improved technologies to farmers	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Dissemination of improved technologies to farmers						10,000.00	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
95.	Support for planting for food and investment drive	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	planting for food and investment drive Supported						85,000.00	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
96.	Renovation of the Dept. of Agric's Office	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Dept. of Agric's Office Renovated						40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
97.	Organization of Farmers Day	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Farmers Day Organized							-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
98.	Undertake Planting for food and job creation programme	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Planting for food and job creation programme Undertake						-	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
99.	Procurement 2 incubators, 10 oxygen cylinders for 8 maternity units in public health facilities	Cape Coast	N/A	2 incubators, 10 oxygen cylinders for 8 maternity units in public health facilities Procured						160,000.00	-		GHS	CCMA
100.	Procurement of 4 motor bikes for AEAS			4 motor bikes procured						60,000.00			Dept of Agric	CCMA
101.	Provide logistic for Emergencies	Metro-wide	N/A	logistic for Emergencies Provided						10,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
102.	Train newly qualified midwives and refresh old ones in kangaroo mother care (KMC)	Metro-wide	N/A	newly qualified midwives and refresh old ones in kangaroo mother care (KMC) Trained						5,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
103.	District Response Initiate on Malaria	Metro-wide	N/A	District Response Initiate on Malaria						16,126.12	-	-	GHS	CCMA
104.	Furnishing and Procurement of equipment for CHPs Compounds	Kwaprow, Dehia, Efutu Mampong, and Essuakyir	N/A	equipment for CHPs Compounds Furnished and Procured						50,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
105.	Creation of awareness and prevention of HIV / ADIS (HIV/AIDS Activities)	Metro-Wide	N/A	Awareness and prevention of HIV / ADIS (HIV/AIDS Activities) Created						60,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
106.	CHPs Compounds	Metro-Wide	N/A	CHPs Compounds completed						20,109.70	-	-	GHS	CCMA

107.	Drilling and Mechanization of 1no. Borehole at CHPs	Efutu Mampong	N/A	1no. Borehole at Efutu Mampong CHPs Drilled and Mechanized					35,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
108.	Extension of pipe borne water of CHPS Compound	Essuakyir kwaprow	N/A	pipe borne water to Extended					10,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
109.	Construction and furnishing of CHPS compound	Ola and Krofofrodo	N/A	CHPS compound Constructed and furnished					200,000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
110.	Train 120 health staff on Malaria case management and adherence to malaria protocol	Metropolis	N/A	120 health staff on Malaria case management and adherence to malaria protocol trained					8800.00	-	-	GHS /GF	CCMA
111.	Organize EPI quarterly mop-ups	Metropolis	N/A	EPI quarterly mop-ups Organized					-	5300.00	-	GHS	CCMA
112.	Procure equipment for infection ,prevention and control activities	Metropolis	N/A	Equipment for infection ,prevention and control activities procured					12000.00	-	-	GHS	CCMA
113.	Quarterly supervision to all Adolescent centres in the Metropolis	Metropolis	N/A	Quarterly Adolescent centres supervised					-	3400.00	-	USAID	GHS/DA
<b>PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4:1 DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES</b>													
114.	Support towards the training of youth in employable skills	Cape coast	N/A	Training of youth in employable skills Supported					-	5,000.00	-	NBSSI	CCMA
115.	Complete the rehabilitation of GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory	Cape coast	N/A	GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory Rehabilitated					-	200,000.00	-	NBSSI	CCMA
116.	Complete the Rehabilitation of pomadze poutry farm structures to support One District One Factory project	Pomadze Poultry farm	N/A	Pomadze poutry farm structures to support One District One Factory project Rehabilitated					-	-	100,646.64	NBSSI	CCMA
117.	Acquisition of Land Banks for Economics project	Cape Coast	N/A	Land Banks for Economics project Acquired					-	50,000.00	-	NBSSI	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4: 2 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>													
118.	Establish 3 on farm adaptive trials on improved crop varieties	Selected areas	N/A	3 on farm adaptive trials on improved crop varieties Established					32,000	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
119.	Conduct mass spraying on citrus farms for the control of	Citrus growing communities	N/A	mass spraying on citrus farms for the control of fruit flies and					80,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA

	fruit flies and pseudocercospora disease			pseudocercospora disease Conducted								
120.	Demonstrate to farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize Demonstrated				6,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
121.	Promote the cultivation of high yielding cassava varieties for gari		N/A	High yielding cassava cultivation promoted				24,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
122.	Conduct survey on crop production		N/A	Survey on crop production conducted				34,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
123.	Organise for 52 agricultural talk shows	Radio central	N/A	Agricultural talk show held				41,600.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
124.	Capacity building for 8 groups in FBO formation	Selected 173omm..	N/A	Capacity building held for 8 groups				20,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
125.	Conduct training on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato	8 selected 173omm...	N/A	Training on utilization of flesh sweet potato conducted				20,000.00	-	-		
126.	Train and assist 20 young people to establish rabbit and grasscutter farms		N/A	20 young people trained on rabbit and grass cutter farming				6,500.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
127.	Build the capacity of livestock farmers in the utilization of agro and aro industrial by-products to feed livestock	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	% increase in farmers using agro by-products				6,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
128.	Build the capacity of farmers in the importance of post harvest management of in maize and vegetables	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	Farmers' knowledge improved in post harvest management				24,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
129.	Build the capacity of women poultry farmers in the poultry value chain	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	Poultry and poultry by products improved in the metropolis				12,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
130.	Sensitize, build and develop producers and processors on standardize measures, grading and labeling of food produce	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	More agro-products graded and labelled				32,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
131.	Promote awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies among actors along the	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	Beneficiaries' knowledge improved in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies				24,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA



	cassava, maize and sweet potato value chain												
132.	Build the capacity of 200 women in FBOs on entrepreneurship, financial management skills, negotiation and linkage to market	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	Women FBOs empowered					32,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
133.	Organize mass vaccination against scheduled disease on domestic pets (dogs and cats) and small ruminants	Cape Coast Metropolis	N/A	Scheduled diseases on domestic pets and small ruminants controlled					60,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
134.	Dissemination of improved technologies to farmers	Metro-wide	N/A	Dissemination of improved technologies to farmers					10,000.00	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
135.	Support for planting for food and investment drive	Metro-wide	N/A	planting for food and investment drive Supported					85,000.00	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
136.	Renovation of the Dept. of Agric's Office	Department	N/A	Dept. of Agric's Office Renovated					40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
137.	Organization of Farmers Day	Cape coast	N/A	Farmers Day Organized						-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
138.	Undertake Planting for food and job creation programme	Metro-wide	N/A										
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 4:3 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>													
139.	Organize tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc)	Metro-Wide	N/A	Tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc) Organized					10,000.00	-	-	CCMA	GTB
140.	Counterpart funding for Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management	Cape Coast	N/A	Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management Counterpart funded					30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Cities Alliance
<b>PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
141.	Undertake Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention	Metro. Wide	N/A	Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention Undertaken					-	4,000.00	-	NADMO	CCMA
142.	Formation of Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools	Metro. Wide	N/A	Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools Formed					-	1,000.00	-	NADMO	CCMA
143.	Desilting of Drains – Blocked	Metro. Wide	N/A	Drains – Blocked & Choked Gutters De-							-	NADMO	CCMA

	& Choked Gutters			silted					20,000.00					
144.	Repairs of Fire Hydrant and Refill of Fire Extinguishers	Metro. Wide	N/A	Fire Hydrant and Fire Extinguishers Repaired					15,000.00		-		MFS	CCMA
145.	Inspection and Monitoring of Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety	Metro. Wide	N/A	Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety Inspected and Monitored					10,000.00		-		MFS	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>														
146.	Organize at least 6 committee meetings (Response team ) during or no cholera outbreak		N/A										ENVT. HEALTH	CCMA
147.	Prosecution of offenders	METRO-WIDE		Offenders prosecuted									EH	CCMA
148.	Conduct quarterly mentoring and coaching visits to all OPC sites in the metro.		N/A							-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	CCMA
149.	Organizing School Level Competition	Cape coast	N/A	School level competition Organized					3,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	GES,NADM O GLOBAL COMMUNITI ES
150.	Intensification of premises inspection and enforcement of laws on waste disposal and overgrowth	Metro-wide	N/A	Premises inspection and enforcement of laws on waste disposal and overgrowth Intensified					4,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	Assembly Members
151.	Clean –up Exercises	Cape coast	N/A	Monthly clean-up exercise organized.					10,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	Zoomlion
152.	Stop open defecation along the beach	Along the Beach	N/A	Open defecation along the beaches stopped.					10,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	Chief Fisherman
153.	Intensify Sanitary Inspection	Cape coast	N/A	Sanitary inspection organized					20,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	MCE /MCD
154.	Inspection of Can foods and other edible Products	Metro-wide	N/A	Shops & super markets inspected and expire products would have been removed					2,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	, FDB
155.	Implement CLTS in 30 communities in the Metropolis	Selected communities	N/A	Baseline data on 30 communities collected.					12,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	MCE/MCE Metro Stat. Serv.
156.	Communal health educational Programs on Sanitation	Metro-wide	N/A	Weekly radio education programs organized and Quarterly hygiene education forums organized					2,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	Assembly members
157.	To inspect schools and sensitize students/pupils	Selected schools	N/A	120 schools inspected and 28,200 pupils/students sensitized					20,000.00	-	-		ENVT. HEALTH	CCMA, GES-SHEP

158.	Provision of refuse container	Ekon Anafo	N/A	Refuse container provided										
159.	Sitting of refuse dump	Mpeasem/AMOAK OFUA	N/A	Refuse dump sited										
160.	Sitting of refuse dump	Ola Lowcost	N/A	Refuse dump sited										
<b>PROGRAMME: BUDGETING AND FINANCE</b>														
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: FINANCE AND AUDIT OPERATIONS</b>														
161.	Procurement of office equipment ,furniture and fixtures	CCMA	N/A	office equipment, furniture & fixtures Procured						5,000.00	-		CCMA	FINANCE
162.	Preparation of strategic internal audit plan	CCMA	N/A	Strategic Internal Audit Plan Prepared					5,000.00		-		CCMA	FINANCE
163.	Provision of Revenue Collection Logistics	CCMA	N/A	Revenue Collection Logistics Provided					-	5,000.00	-		CCMA	FINANCE
<b>SUB PROGRAMME:BUDGETING AND RATING</b>														
164.	Undertake supplementary Valuation of properties	Metro-wide	N/A	Supplementary Valuation of properties Undertaken					30,000.00	-	-		CCMA	BUDGET
165.	Organise Town hall and social accountability fora	Metro-wide	N/A											
166.	Preparation of Composite Budget (2019-2021)	CCMA	N/A	Composite Budget (2019-2021) Prepared					25,000.00	-	-		CCMA	BUDGET
167.	Conduct Budget hearing	CCMA		Budget hearing conducted					15,000.00	-	-		CCMA	BUDGET
168.	Update data on Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose	CCMA	N/A	Socio – Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose Updated					30,000.00	-	-		CCMA	BUDGET
<b>SUB PROGRAMME:REVENUE MOBILISATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>														
169.	Public Education on Revenue Issues	Metro-wide	N/A	Public Education on Revenue Issues Organized					-	4,000.00	-		CCMA	REVENUE
170.	Organize in- service training re venue collectors	CCMA	N/A	In – service training for revenue collectors Organized					-	18,000.00	-		CCMA	REVENUE
171.	Monitoring of revenue collectors	CCMA	N/A	Public education on Revenue Issues organized						15,000.00			CCMA	REVENUE

