



Republic of Ghana



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA



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REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA IN GHANA



APRIL 2022





REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA IN GHANA

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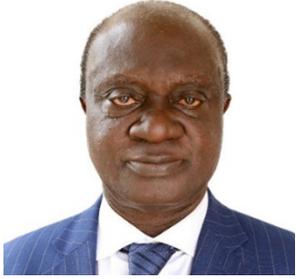
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FOREWORD



The New Urban Agenda (NUA) framework reflects the importance of urban planning, especially during a time of high levels of urbanisation and urban sprawl. It provides a comprehensive perspective of the requirements for ensuring the addressing and development of the urban areas taking into consideration the effects of climate change on development. The



NUA is about *people, the planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships in urban settings*. This aligns with already existing commitments under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the nation's development aspiration to *"Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all."*

This report, which is the first to be prepared in Ghana since the endorsement of the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all, provides an update on Ghana's performance in implementing the NUA. It provides the status of key performance indicators, interventions being implemented, and major opportunities and challenges. Progress on Ghana's commitments includes improvement in water and sanitation services; the existence of a national policy on urban development and budget for climate change; a reduction in the proportion of people living in slums; the existence of participatory structures for urban agenda development; and enhancement in the use of ICT. There however exists gaps such as access to land documentation and access to affordable housing.

Like most countries, the impact of COVID-19 has been devastating on livelihoods, businesses and the economy, thus affecting progress. Despite this, some opportunities are emerging especially in the area of ICT, which if well leveraged could speed up the recovery process. Ultimately, these challenges should spur us to accelerate and deepen efforts at building a resilient and more prosperous Ghana.

We are appreciative of the technical team that worked tirelessly to prepare this report, as well as partners and stakeholders for their contributions to the process. Additionally, we are thankful to members of the NUA Steering and Technical Committees for their guidance.

Professor George Gyan-Baffour

Chairman, NDPC

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Director-General, NDPC





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Special thanks go to the Chairman of NDPC, Prof. George Gyan-Baffour and the Director-General, Dr. Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa, for their direction and supervision. The technical team including Jonathan Azasoo, Stephen Ampem-Darko, Daniel Amofa, Charles Konglo, Wilfred Ebo Sam-Awortwi, Eric Agyei, Ibrahim Musah, and Joshua Kwame Addae all with NDPC; as well as Alfred Berkoh of MWH and Eli Yao Kuadey of MLGDRD are highly commended for their efforts in putting together this report. We are also grateful for the reviews and feedback provided by members of the Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Human Settlements Committee of the National Development Planning Commission which contributed to enriching the Report.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

50MWSP	50 Million Women Speak Platform
CFW	Cash for Work initiative
CAFO	Central Analysis and Forecast Office
CDPP	Centralised Digital Payment Platform
CISP	Cultural Initiatives Support Programme
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation Programme
CNTF	COVID-19 National trust Fund
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPG	Cross-Sectoral Planning Group
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCEs	District Chief Executives
DDDP	District Data Development Platform
dIRev	District Level Revenue
DPAT	District Assemblies Performance Assessment Tool
DSDP	Debt Swap for Development Programme
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GARID	Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development
GASSLIP	Greater Accra Sustainable Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHANAP2	Ghana National Action Plan Two
GKMA	Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Area
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GMet	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
ISTC	Intercity State Transport Corporation
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LIPWP	Labour Intensive Public Works Programme
LMIS	Labour Market Information System

LOCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDPI	Management Development and Productivity Institute
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMT	Metro Mass Transit
MTDPs	Medium-Term Development Plans
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NDPAS	National Digital Property Addressing System
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NECC	National Employment Coordination Committee
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHMF	National Housing and Mortgage Finance Initiative
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NUA	New Urban Agenda
NUP	National Urban Policy
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
OICG	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres–Ghana
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PFPS	Presidential Film Pitch Series
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDCL	Provisional National Defense Council Law
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QMS	Quality Management System
RACE	Revenue Assurance, Compliance and Enforcement
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RE	Renewable Energy
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RTI	Right To Information
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
TVET	Technical and Vocational Training Institute
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
WASIP	Water Supply Improvement Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Ghana, like all members of the United Nations in 2016 consented to the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all – the New Urban Agenda (NUA) – at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador. In line with the commitments under the agreement, member countries are to report on the progress of implementation. This report, therefore, provides an update on the progress of implementation of the NUA in Ghana by tracking the performance of key indicators, identifying actions that are contributing to the achievement of the commitments, as well as constraints, and opportunities to accelerate the implementation of the NUA.

Process and Scope

The report was prepared in an open, inclusive, and multi-stakeholder manner, with the active participation of a wide range of state actors. A structure of Steering and Technical Committees was established to guide the process. The report focused on 45 indicators (37 original; 6 localised; and 2 proxy) covering all the six main commitment areas of the NUA. The draft report was reviewed and validated in a series of workshops for stakeholder groups to ensure that the information presented in the report was a true reflection of Ghana's story.

Key Achievements and Challenges

The implementation of the NUA is well integrated into the policy, planning, budgeting and monitoring systems in the country. The Agenda is integrated into the country's Coordinated Programme of

Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and National Development Policy Frameworks (NDPF) which provide the vision, overall goals, and objectives, as well as strategic direction for the development of the nation. The NDPF also serves as a guide for Ministries, Departments and Agencies and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to prepare their Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). Thus, the MTDPs are aligned to the NUA for implementation at the local level.

Access to basic and safely managed drinking water services has improved over time. The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows that nationally, 9 in 10 households (92%) have access to improved sources of drinking water. Further, the statistics are tilted favourably towards urban dwellers where 97.8 percent of households have access to this service. Similarly, access to safely managed sanitation services has improved from 46 percent in 2010 to 59.3 percent in 2020. For both periods, access to toilets was higher among urban than rural households. Open defecation has declined by 2.3 percentage points to 17.7 percent in 2021. There also exists legislation and policies that promote urban planning and management. Participation in the development process at national and local governments is guaranteed by existing legislations – Constitution, Acts, and Legislative Instruments. The utilisation of the internet remains high, especially in the area of education, communication and entertainment.

Despite the progress made, the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on IGF generation and the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person, among others. There exists also the challenge of affordable housing and access to land documentation.



Opportunities

The implementation of the NUA like in most countries has been affected by the advent of the COVID-19. Despite the challenge, there are existing opportunities that when leveraged would help ensure the implementation of the NUA to build forward better in the long-term. These opportunities include the existence of legal and policy frameworks that support the implementation of the NUA; the existence of an implementation structure; continuous government investment in policies and programmes which fall under the NUA; the existence of sector ministries dedicated to implementing the NUA; and the existence of CSOs platforms that support and ensure implementation of the NUA.

Recommendations

- Government should create an enabling environment to attract private sector investment in the provision of waste management infrastructure.
- Government should intensify the implementation of affordable housing schemes to improve access for low to middle-income earners.
- The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) should be strengthened to enhance the management of urban development.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Ghana, as a member state of the United Nations consented to the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all – the New Urban Agenda (NUA) – at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016. The Declaration signified a collective vision to promote prosperity and improved quality of life by guaranteeing fair, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

The NUA has largely been integrated into the national policy, planning and budgeting processes; where various indicators have since been featured in Medium-Term Development Plans at the national, regional, and local levels. Implementation of the NUA in Ghana has contributed to the localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Africa Agenda 2063.

This report is the first to be prepared in Ghana since the endorsement of the declaration. The report aims to provide an update on the progress of implementation of the NUA in Ghana. Emphasis is on indicators for monitoring the transformative commitments for sustainable urban development and effective implementation, and follow-ups and reviews. In addition, the report will serve as a reference point for assessing future performances while bringing to the fore areas where improvements are required.

Objectives

The overall objective of this report is to assess the progress of implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Specific objectives are to:

- Track progress in key performance indicators;
- Identify interventions contributing towards achieving the commitments;
- Identify the opportunities and constraints towards achieving the commitments; and
- Recommend policy actions to accelerate progress towards achieving the commitments.

Process of Preparing the Report

The overarching strategy for developing the report was based on an inclusive, multilevel and participatory approach to ensure complete ownership (Figure 1).

Number of Indicators Reported

The New Urban Agenda Report provides information on a total of 45 indicators. This comprises 37 original NUA indicators, 6 localised and 2 proxy indicators (Table 1). The localised indicators have been designated with the letter “L” while proxy indicators have the letter “P”.

Figure 1: Process for the preparation of the report

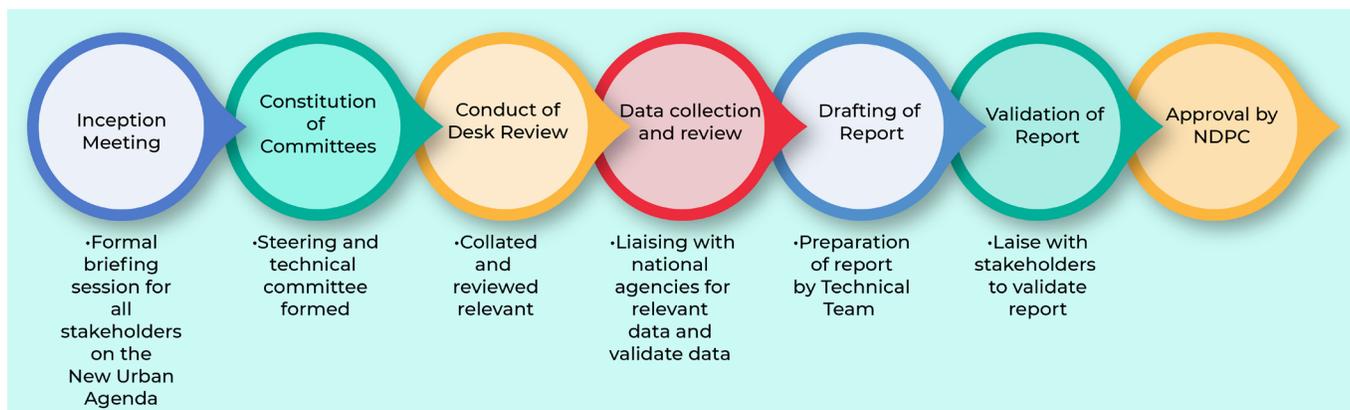


Table 1: Summary of indicators

Commitments	Reported				Not Reported	Total
	Original Indicators	Localised indicator	Proxy indicator	Sub-Total		
Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty	13	3	2	18	6	24
Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all	6	1	-	7	2	9
Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development	6	1	-	7	10	17
Building Governance Structure: Establishing a supportive Framework	4	-	-	4	4	8
Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development	3	1	-	4	8	12
Means of Implementation	5	-	-	5	12	17
Total	37	6	2	45	42	87

Structure of the Report

The background of the report, objectives, and processes for preparing the report, as well as indicators covered are captured under the introduction. Part One provides an assessment of the Transformative Commitment for Sustainable Urban Development. The assessment of the Effective Implementation of the New Urban

Agenda is presented in Part Two. Part Three highlights the follow-up and review mechanisms for reporting on the New Urban Agenda. The challenges and opportunities as well as the recommendations for improving the implementation of the NUA are captured under the Conclusion and Recommendations.