YEAR: 2021

No.	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<b>PROGRAMME 1: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 1: 1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>													
1.	Procurement of office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings	CCMA	N/A	office equipment, machines, furniture & fittings procured					40,000.00	104,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
2.	Strengthening of Sub-structures	CCMA	N/A	Structures strengthened					64,504.47	4,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
3.	Support for the celebration of national events	CCMA	N/A	celebration of national events supported					30,000.00		-	CCMA	Central Adm
4.	Internal management of the organization	CCMA	N/A	Internal organization managed								CCMA	Central adm
5.	Manpower development and management (Training)	CCMA	N/A	Developed and Managed Manpower					60,000.00	93,000.00	-	CCMA	Central Adm
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 1:2 PLANNING AND COORDINATION</b>													
6.	Monitoring & Evaluation of Developmental Projects	CCMA	N/A	Developmental Projects Monitored & Evaluate					35,000.00		-	CCMA	Planning Unit
7.	Preparation of 2022-2025 MTDP	CCMA	N/A	2022-2025 MTDP Prepared					100,000.00			CCMA	Planning Unit
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 1:2 LEGAL</b>													
8.	Representation of Assembly in Court	CCMA	N/A	Assembly in Court Represented						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
9.	Review of Bye-laws	CCMA	N/A	Bye-laws Reviewed						10,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
10.	Undertake Public Education & Sensitization on Legal Compliance and marriage registration	CCMA	N/A	Public Education & marriage registration Undertaken						7,000.00	-	CCMA	Legal dept
<b>PROGRAMME 2: INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 2:1 PUBLIC WORKS SERVICE</b>													
11.	Complete the construction and furnishing of CHPs compound	Ankaful and Akyim	N/A	CHPs compound Constructed and furnished								CCMA	MWD
12.	Acquisition of land and pavement of lorry parks	Selected areas	N/A	land and pavement of lorry parks Acquired at Abura						148,551.41	-	CCMA	MWD

13.	Maintenance of Residential Building	CCMA	N/A	Maintenance of Residential Building					30,000.00	17,000.00	-	CCMA	MWD
14.	Maintenance of office building	CCMA	N/A	Maintenance of office building					8,000.00	161,261.17	-	CCMA	MWD
15.	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funding	Cape coast	N/A	Self Help Projects /Counterpart Funded					161,261.17	-	-	CCMA	MWD
16.	Rehabilitation of Town Hall and Jubilee Park	Bakaano	N/A	Town Hall and Jubilee Park Rehabilitated					161,261.17	-	-	CCMA	MWD
17.	Construction of retaining wall, concrete pavement and 2 no. open urinal at Kru town Market	Kru town	N/A	Retaining wall, concrete pavement and 2 no. open urinal at Kru town Market Constructed							105,447.85	WORKS DEPT.	CCMA
18.	Construction of Police Station	Ebubonko /Amissano kroow town Black star Amanfo	N/A	Police Station Constructed								WORKS DEPT.	CCMA
19.	Construction of Market	Kwaprow Black star	N/A	Market Constructed								WORKS DEPT.	CCMA
20.	Construction of community Library	Adisadel	N/A	community Library Constructed								WORKS DEPT.	
21.	Extension of Pipe borne water	Pedu Nguabado Ankaful, Ntsin	N/A	Pipe borne water extended								WORKS DEPT.	GWC
22.	Construction of community Center	Adisadel	N/A	Community centre								WORKS DEPT.	CCMA
23.	Construction of public toilet	Etsifi/Eyefua Bakaano Ekon Anafo Chapel square/Victoria park Ola Lowcost	N/A	Public toilet constructed								WORKS DEPT.	CCMA
24.	Construction of mechanized borehole	Kotoraba/ Temtemhy3	N/A	Mechanized boreholes constructed								WORKS DEPT.	CCMA
25.	Installation of street lights	3 <sup>rd</sup> ridge Kadadwen	N/A	Street light installed								WORKS DEPT	CCMA
26.	Extension of electricity	Ekon Anafo Amanfo West	N/A	Electricity extended								WORKS DEPT	CCMA
27.	Construction of security post	Akyem / menya menwu	N/A	Security post constructed								WORKS DEPT	CCMA
28.	Construction of clinic	Idan	N/A	Clinic constructed								WORKS DEPT	CCMA
29.	Construction of classroom	Tankokrom	N/A	Classroom blocks constructed								WORKS	CCMA



	plans/planning scheme in cape coast												
43.	Preparation of 2 structure Plans in 2 selected towns/communities within CCMA			2 structure Plans in 2 selected towns/communities within CCMA Prepared						80,000.00		PPD	CCMA
44.	Conducting Planning education in 4 selected towns	Cape coast		Planning education in 4 selected towns Conducted						7,500.00		PPD	CCMA
45.	Preparation of spatial Development frame work for the cape coast metropolis	CCMA		Spatial Development framework for cape coast prepared						50,000.00		PPD	CCMA
46.	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Cape Coast North	N/A	Street Naming and Property Addressing System started						30,000.00		PHY. PLG DEPT	CCMA
47.	Capacity building of physical planning staff			Capacity of physical planning staff built						20,000.00		PPD	CCMA
<b>PROGRAMME: SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: EDUCATION ,YOUTH AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT</b>													
48.	Provide pupils furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS	Selected schs	N/A	Furniture (hexagonal set for KG, dual desk for primary and mono desk for JHS provided								GES	CCMA
49.	Provide TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS)	All basic schools	N/A	TLMs for teaching and learning (KG, pry. JHS) provided								GES	CCMA
50.	Provide free quality meals for pupils	Selected schs	N/A	free quality meals for pupils provided								GES	MGSP
51.	Provide guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch	All basic schools	N/A	guidance and counseling services for primary and JHS pupils in sch provided								GES	CCMA
52.	Organize my" first Day at school" ceremony in school	All basic schools	N/A	My" first Day at school" ceremony in school organised								GES	CCMA
53.	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management	All basic schools	N/A	Organize training workshop on SMC roles in basic school management organised								GES	CCMA
54.	Provide computers for schools	All basic schools	N/A	Provide computers for schools provided								GES	GIFEC
55.	Implementation of STME clinic	All basic schools	N/A	STME clinic implemented								GES	
56.	Implementation of general mock exams for all schools	All basic schools	N/A	mock exams for all schools under the metropolis implemented								GES	CCMA





	and coaching visits to all OPC sites in the metro.			to all OPC sites in the metro Conducted																UNICEF	
71.	Procure 2 incubators, 10 oxygen cylinders for 8 maternity units in public health facilities	Metropolis	N/A	2 incubators, 10 oxygen cylinders for 8 maternity units in public health facilities Procured						50,000.00	-	-			GHS					CCMA, USAID	
72.	Organize at least 6 committee meeting(Rapid response Team) during cholera outbreak	Metropolis	N/A	6 committee meeting(Rapid response Team) during cholera outbreak Organized						3,500.00	-	-			GHS					CCMA	
73.	Complete the construction and furnishing of CHPS compound	Ola and Krofofrodo	N/A	CHPS compound Constructed and furnished						200,000.00	-	-			GHS					CCMA	
74.	Train 120 health staff on Malaria case management and adherence to malaria protocol	Metropolis	N/A	120 health staff on Malaria case management and adherence to malaria protocol trained						8800.00	-	-			GHS /GF					CCMA	
<b>PROGRAMME: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>																					
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES</b>																					
75.	Support towards the training of youth in employable skills	Cape coast	N/A	Training of youth in employable skills Supported						5,000.00					NBSSI					CCMA	
76.	Rehabilitation of GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory	Cape coast	N/A	GRATIS foundation uncompleted building to support one District One District One Factory Rehabilitated						200,000.00					NBSSI					CCMA	
77.	Rehabilitation of Pomadze Poultry farm structures to support One District One Factory project	Pomadze Poultry farm	N/A	Pomadze poultry farm structures to support One District One Factory project Rehabilitated						-		100,646.64			NBSSI					CCMA	
78.	Acquisition of Land Banks for Economics project	Cape Coast	N/A	Land Banks for Economics project Acquired						50,000.00					NBSSI					CCMA	
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT</b>																					
79.	Collect available secondary data/information on transport from other department of the assembly	Planning unit Revenue unit, Dept. of urban roads, Works dept. etc	N/A	secondary data/information on transport from other department of the assembly collected						-	200.00	-			DOT					CCMA	
80.	Undertake traffic impact assessment on key roads in	Metropolitan assembly	N/A	traffic impact assessment on key roads in the metropolis undertaken						-	7000.00	-			DOT					CCMA	

	the metropolis												
81.	Familiarization visits tool transport related institutions and other stakeholders in the metropolis. These include transport operators, police, NRSC, DVLA.	Selected institutions	N/A	Familiarization visits tool transport related institutions and other stakeholders in the metropolis..					-	-	1000	DOT	CCMA
82.	Identification of lorry terminals and loading points in the metropolis.	Metropolitan wide	N/A	lorry terminals and loading points in the metropolis identified					-	500	-	DOT	CCMA
83.	Sensitization and awareness creation for key holders of the department of transport and its mandate.	Selected institutions	N/A	Sensitization and awareness creation for key holders of the department of transport and its mandate sensitied					-	-	-	DOT	CCMA
84.	Review/passage of transport services by-laws and procedures for adoption and gazeting.	CCMA	N/A	passage of transport services by-laws reviewed					-	60000	-	DOT	CCMA
85.	Data collection on transport activities a. route and terminals surveys b. origin-destination surveys c. traffic counts on the major roads in the metropolis d. transport levies and other payments e. lorry fares both intra and long distance	Metropolitan wide	N/A	Data on transport activities collected					-	-	15,000.00	DOT	CCMA
86.	Preparation of transport action plan	Metropolitan wide		Preparation of transport action plan					-	-	-	DOT	CCMA
87.	Undertake quarterly inventory of official vehicles and fuel allocations	Department of transport/metro roads department		Undertake quarterly inventory of official vehicles and fuel allocations					-	1000	-	DOT	CCMA
88.	Undertake routine and periodic maintenance of official vehicles	Dept. of transport		Undertake routine and periodic maintenance of official vehicles					-	800	-	DOT	CCMA
89.	Provide fuel allocation to operation vehicles fleet	Metropolitan wide		Provide fuel allocation to operation vehicles fleet					-	40000	-	DOT	CCMA
90.	Conduct three quarterly review meetings with	Metropolitan wide		Conduct three quarterly review meetings with transport operators					-	15000	-	DOT	CCMA

	transport operators													
91.	Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports	Metropolitan wide		Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports						-	4000	-	DOT	CCMA
92.	Submit monthly and quarterly activity reports	Metropolitan wide											DoT	
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>														
93.	Demonstrate to farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	farming communities the construction of narrow cribs for storage of maize Demonstrated								-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
94.	Dissemination of improved technologies to farmers	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Dissemination of improved technologies to farmers						10,000.00	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
95.	Support for planting for food and investment drive	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	planting for food and investment drive Supported						85,000.00	5,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
96.	Renovation of the Dept. of Agric's Office	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Dept. of Agric's Office Renovated						40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
97.	Organization of Farmers Day	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Farmers Day Organized							-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
98.	Undertake Planting for food and job creation programme	Cape coast Metropolis	N/A	Planting for food and job creation programme Undertake						-	-	-	Dept of Agric	CCMA
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>														
99.	Organize tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc)	Metro-Wide	N/A	Tourism and investment activities(exhibitions, for a, fairs etc) Organized						10,000.00	-	-	CCMA	GTB
100.	Counterpart funding for Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management	Cape Coast	N/A	Cities Alliance programme on tourism development and sanitation management Counterpart funded						30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	Cities Alliance
<b>PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION</b>														
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT</b>														
101.	Organize at least 6 committee meetings (Response team ) during or no cholera outbreak	Metro. Wide	N/A	6 committee meetings (Response team ) during or no cholera outbreak Organized									CCMA	DA
102.	Undertake Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention	Metro. Wide	N/A	Public Education and Sensitization on Disaster Prevention Undertaken						-	4,000.00	-	CCMA	NADMO
103.	Formation of Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in	Metro. Wide	N/A	Disaster Volunteers and Cadet in Schools Formed						-	1,000.00	-	CCMA	NADMO

	Schools												
104.	Desilting of Drains - Blocked & Choked Gutters	Metro. Wide	N/A	Drains - Blocked & Choked Gutters De-silted					20,000.00	-	-	CCMA	NADMO
105.	Repairs of Fire Hydrant and Refill of Fire Extinguishers	Metro. Wide	N/A	Fire Hydrant and Fire Extinguishers Repaired					15,000.00	-	-	CCMA	MFS
106.	Inspection and Monitoring of Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety	Metro. Wide	N/A	Residence , Hotels and Public Places for fire Safety Inspected and Monitored					10,000.00	-	-	CCMA	MFS
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>													
107.	Organizing School Level Competition	Cape coast	N/A	School level competition Organized					3,000.00	-	-	MEHO NADMO	CCMA
108.	Intensification of premises inspection and enforcement of laws on waste disposal and overgrowth	Metro-wide	N/A	Public drains de-silted and chockaged removed					4,000.00	-	-	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
109.	Clean –up Exercises	Cape coast	N/A	Monthly clean-up exercise organized.					10,000.00	-	-	EHAs	CCMA
110.	Stop open defecation along the beach	Along the Beach	N/A	Open defecation along the beaches stopped.					10,000.00	-	-	EHAs,	CCMA
111.	Intensify Sanitary Inspection	Cape coast	N/A	Sanitary inspection organized					20,000.00	-	-	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
112.	Inspection of Can foods and other edible Products	Metro-wide	N/A	Shops & super markets inspected and expire products would have been removed					2,000.00	-	-	MEHO,E HAs	CCMA
113.	Implement CLTS in 30 communities in the Metropolis	Selected communities	N/A	Baseline data on 30 communities collected.					12,000.00	-	-	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
114.	Communal health educational Programs on Sanitation	Metro-wide	N/A	Weekly radio education programs organized and Quarterly hygiene education forums organized					2,000.00	-	-	MEHO, EHAs	CCMA
115.	Prosecution of offenders	Metro-wide		Offenders prosecution								EH	CCMA
116.	To inspect schools and sensitize students/pupils	Selected schools	N/A	120 schools inspected and 28,200 pupils/students sensitized					20,000.00	-	-	MEHO, EHAs, SHEP	CCMA
<b>PROGRAMME 6: BUDGETING AND FINANCE</b>													
<b>SUB PROGRAMME 6:1 FINANCE AND AUDIT OPERATIONS</b>													
117.	Procurement of office equipment ,furniture and	CCMA	N/A	office equipment, furniture & fixtures Procured						5,000.00	-	CCMA	FINANCE

	fixtures												
118.	Preparation of strategic internal audit plan	CCMA	N/A	Strategic Internal Audit Plan Prepared					5,000.00		-	CCMA	FINANCE
119.	Provision of Revenue Collection Logistics	CCMA	N/A	Revenue Collection Logistics Provided					-	5,000.00	-	CCMA	FINANCE
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: BUDGETING AND RATING</b>													
120.	Preparation of Composite Budget (2019-2021)	CCMA	N/A	Composite Budget (2019-2021) Prepared					25,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
121.	Update data on Socio - Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose	CCMA	N/A	Socio - Economic and Revenue items for Planning & Budgeting Purpose Updated					30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
122.	Undertake supplementary Valuation of properties	Metro-wide	N/A	Supplementary Valuation of properties Undertaken					30,000.00	-	-	CCMA	BUDGET
<b>SUB PROGRAMME: REVENUE MOBILISATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>													
123.	Setting up of Revenue Collection Point	Sewin - CCTU	N/A	Revenue Collection Point Set					-	3,500.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
124.	Public Education on Revenue Issues	Metro-wide	N/A	Public Education on Revenue Issues Organized					-	4,000.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
125.	Organize in- service training revenue collectors	CCMA	N/A	In - service training for revenue collectors Organized					-	18,000.00	-	CCMA	REVENUE
126.	Provision of revenue collection logistics	CCMA	N/A	Public education on Revenue Issues organized						15,000.00		CCMA	REVENUE

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.1. Introduction

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.

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, Zonal Council and Unit Committee Members, 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 Zonal 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.

#### 6.2. 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, CBRDP 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.

### 6.2.1. 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.

### 6.2.2. Programme and Project Monitoring Format

The monitoring report is to be presented according to the following format.

#### A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A1. Project Title:.....

A2. Project Code Number:.....

A3. Project Location:.....

A4. Implementing Agency(s):.....

A5. Monitoring Agency(s):.....

A6. Date of Monitoring:.....

#### B. PROGRAMME/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

B1. Topics for Monitoring:.....

B2. Starting Date:..... Original Estimate.....

Actual Date:.....

### 6.2.3. 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.

### 6.2.4. Stakeholders to be involved in Monitoring

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

No.	Stakeholders	Background Information	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Government Policy Makers	Employees of government Appointed by government	Providers of guidelines Formulates policies
2.	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
3.	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
4.	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
5.	Zonal Council Members	Elected members Appointed members Representatives of the people	Champion the needs of electorates (Zonal Councils) Coordinates unit committees in their Zones Revenue mobilization Initiate and monitor projects
6.	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
7.	Regional Coordinating Council (R.C.C.)	Employees of Government Members of CSOs Opinion Leaders	Policy Planning Development coordination among districts in the Region Harmonization of DMTDP Supervision of administration of the DAs Monitoring and Evaluation of projects
8.	Metropolitan Health Administration and Service Providers	Employees of government Private practitioners	Providers of curative and public health services Monitor and supervise services provided Collection, collation and analysis of data Play roles as members of district monitoring team
9.	Alternative Health Providers	Non-Orthodox Services Some are spiritual and others physical	Provide non-orthodox medical services Takes care of psychological needs
10.	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
11.	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
12.	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
13.	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
14.	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
15.	Political Parties	Emanates from the National Level	Acts pressure groups Evaluate the performance of government Mobilize for political activities Initiate development projects
16.	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
17.	Researchers/ Institutions	Routine data collected but no institutionalized research structure	Information for decision making
18.	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
19.	Civil Society Groups	(CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Vulnerable Groups) Organised groups	Information dissemination Act as advocates Initiate projects Collect and provide data and other information Demand accountability and transparency
20.	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
21.	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
22.	MLGRDE / NDPC other Extra-Ministerial Institutions (eg. GAC)	Employees of government Donor support GoG Support Vertical links with the DA Links with Donors Reps for the Regions	Provision of guidelines for planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Budgeting Mediates on the DAs behalf with Donors Monitors and coordinates Das Programmes Support capacity building programmes Formulates policies
23.	Sector	Established by the political system	Translate government policies vertically to all levels of

	Ministries	Employees of government Leaders are appointed Donor support GoG Support	administration Generates funds Initiate and monitor projects at all levels Provide guidelines to the lower and vertical levels
24.	Office of the Administrator of DACF	Appointed by government Employees of government	Receives and disburses at least 5% of the Consolidated fund to Sub-national structures Monitors DAs Programmes

### 6.3. Evaluation

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 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.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7.0. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

#### 7.1. Introduction

In order to achieve success in the implementation of the projects, programmes and policies identified in the plan, there is the need to put in place arrangements to ensure that:

- There is ownership of the plan.
- All stakeholders are involved in the implementation process.
- Reports of plan implementation are shared and feed backs are received.
- Dialogue between all stakeholders and partners

In order to achieve a high level participation, we intend to use the following strategies:

- A development Communication Committee will be formed under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Presiding Member:

The following shall be Members:

- Metropolitan Information Officer
- Directors of the Sub-Metro(2)
- Metropolitan Planning Officer
- Metropolitan Budget Officer
- Convenors of all Development Planning Sub-Committees

The Committee shall draw a programme to communicate the plan and its implementation to the citizenry. This will include awareness creation, sensitization participatory, planning and monitoring.

#### 7.2. STRATEGIES:

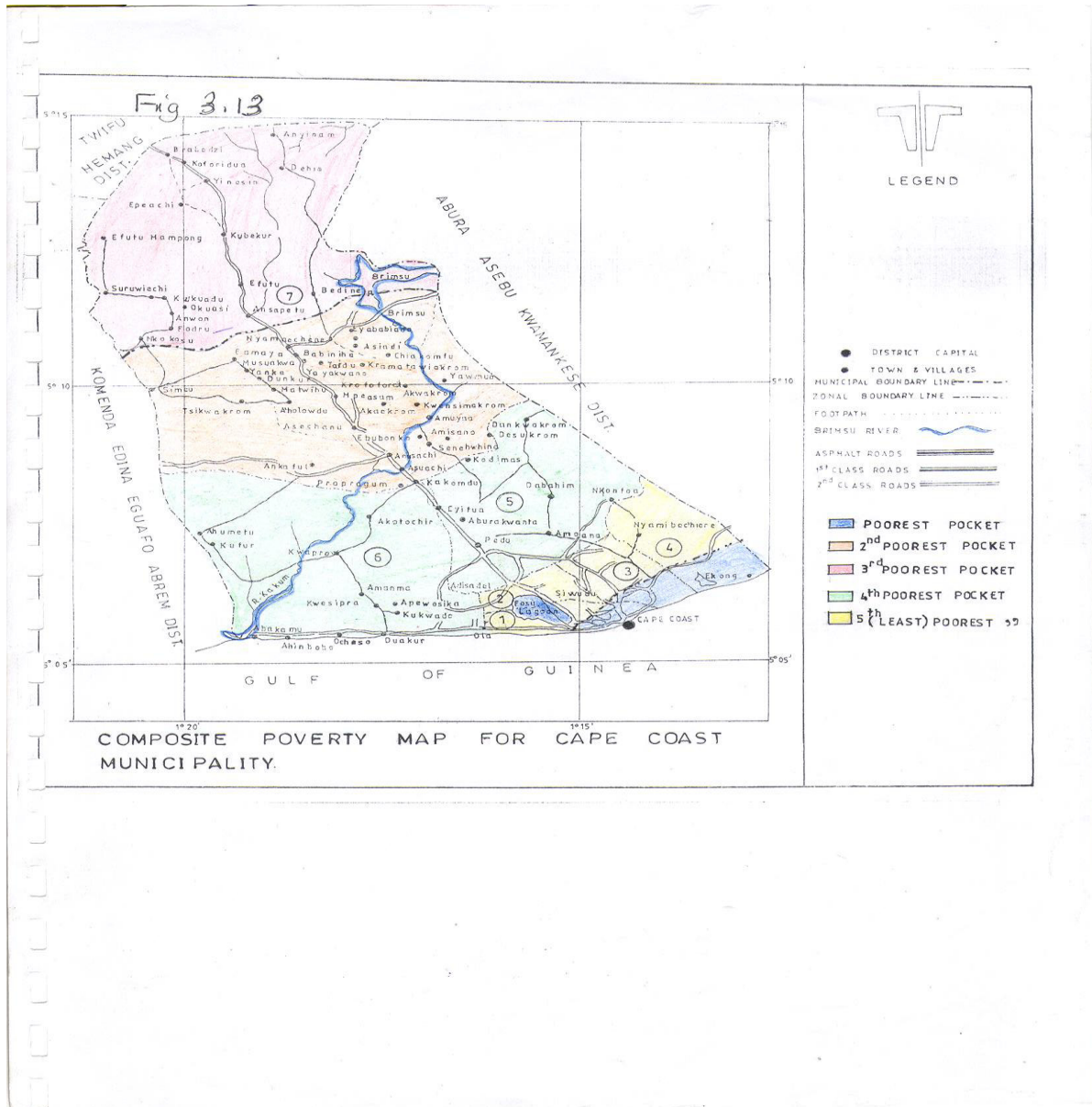
- (1) Social Accountability: We shall organize quarterly Social Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (SPEFA Forum) where the budgets and plans of the Assembly are presented in a way to show the citizens what we planned to do in terms of projects and programmes, the budgets for the activities and the status of achievement. (Plan vis-à-vis budget).
- (2) Community Sensitization: We shall resource the Information Services Department to organize community durbars in the various zones within the sub-Metro areas to sensitize the citizens on the policies projects and programmes in the plan. Awareness creation on these will go hand in hand with education. On tax and revenue payments, since Plan implementation depends on revenue Photo Exhibitions/Town hall meetings. We will hold quarterly town hall meetings to brief stakeholders on the Plan. Abridged versions of the Plan and Flyers will be

prepared for distribution. Status of implementation (Projects/Programmes) will be discussed. Photo Exhibition will be mounted to show what we are doing, where and status.