COVID-19 Response

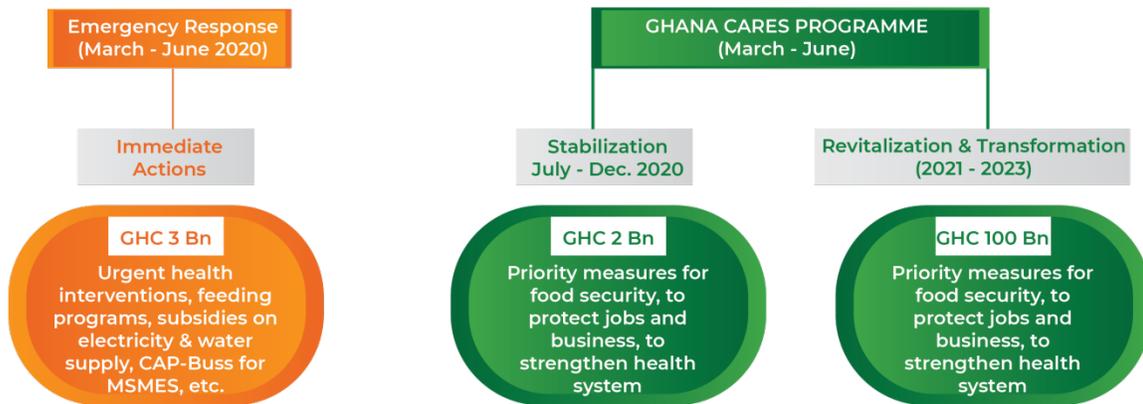
Ghana recorded its first case on March 12, 2020, and since then Government has put in place robust measures to address the impacts of the pandemic with cases mostly recorded in urban areas. The Government has instituted a plethora of short to long-term measures espoused in the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (CARES) Programme aimed at stabilising, revitalizing and transforming the economy (Figure 2). These measures are guided by the following principles: preventing the importation of the virus; containing the spread of the virus; providing adequate care for those who test positive for the virus; limiting the social and economic impacts of the pandemic; and enhancing domestic capacity and strengthen Ghana’s self-reliance.

The government through the COVID-19

National Trust Fund Act (CNTF), 2020 (Act 1013) has established the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) National Trust Fund to complement the efforts of the government to combat COVID-19 and to assist in the welfare of the needy and vulnerable persons who have been afflicted or impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In support of Government efforts, the Private Sector has also established the COVID-19 Private Sector Fund.

Through these initiatives, Ghana has been able to among others construct a 100-bed capacity hospital, expand its national testing capacity, enhance its manufacturing capacity through the production of PPE and sanitisers in-country, and facilitate the acquisition of vaccines (AstraZeneca, Sputnik-V, Janssen (Johnson and Johnson), Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech) for its citizens.

Figure 2: Overview of Ghana’s Response to COVID-19



Source: Ghana’s Agenda 2063 Report, 2021.

1 The document that outlines government’s response measures to addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ghana.

PART 1: TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1.1 SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