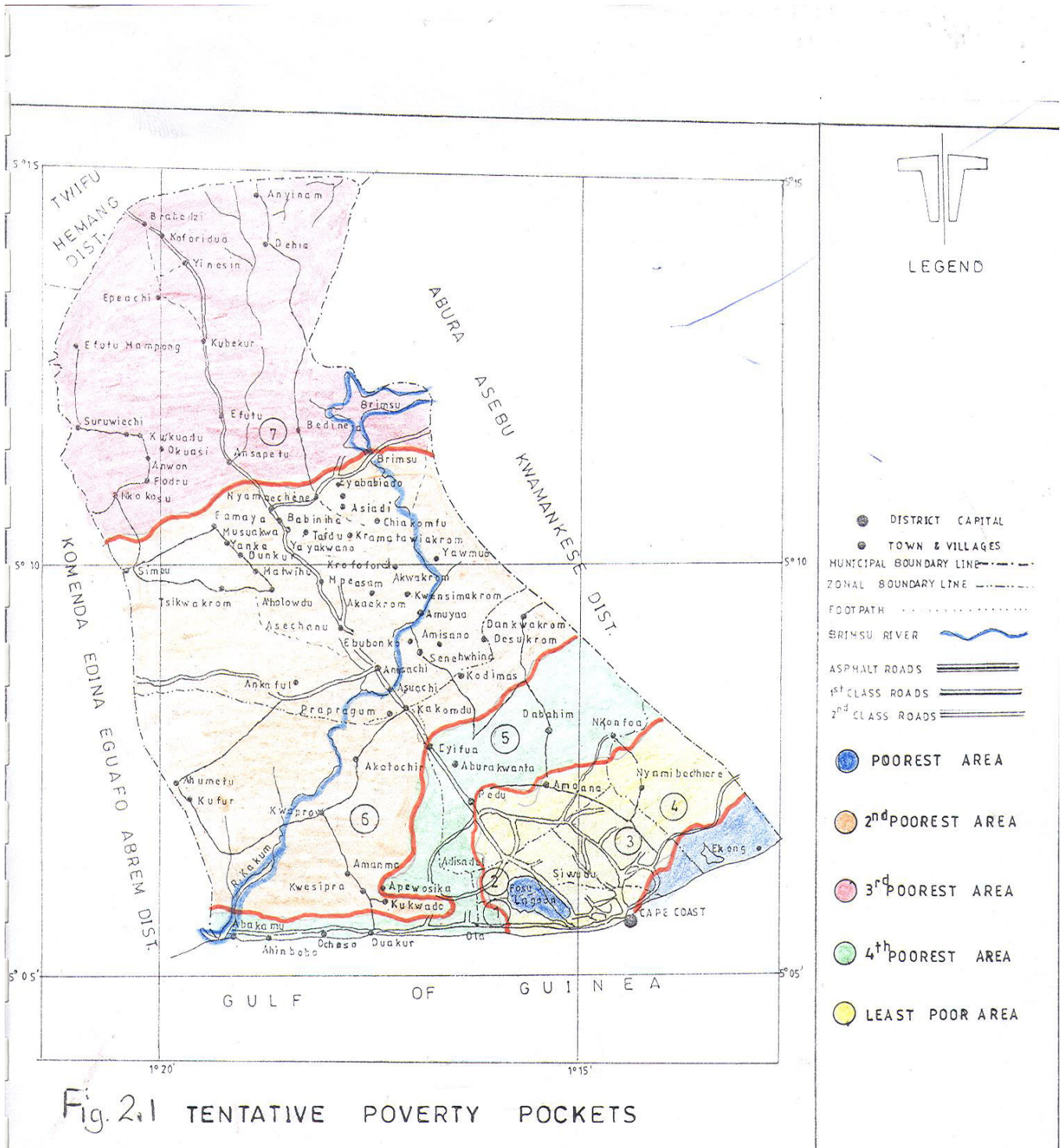
**Table 7.2. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY ACTION PLAN**

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHODOLOGY	TIME	RESPONSIBLE
Meeting with Heads of Department.	To inform and update Heads of Departments on status. Review monitoring Reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heads of Department</li> <li>• Duty Bearers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power Point</li> <li>• Round table discussion.</li> </ul>	Jan & Dec.	MPO/MCD/MBO
Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members, chiefs, the local media	Durbars	Quarterly	NCCE, ISD, MPO.
Town Hall Meeting	To inform the citizen on plans (AAP) and Budget.	The citizens(Selected stakeholders, Traditional Authority, the press/media, Trade Groups, NGOs etc.	Power Point Presentation of AAP, (SPEFA) generic pictures for Budget/Plan.	Quarterly	MBO, MPO, MCD.
Distribution of Flyers and Abridged version of Plans.	To inform stakeholders about projects and programmes stated for implementation in the year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community people</li> <li>• Assembly members</li> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>	Power Point Presentations.	Jan & Dec.	MPO, MBO MPCU Members.

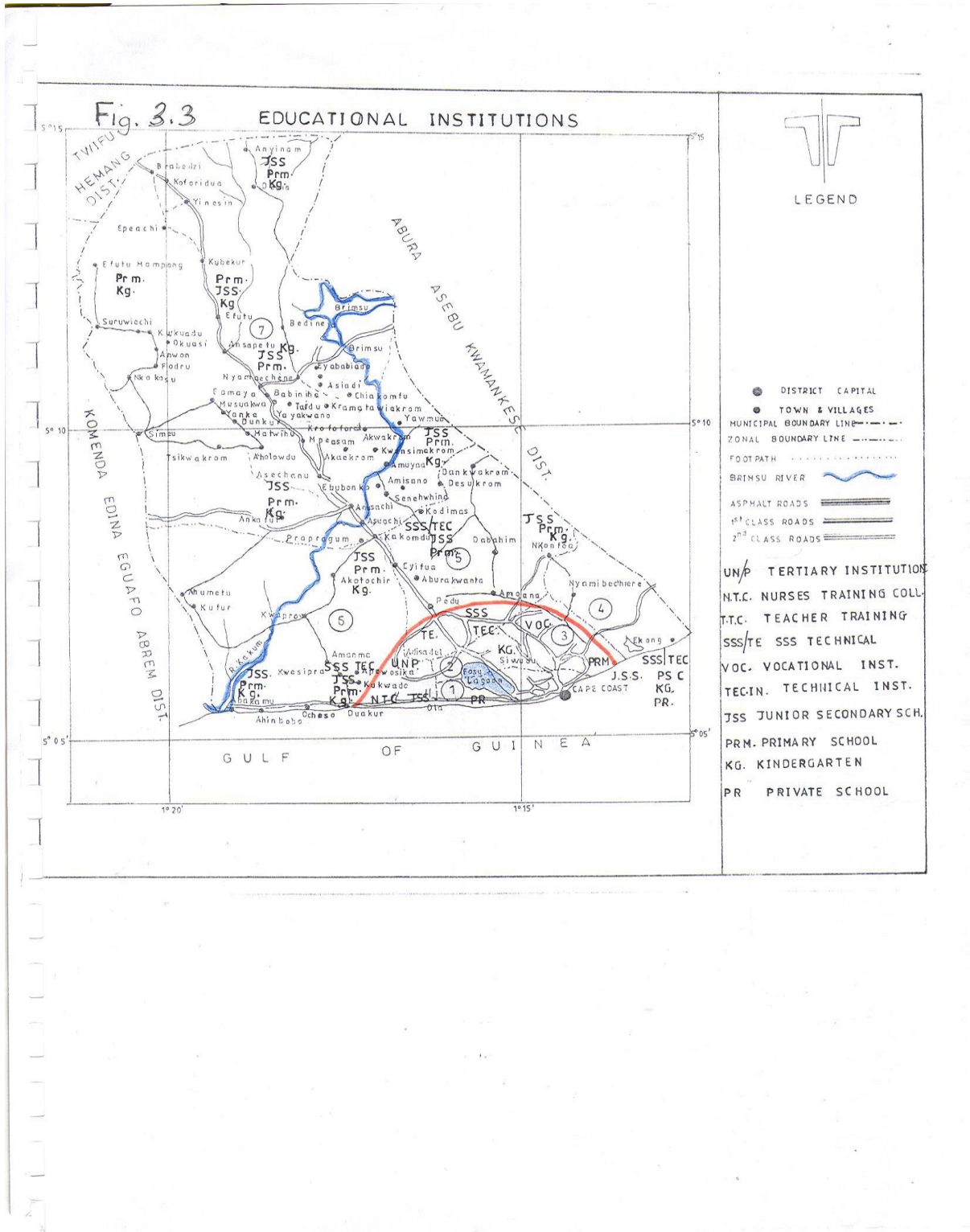
APPENDICES  
Appendix I



## Appendix II

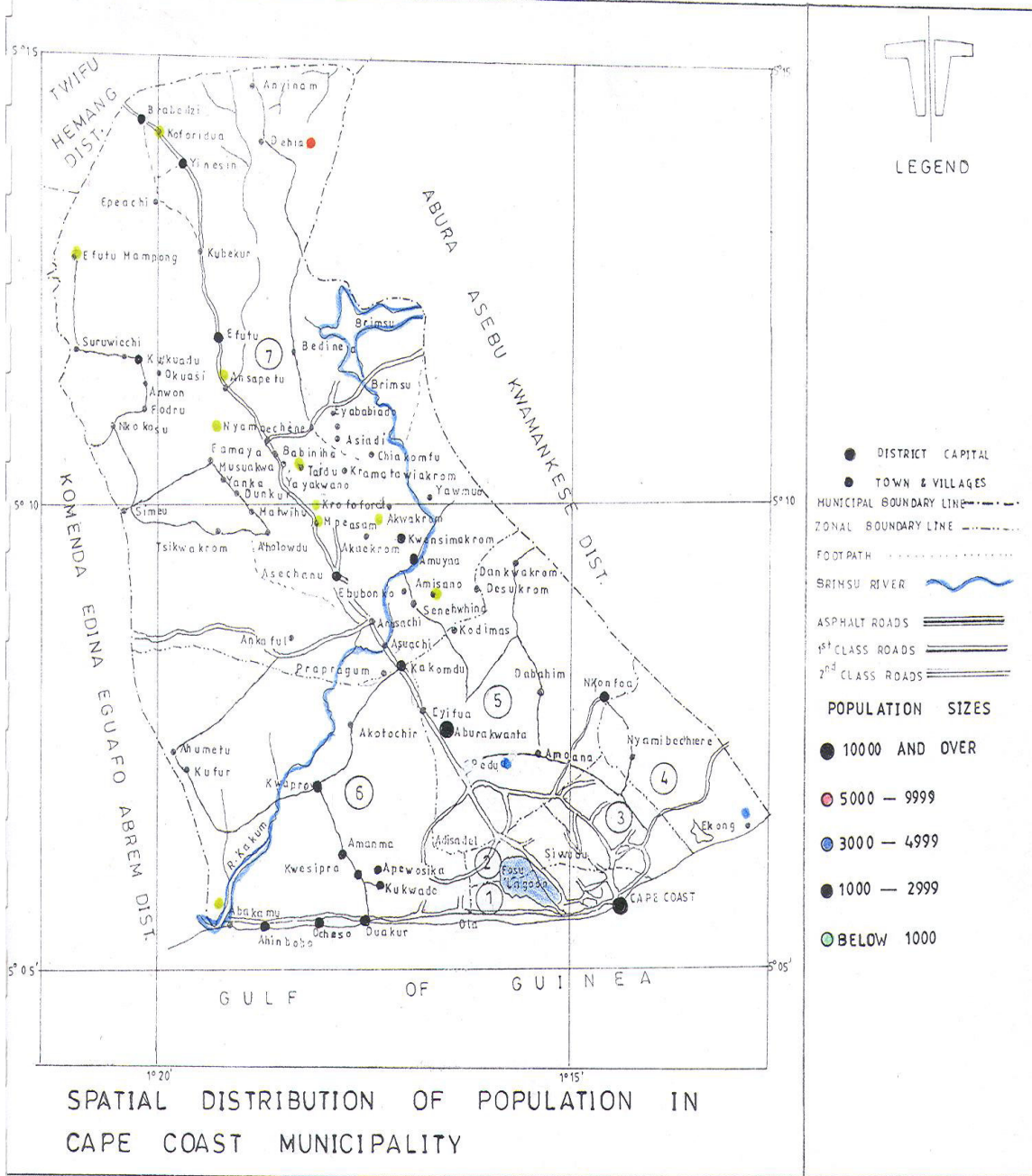


Appendix III



Appendix IV

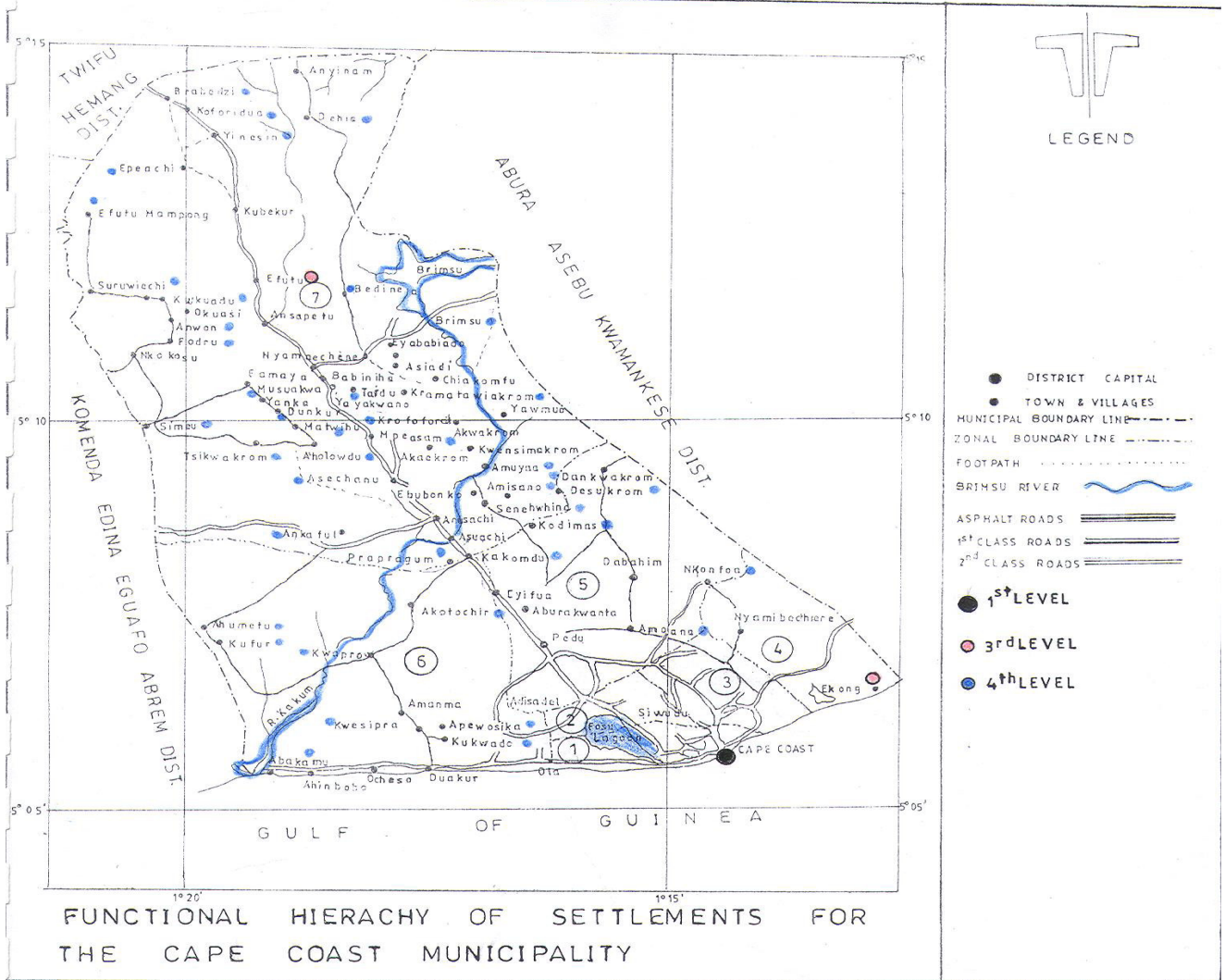
Fig 3.1



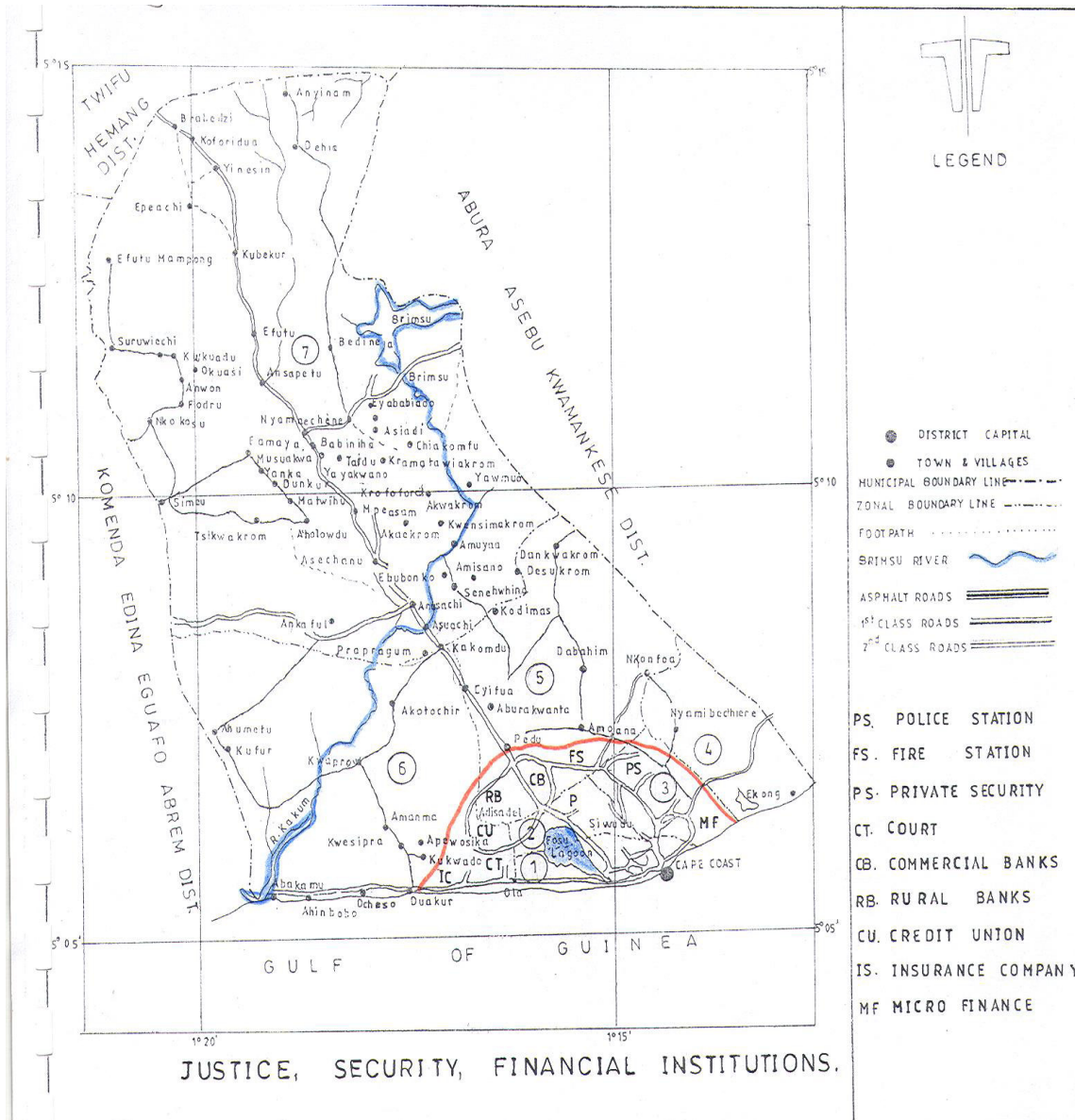


Appendix V

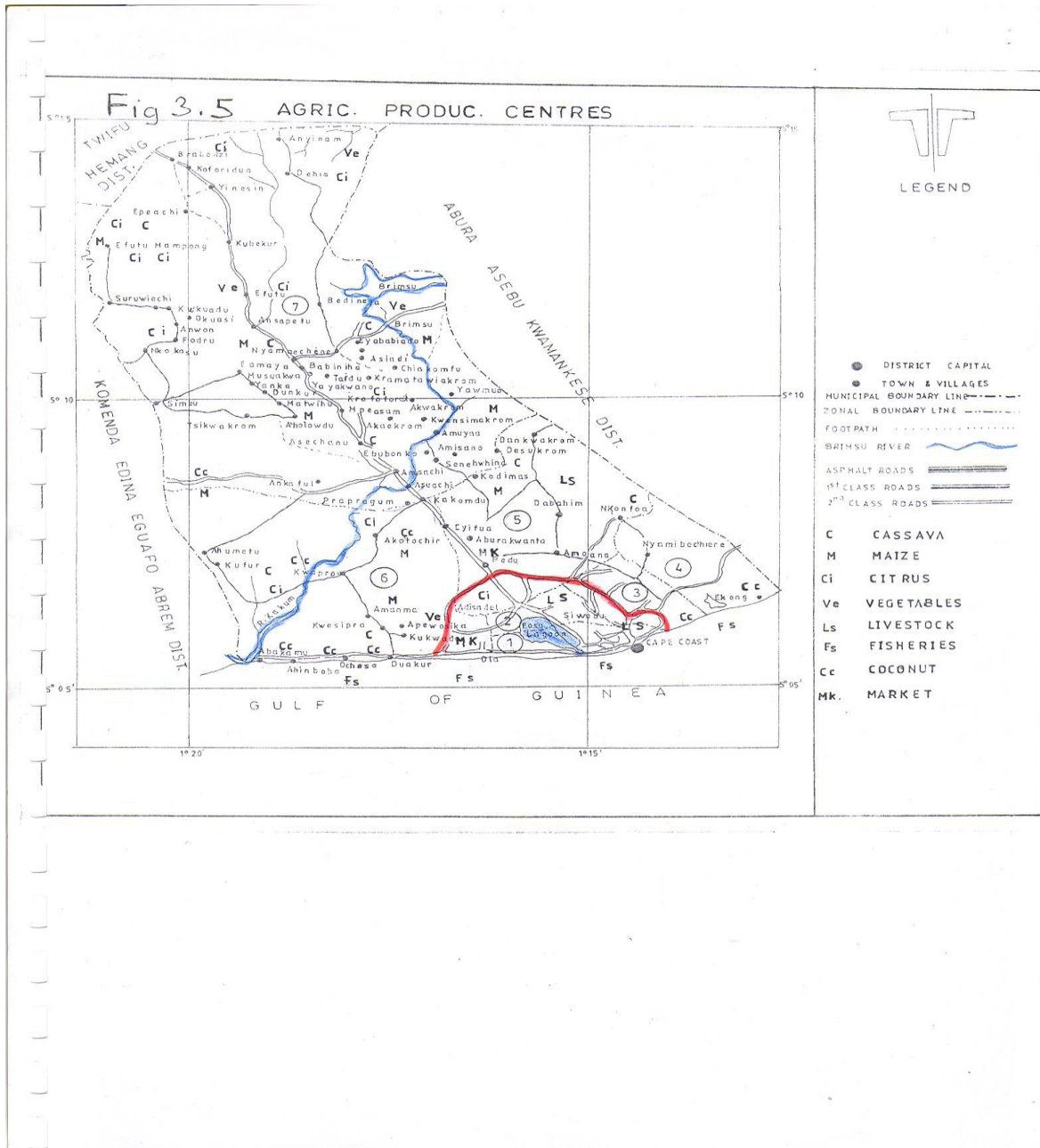
Fig. 2.2



# Appendix VI

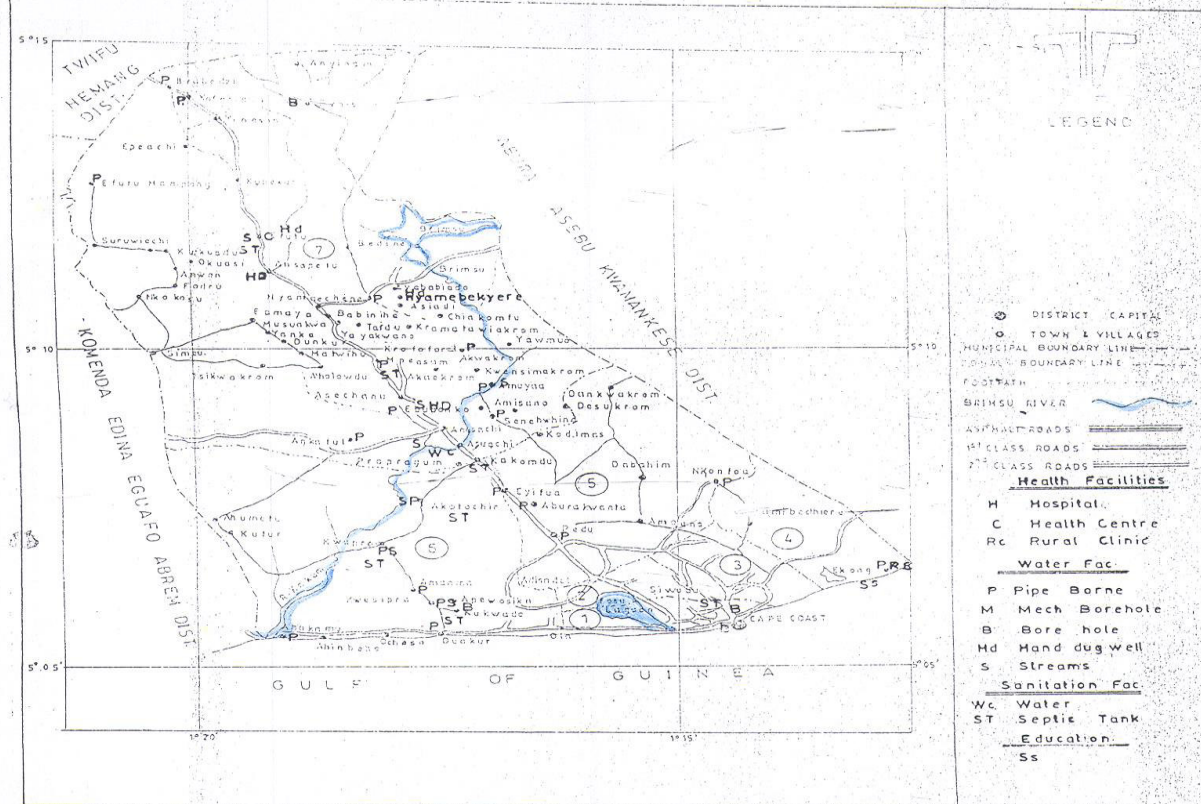


# Appendix VII

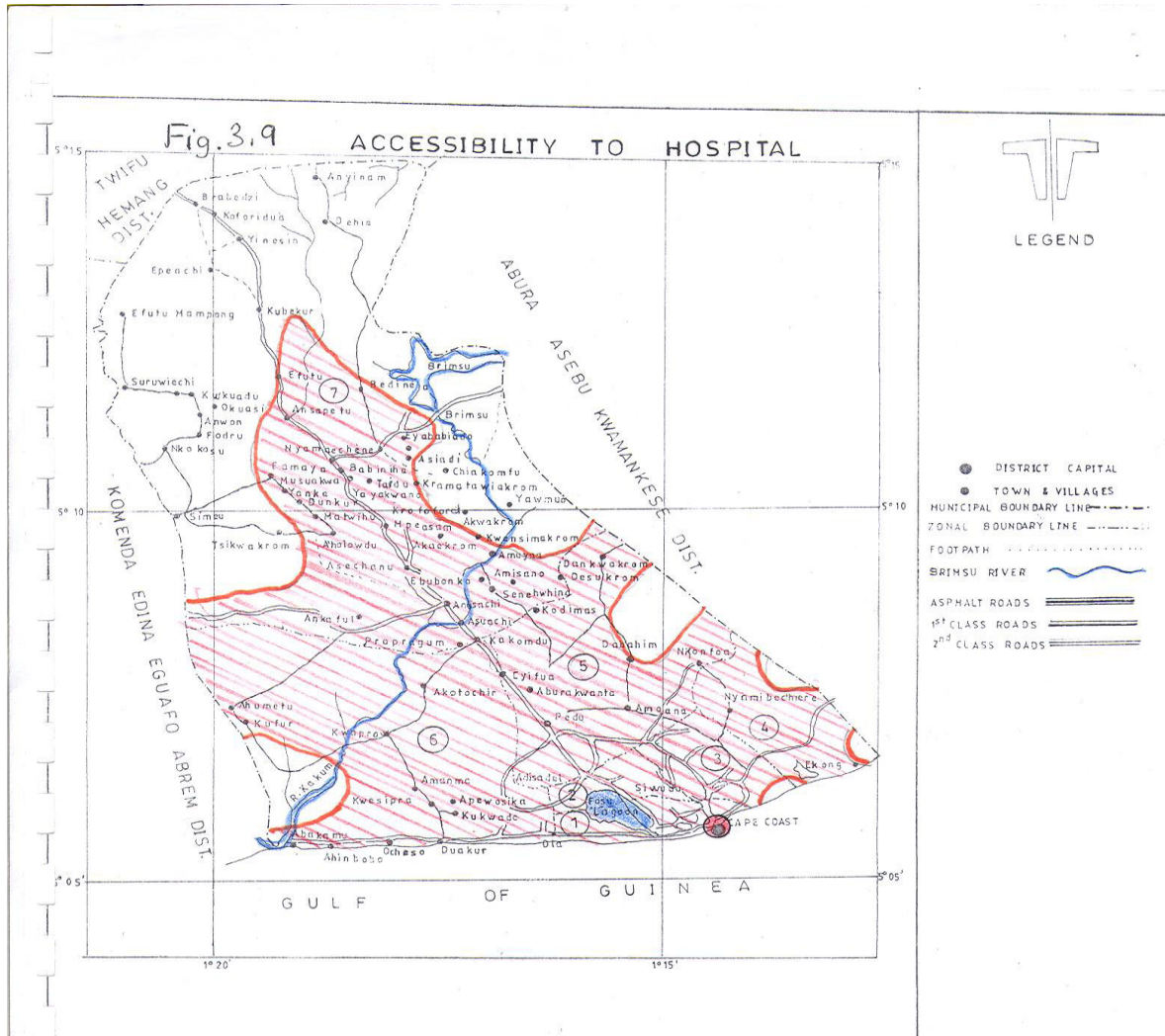


## Appendix VIII

Fig 3.2 Distribution of Health, Water and Sanitation Facilities in C Coast Municipality



# Appendix IX



**Table 1.4.19. Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	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/Amamoma	1,262	93	53	51	82	595	162	79	52	28	24	7	10	10	2	5	9
18	Amisano/Nanabakrom	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

Appendix XI: Compound Matrix

Appendix 2: Compound Matrix																				
Major Environmental Concerns		Natural Resources					Socio-cultural issues				Economic Issues				Institutional					
Objectives	Indicators	Water pollution	Industrial pollution	Land degradation from sand winning	Soil/water pollution due to misuse of agro-chemicals	Flooding and erosion		Chieftaincy disputes	Teenage pregnancy /child prostitution	Child delinquency/child labour		Low income levels	High cost of living	Lack of job opportunities	Lack of employable skills	Lack of financial assistance/ credit facilities	Inadequate coordination among agencies	Low staff strength	Lack of political will	Lack of motivation
1.	To ensure effective revenue mobilization and efficient management of resources	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	+/-	0	0	-	-	-	-
2.	To improve on income levels of people in the Metropolis, especially the rural and urban poor by facilitating increased production and promoting small scale agro-processing industries for local consumption and export	-	-	-/+	-	-/+		0	-	+/-		-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