1.1.1.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms

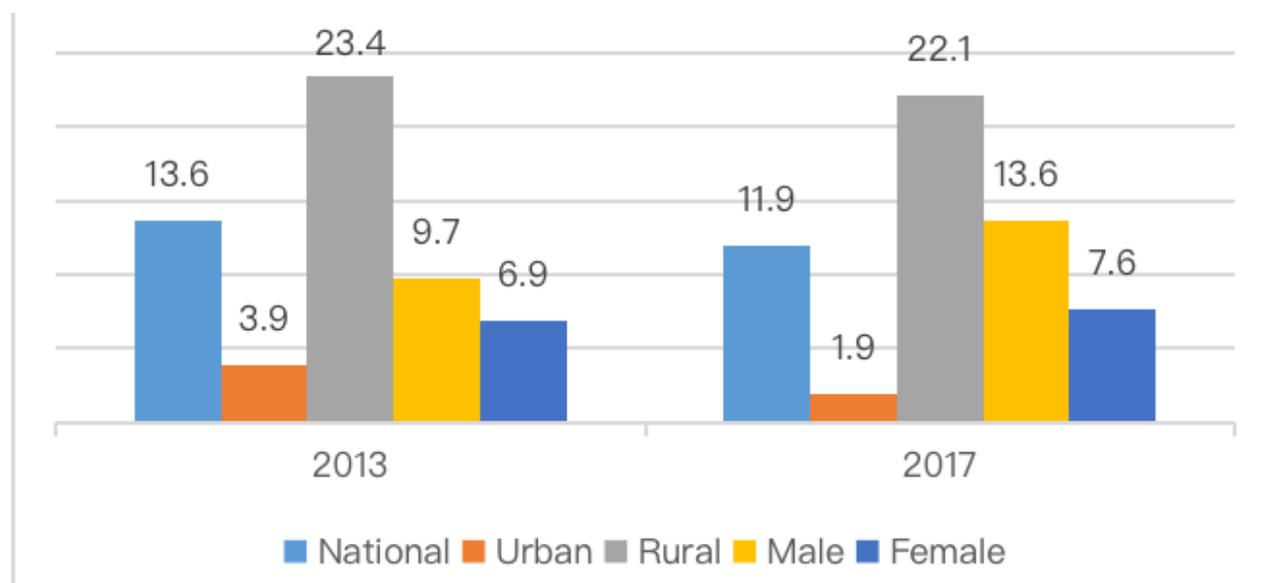
Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age at national urban level

The percentage of Ghana's population living below the international poverty

line declined from 13.6 percent in 2013 to 11.9 percent in 2017. A similar trend was reflected in both urban and rural areas within the same period. However, more males (13.6%) than females (7.6%) live below the international poverty line (Figure 3). The level of poverty is lower in urban areas compared to rural areas.

In terms of multidimensional poverty², a similar trend of urban-rural disparity is recorded, with 26 percent of the urban population and 64.6 percent of the rural population being multidimensionally poor³.

Figure 3: Population living below the international poverty line by locality, sex, 2013 and 2017 (%)



Source: GLSS Round 6, 2014; GLSS Round 7, 2019

1.1.1.2 Address inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits

Unemployment rate by sex, age, persons with disabilities and by city

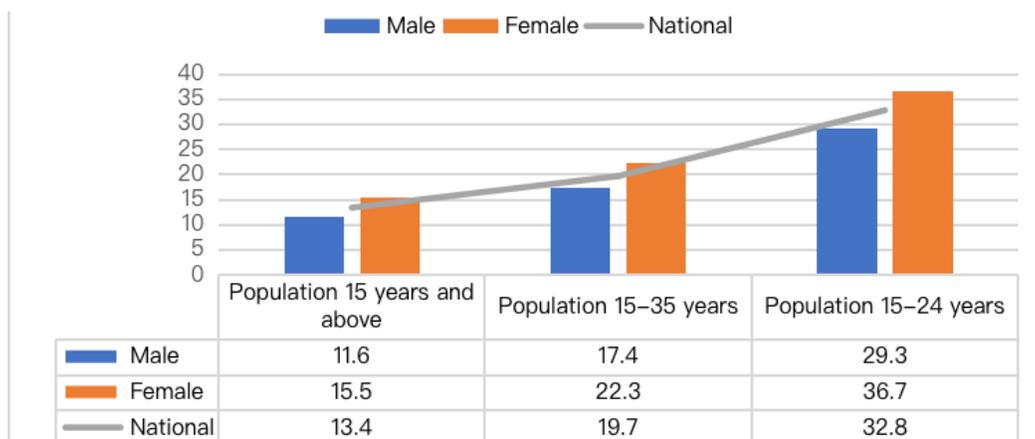
The unemployment rate among the

population 15 years and older is 13.4 percent (Figure 4) and is higher for females (15.5%) than males (11.6%). Among the population 15-35 years, the unemployment rate is 19.7 percent, and is even much higher for young adults 15-24 years (32.8%).