3.	To increase opportunities of people to get employment by providing the youth with technical and vocational skills	0	0	0	0	0		0	-	-		-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0

4.	To prepare long-term development strategy for Cape Coast Metropolis with tourism as the focal point, and showcase potentials through fairs, forums, radio and television programmes, and on website, to attract investors and donors	-	-/+	-/+	-	-	-	-/+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	To facilitate the provision and improvement of Information, Communication and Technological (ICT) facilities, including telephones and internet connectivity, and support radio and television stations in the Metropolis	-	-	-	-	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	
6.	To restore and develop the Fosu Lagoon and its environs into a first class tourists site and entertainment centre, and for fishing and related socio-economic activities	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	-	-/+	-/+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	To improve on the length and quality of urban and feeder road network in the Metropolis, and ensure comfort and safety of passengers and pedestrians	+	+	+	0	+	-/+	0	0	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	
8.	To facilitate extension of electricity supply to unserved communities, health and educational facilities, and newly developed areas in the Metropolis and ensure improvement in service delivery	-	-/+	0	0	0	0	-/+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	+	
9.	To increase access to marketing facilities and services in the Metropolis by constructing new/satellite markets and rehabilitate old ones	-	-/+	+	+	+	+	0	+/-	-	-	-	0	-/+	0	0	+	0	



10.	To promote the use of modernized and appropriate agricultural implements and practices to boost agricultural production and productivity to achieve food self-sufficiency and food security	-/+	-/+	-/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	To improve shelf life of agricultural produce by facilitating the provision of storage facilities, and training in proper handling and preservation of food	-	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	To facilitate the provision of agricultural inputs and ensure their affordability	-	-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	To ensure the provision of quality and adequate school infrastructure, furniture and teaching and learning materials, and sanitation facilities for schools in the Metropolis	+	0	+	0	-/+	-/+	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
14.	To improve management of schools and provide incentives to attract and maintain quality teachers to the Metropolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
15.	To ensure the delivery of quality health care by providing adequate health and residential facilities, equipments and recruitment and training of personnel	+	0	+	0	-/+	-/+	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
16.	To reduce incidence of diseases and deaths through immunization and intensified public education on good environmental and personnel hygiene practices, and awareness on causes and prevention of diseases, including HIV & AIDS, and Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

17.	To ensure improvement in the management and service delivery of the Health Insurance Scheme, and increase in the number of subscribers through public education and enrolment drive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	To ensure effective management of waste by providing waste management facilities and equipments, and good drainage system	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/	-/+
19.	To reduce the effects of climate change by improving on urban landscaping, replanting of degraded lands, greening of streets/communities and awareness creation on causes and effects of Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
20.	To improve the quality, and increase the housing stock of the Metropolis	-/+	0	+	0	-	+/-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	+/	-
21.	To promote private sector development by ensuring the development of public and private institutional capacities	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/
22.	To promote local savings and investment in the Metropolis, and facilitate access to credit facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
23.	To increase access to land by creating land banks and facilitating negotiations between land owners and prospective investors	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
24.	To ensure effective planning and implementation of projects and programmes by establishing, strengthening and maintaining inter/intra sectoral linkages, and intensify participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

25.	To ensure participation of the general citizenry, especially women in local governance through public education and awareness creation, capacity building and logistical support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	To improve upon the database of the Metropolis for effective planning and development, and information dissemination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	To control emerging spate of indiscipline and criminal activities in the Metropolis by providing facilities and equipment to law enforcement agencies and educating the general public on law and regulations	-/+	-/+	-/+	0	-/+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-/+	-
28.	To increase the capacity of women by providing them with vocational skills and credit facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	To promote community based rehabilitation and education of people with disability, increase their capacity by providing them with vocational skills and facilitate the provision of credit facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	To facilitate the spatial planning of the Northern and rural parts of Cape Coast, review existing ones, and ensure compliance with planning schemes and building regulations	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-/+	-	0
31.	To ensure the delivery of adequate safe water in the Metropolis by providing new facilities and rehabilitate old ones	-	-	0	0	0	-/+	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-/+	-













## **APPENDIX XII:**

### **1.0. INTRODUCTION.**

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, the Metropolitan Assembly conducted public hearings in Sub Metro's and subsequently the general and final one at the Cape Coast Town Hall.

The objective of this exercise was to re-assess the current situation and problems of the various areas, validate collected data and solicit views, opinions and proposals for inclusion in the new plan in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve existing problems during the plan period.

The Assembly formed a team to meet Stakeholders (community members, NGOs, Business Associations, Religious Groups, etc) at all the Sub Metropolis to present to them the programmes, projects and activities that have been lined up in the Medium-Term Plan. The Team used two days to undertake the exercise in Sub Metro's.

### **2. METHODOLOGY:**

Due to resource constraint, the Public Hearings were organized on sub Metro basis with representatives from communities, business associations, religious bodies etc.

### **3. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING:**

#### **3.1.1. Purpose of Meeting:**

The Metropolitan Planning Officer, Mr. Mac- Abdul-Razak, gave a brief background on the purpose of the meeting. He stated that the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan was in fulfilment of section 3 of the National Development Planning System Act, 1994, Act 480 which mandates all District Assemblies to have strategic plans to regulate development in their various areas of jurisdiction and provide realistic support to the prosecution of national development agenda.

It was in this light that the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly initiated the preparation of this 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan to reflect the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) 2018 – 2021.

He emphasized that the holding of this public hearing was not only to validate proposals in the document but also to solicit views, opinions and suggestions to fine-tune the draft plan before its final ratification by the Municipal Assembly. It is also anticipated that the exercise will help deepen stakeholder participation and enhance collective ownership of the document.

He however indicated that, the NDPC Guidelines, as well as the Medium-Term Development Framework have not been finalised and still being reviewed. He added that the Assembly's programmes and activities need to be guided hence the preparation of the Plan based on Guidelines and the MTDPF in their current form and presented for approval, not only to direct the Assembly's activities but in order to beat the deadline for the preparation and submission of the MTDP to the NDPC. He added further that, the Plan would be reviewed periodically and their inputs will still be needed.

### **3.1.2. Welcome Address**

In his welcome address, the Metropolitan, Hon. Ernest Arthur, explained the importance of the meeting and stressed that the 4-Year Development Plan (2018-2021) was crucial to the development of the Metropolis because development was going to be based on the document. He implored all heads of departments and every participant, particularly women invitees, to make dispassionate contributions towards the finalization of the plan. He indicated that a lot of resources would be required to implement the various proposals outlined in the plan and therefore called on all stakeholders to support the Assembly in its revenue mobilization efforts to execute the plan.

The Chief Executive expressed the hope that the document would really reflect the needs and aspirations of the people and promised that it will provide the basis for the preparation of the Assembly's Annual Development Budgets throughout the plan period and also serve as justification for the presentation of proposals for donor support programmes.

### **3.1.3. Key Findings**

Highlighting on the conclusions made from inputs submitted by sector departments and collation and analysis of questionnaires administered, and information collected from community members through community consultations at various communities including the holding of Public Hearings in the Metropolis, the Metropolitan Planning Officer outlined the key developmental issues as follows:

#### **CONCERNS RAISED:**

- i. Inadequate water delivery in the Metropolis;
- ii. Declining performance of children in basic schools;
- iii. Inadequate educational infrastructure;
- iv. Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- v. Increasing rate of waste generation in the Metropolis and inadequate capacity to manage solid and liquid waste;
- vi. Low level of infrastructure in the health sector, especially staff accommodation;
- vii. Inadequate health personnel in the Metropolis;
- viii. High incidence of malaria;

- ix. High teenage pregnancy
- x. Low internal revenue generation;
- xi. High incidence of maternal mortality
- xii. Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures to effectively perform their role in governance;
- xiii. Haphazard spatial development;
- xiv. Low level of women participation in governance
- xv. Inadequate logistic support to decentralized departments to enhance performance;
- xvi. High unemployment rate especially among the youth population;
- xvii. Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded in society, especially the physically challenged, orphans and PLWHAs;
- xviii. Emerging spate of indiscipline in the Metropolis;
- xix. Incidence of criminal activities including rape and defilement,
- xx. Incidence of armed robbery and drug addiction;
- xxi. Increased parental irresponsibility;
- xxii. Low level public-private partnership and collaboration;
- xxiii. Low agricultural production and productivity;
- xxiv. Ineffective co-ordination in the agricultural sector especially application of research findings;
- xxv. Inability to facilitate the development of tourism potentials and infrastructure.

The Metropolitan Planning Officer, Mr. Mac- Abdul-Razak, again took the house through the Broad Goals on which the document was based.

An abridged version of the 4-Year Plan was distributed to all participants to enable them follow deliberations and to ensure a more effective discussion and contribution.

#### **3.1.4. Presentations by Heads of Departments**

The Heads of Departments took turns to present their draft proposals including analysis of the current situation, goals, objectives and strategies outlined for implementation during the plan period and set of activities to achieve the stated objectives. After each presentation, questions were asked and suggestions made for consideration. The concerns and suggestions made after each presentation has been tabulated below under the various thematic areas:

##### **3.1.4.1. Priorities for Economic Development**

1. Assist the private sector to set up industries to process food and fruits;
2. Assist traders with minor credit facilities;
3. Development of tourist sites;

4. Facilitate opening of more Banks in the Metropolis;
5. Facilitate provision of credit facilities

#### **3.1.4.2. Department of Agriculture**

1. Establishment of linkages between big time farmers, the Assembly and other agencies;
2. Minimization of post harvest losses;
3. Creation of land banks for large scale farming;

#### **3.1.4.3. Priorities for Social Development - Health Sector**

1. People living with disability (PLWD) not well catered for. Need to have special Doctors to cater for PLWDs;
2. Open drains that breed mosquitoes led to increase in malaria;
3. Establishment of more CHPS Compounds;
4. Introduction of aerial spraying in the Metropolis to combat malaria;
5. Lack of residential accommodation for Health Staff;

#### **3.1.4.4. Social Welfare Department**

1. Contact people living with disability and register them according to their kind of disability;
2. Provide access means to public buildings for the disabled;

#### **3.1.4.5. Environment and Sanitation**

1. All sanitation sites should be walled to prevent diseases and make the Municipality clean;
2. To consider re-cycling of solid and liquid waste;
3. Provide litter binds at vantage points in the Metropolis;

#### **3.1.4.6. Education, Youth and Sports**

1. SMC/PTA should be empowered to play leading role in Education delivery;
2. Academic competitions among schools should be encouraged;
3. Institute measures to address the falling standards of education especially schools not doing well;
4. Implement the Best Teacher award scheme of serve as motivation to teachers
5. Prizes must be awarded to deserving candidates at the end of year examination;
6. Inspection of private schools should be intensified;
7. Special education activities must be intensified;
8. Accommodation for teachers: State number of teachers to be housed
9. Institute school performance and appraisal meetings (SPAM)

#### **3.1.4.7. Town and Country Planning Department**

1. No layout for communities in the Northern part of the Metropolis;

2. Haphazard development at various places in the Metropolis;

#### **3.1.4.8. Other Issues**

1. A suggestion was made to the Educational Authorities to liaise with the Metro Mass Transport Company to run service exclusively for Basic Schools in the Metropolis.
2. That the Urban Roads should create access roads to developing and new layout areas.

#### **3.1.4.9. Approval and adoption of the Plan by the Assembly.**

After deliberations there was a suggestion from the Chairman of the Development Planning and Agriculture Sub-Committee that, since and all Assembly Members were present and have accepted the proposals in the Plan, there was no need to convene another meeting just to approve the same plan. He therefore proposed that the same forum should be used to approve and adopt the Plan. The proposal was accepted by consensus, and the Plan was therefore approved and adopted as the development framework of the Assembly for the next four years (2018-2021).

They also charged the Development Planning Sub-Committee to deal with all minor issues that may come up concerning implementation of the Plan, including approval of Annual Action Plans, if there would be no major changes in the approved projects and programmes.

#### **3.1.4.10. Conclusion**

The Development Planning Officer, in his concluding remarks, expressed optimism that the concerns and opinions expressed at the forum would be well considered during the review and incorporated into the document. He, however, cautioned that since the plan is tailored for only four years, it could possibly not deal with every problem of the Metropolis.

The Metropolitan Chief Executive thanked all members present for a good job done. He was particularly interested in the fact that the Assembly was well represented and deliberations very fruitful. He reiterated that the implementation of the plan was not going to be the sole responsibility of officers of the Assembly but that all stakeholders had a role to play in this regard. Every individual in the Metropolis would be required to support the execution and monitoring of project activities in their localities. He prayed that the expected funds would be made available to execute the projects in the plan.

SIGNED

**APPENDIX XIV**

**ASSENT TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT, APPROVAL, AND ADOPTION OF  
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2018-2021 FOR THE CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN  
ASSEMBLY (CCMA)**

**DATED: NOVEMBER, 2017.**

**METROPOLITAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
(HON. ERNEST ARTHUR)**

**METROPOLITAN CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR  
(SAMPSON AMOAKO KWARTENG)**

**PRESIDING MEMBER  
(HON. JOEL ESHUN)**

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER  
(MAC-ABUBAKAR ABDUL-RAZAK)**

## APPENDIX XV

### I. NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT THE SUB METRO LEVELS

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly is conducting public hearings in all 2 sub-Metros. on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.

The objective of this exercise is to assess the current situation and problems of the various areas, validate collected data and solicit views, opinions and proposals for inclusion in the new plan in terms of priority programs, projects and activities to solve existing problems during the plan period.

The program for the exercise is scheduled as follows:

<b>Cape Coast South Sub-Metro</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>ELECTORAL AREAS</b>
15 <sup>th</sup> August 2017.	Town Hall 9.30am - 4.00pm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Akyim</li> <li>2. Ekon Etsifi</li> <li>3. Ekon Anaafo</li> <li>4. Tantri Ayikoo-Ayikoo</li> <li>5. Brofoedu</li> <li>6. Mpeasem/Amoakofa</li> <li>7. Amanful East</li> <li>8. Amanful West</li> <li>9. Gegem</li> <li>10. Enyitsiwdo</li> <li>11. Kroo Town</li> <li>12. Gyegyeano</li> <li>13. Ntsin</li> <li>14. Chapel Square / Victoria Park</li> <li>15. Tamesease</li> <li>16. London Bridge</li> <li>17. Turom</li> <li>18. Bakano</li> <li>19. Anokyin Fawohodzi</li> <li>20. Kawanopado</li> <li>21. Tsimtsimhwe / Kotokuraba</li> <li>22. Kadadwen</li> <li>23. Aboom wells</li> <li>24. Aboom Master Sam</li> <li>25. Asikafoambatem / Antem</li> <li>26. Adisadel</li> <li>27. Tsibu Darko</li> <li>28. Black Star</li> </ol>

		29. Ola low Cost 30. Ola Madina
<b>Cape Coast North Sub-Metro</b>		
15 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017.	Church of Latter Day Saints 9.30am - 4.00pm	1. Third ridge / Nkanfoa 2. Pedu Nguabado 3. Pedu Abakadzi 4. Abakam / Ahenboi 5. University old site / Apewosika 6. University New site / Kwapro 7. Nkwatado /Assim 8. Etsifi / Eyifua 9. Kakomdo 10. Ebubonko / Amissano 11. Essuekyir 12. Ankaful 13. Mpeasem-Brimso 14. Koforidua Nynasin 15. Effutu / Mampong

You are requested to invite the under-listed recognized bodies to participate at the public hearing:

Members of Unit Committees	-	50 representatives
Traditional Authorities	-	4
Private Sector/Business Community	-	4
NGOs/CBOs/CSOs	-	3
Opinion Leaders	-	5
Unit Committees	-	6
Political Party representatives	-	7
Women's Groups	-	4
Youth Groups	-	5
Religious Bodies	-	4
Physically Challenged	-	3
Reps of Decentralized Departments	-	<u>5</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b><u>100</u></b>

Your full participation would be highly appreciated.

FOR: METROPOLITAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
(MAC-A. ABDUL-RAZAK)  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER

**DISTRIBUTION:**



- INVITED PARTICIPANTS/GROUPS.

## APPENDIX XVI

### II. NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT ASSEMBLY LEVEL

Dear Sir/Madam,

#### PREPARATION OF METROPOLITAN MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP 2014-2017)

#### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 936 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, the Metropolitan Assembly is conducting a public hearing on the draft Metropolitan Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

The objective of this exercise is to validate proposals in the draft document and solicit views and opinions for consideration. The programme is scheduled for Friday 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 at the Cape Coast Town Hall at 9:00am.

Your full participation would be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

**FOR: METROPOLITAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
(MAC-ABUBAKAR ABDUL-RAZAK)  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER**

#### DISTRIBUTION:

**a) List of Invitees**

Members of Zonal Councils

Traditional Authorities

Private Sector/Business Community

NGOs/CBOs/CSOs

Opinion Leader

Representatives of Unit Committees

Political Party Representatives

Women's Groups

Youth Groups

Religious Bodies -The Moslem Council, Christian Council

Association of the Physically Challenged

Heads of Decentralised Departments

Landlords Association

GPRTU/ Co-operative Transport Union

Hoteliers Association

Market Women Association

Traders' Association

Oguaa Traditional Council

Association of Small Scale Industries

The Metropolitan Police Command

The Judicial Service

The Regional Co-ordinating Council

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
COMPOUND MATRIX- ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS AGAINST MTDP OBJECTIVES**

Major Environmental Concerns	Natural Resources			Socio-cultural issues			Economic Issues			Institutional			Climate change		
MTDP objectives	High incidence of bush fires	Pollution of water bodies	Land degradation	Exclusion of the vulnerable	Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	Poor participation of women in decision making	Low internal revenue generation	Low agricultural productivity	Low access to credit	Non functioning sub districts	Poor education infrastructure	Poor health infrastructure	Increase Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions	Increase in logging activities	
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels.	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	
Promote sustainable land management	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	
Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	
Enhance quality of teaching and learning	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Promote effective child protection and family welfare systems at all levels based on child and	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Major Environmental Concerns	Natural Resources			Socio-cultural issues			Economic Issues			Institutional			Climate change		
MTDP objectives	High incidence of bush fires	Pollution of water bodies	Land degradation	Exclusion of the vulnerable	Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	Poor participation of women in decision making	Low internal revenue generation	Low agricultural productivity	Low access to credit	Non functioning sub districts	Poor education infrastructure	Poor health infrastructure	Increase Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions	Increase in logging activities	
family welfare policy															
Eliminate the worst forms of child labour.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	
Promote gender equality and equity in political development systems and outcomes.	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	
Promote economic empowerment of women.	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	
Promote decent living conditions for persons with disabilities	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prevent environmental pollution	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	

**COMPOUND MATRIX: RECORD SHEET**

**Description of Plan Objective under review:** Improve quality of health service delivery

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
High incidence of bush fires	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Pollution of water bodies	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Land degradation	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Exclusion of the vulnerable	The programme improves access to health facility to all inhabitants including the vulnerable and also improve the quality of health care	+
Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	Sensitization programmes organised by health officials for students on teenage pregnancy would help reduce the school dropout rate of girls and increasing the enrolment rate	+
Poor participation of women in decision making	Women will participate through sensitization programmes organised for them at the hospital and also nurses as well as midwives would also be employed and this would increase women participation.	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Low internal revenue generation	with the health of the inhabitants improved entrepreneurs are able to embark on the daily business which at the end of the day they pay some levies and taxes thereby increasing internal revenue generation	+
Low agricultural productivity	Quality health care delivery means improvement in the health of inhabitants including farmers and with improve health farmers can produce more thereby increasing agricultural production.	+
Low access to credit	The programme will not have significant effect	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Non functioning sub districts	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Poor education infrastructure	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Poor health infrastructure	The programme would improve the health infrastructure and increase access to health facility and improve quality health care	+
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Increase in Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Increase in logging activities	The programme has no direct interaction	0

**Description of Plan Objective under review:** Enhance equitable access and participation in education.

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
High incidence of bush fires	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Pollution of water bodies	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Land degradation	The programme has no direct interaction	0

<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Exclusion of the vulnerable	The programme improves exclusive access to education to all inhabitants paying more attention to the vulnerable in the society by constructing disability friendly classrooms blocks	+
Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	The seeks to increase the access to education in the municipality and also seeks to increase the enrolment of the girl child.	+
Poor participation of women in decision making	With the increase in the enrolment of girl child in the municipality, more educated females would be educated and take up various positions in the municipality thereby increasing their participation in decision making processes.	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Low internal revenue generation	Educational programmes would be organized for business operators on the essence of taxes and levies they pay and this would help to increase the internal revenue generations in the municipality	+
Low agricultural productivity	Sensitization programmes would be organized for farmers on good farming practices and this would help increase agricultural productivity	+
Low access to credit	The programme will not have significant effect	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Non functioning sub districts	The programme seeks in increase participation at all levels including the sub district structures such as the zonal councils	
Poor education infrastructure	The programme seeks to improve the educational infrastructure in the municipality and increase the access to education	+
Poor health infrastructure	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Increase in Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Increase in logging activities	The programme has no direct interaction	0

**Description of Plan Objective under review:** Promote child protection and family welfare systems

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
High incidence of bush fires	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Pollution of water bodies	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Land degradation	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Exclusion of the vulnerable	The programme improves seek to protect the vulnerable in the society especially children	+
Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	The child and family welfare policy protects the child and also considers the enrolment of child in the basic	+

	education level be it a male or female.	
Poor participation of women in decision making	This programme take into consideration the participation of women in decision making processes especially the child and family welfare policy	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Low internal revenue generation	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low agricultural productivity	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low access to credit	The programme will not have significant effect	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Non-functioning sub districts	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Poor education infrastructure	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Poor health infrastructure	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Increase in Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Increase in logging activities	The programme has no direct interaction	0

**Description of Plan Objective under review:** Promote gender equality and equity in politics

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
High incidence of bush fires	The programme has no direct interaction	0
Pollution of water bodies	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Land degradation	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Exclusion of the vulnerable	The programme is to promote gender equity, and this is empowering the women who are considered vulnerable	+
Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	As part of bridging the equity gap in the municipality the enrolment of girls in the basic school is one of the key areas of the programme	+
Poor participation of women in decision making	The programme is to ensure gender equity and equality which gives women the fair opportunity and empowers them to participate in decision making	+
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Low internal revenue generation	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low agricultural productivity	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low access to credit	The programme will not have significant effect	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Non-functioning sub districts	To promote gender equity and equality the sud districts is going to play a major role to help achieve this	+
Poor education infrastructure	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Poor health infrastructure	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Increase in Green House	The programme has no direct interaction	0

Gasses (GHG) emissions		
Increase in logging activities	The programme has no direct interaction	0

**Description of Plan Objective under review:** Prevent environmental pollution

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>REASONS</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
High incidence of bush fires	The programme prevents bush fires as the pollute the environment	+
Pollution of water bodies	The programme will help protect water bodies in the municipality	+
Land degradation	The programme will also help in the conservation of land and avoid degradation	+
<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL</b>		
Exclusion of the vulnerable	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low enrolment of girls at basic education level	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Poor participation of women in decision making	The programme will not have significant effect	0
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
Low internal revenue generation	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low agricultural productivity	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Low access to credit	The programme will not have significant effect	0
<b>INSTITUTIONAL</b>		
Non-functioning sub districts	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Poor education infrastructure	The programme will not have significant effect	0
Poor health infrastructure	The programme has no direct interaction	0
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Increase in Green House Gasses (GHG) emissions	The programme would help reduce green house gases emission into the atmosphere	+
Increase in logging activities	With cleaning environment more people may trop in and settle increasing logging activities	+



**MTDP Objectives Compatibility Matrix**

		1	Promote sustainable land management								
		2	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	✓							
		3	Improve quality of health service delivery	✓	✓						
		4	Enhance equitable access and participation in education	✓	✓						
		5	Promote effective child protection and family welfare	✓	✓	✓					
		6	Prevent environmental pollution	✓	✓	✓					
		7	Promote economic empowerment of women	✓	✓	✓					
		8	Promote gender equality and equity in politics.	✓	✓	0					
		9	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour.	✓	✓	0					
		10	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour.	✓	✓	✓					
		11	Improve living conditions for persons with disabilities	✓	✓	✓					
1	Promote sustainable land use and management										
2	Enhance quality of teaching and learning										
3	Improve quality of health service delivery										
4	Enhance access and participation in education										
5	Promote child protection and family welfare systems										