² Multidimensional Poverty is a measure of deprivation that captures deprivations in education, health and nutrition, housing and safe water experienced by the poor in addition to the income or consumption below the international poverty line.
³ Multidimensional Poverty - Ghana, 2020

Across all age brackets, the unemployment rate is higher in urban than rural areas. In 2021, 13.5 percent of the labour force with disability were unemployed (male 11.1%; female 15.4%).

Figure 4: Unemployment rate by type of locality, 2021 (%)

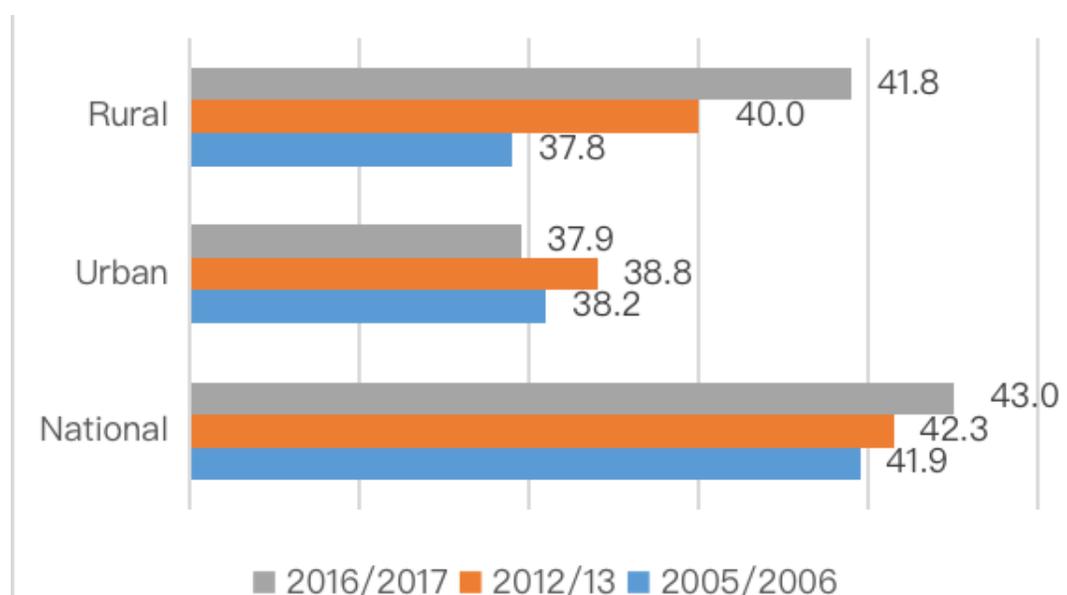


Source: 2021 Population and Housing census

Gini coefficient at national/ city /urban levels

The Gini coefficient⁴ of the country has since 1992 shown a widening income inequality. Between 1992 and 2017, the Gini coefficient increased from 37 percent to 43 percent. However, between 2005 and 2017 it increased at a slow rate. Inequalities remain high in rural areas (41.8%) than in urban areas (37.9%) as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Gini Coefficient by locality type 2005/06-2016/17 (%)



Source: GLSS Round 5 to 7, 2008-2019

⁴ The statistical measure of the distribution of income among the population of a country

1.1.1.3 Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants).

Presence of women's recognized legal right to property inheritance and ownership

The legal right to property inheritance and ownership by women is recognized in Ghana. The recognition of women's legal right to property inheritance and ownership is provided for by the Intestate Succession Law, 1985 (PNDCL 111). Also, Article 22 of the 1992 Constitution makes provisions for women's legal right to property inheritance and ownership.

Box 1: Article 22 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

- 1) A spouse shall not be deprived of a reasonable provision out of the estate of a spouse whether or not the spouse died having made a will.
- 2) Parliament shall, as soon as practicable after the coming into force of this Constitution, enact legislation regulating the property rights of spouses
- 3) With a view to achieving the full realisation of the rights referred to in clause (2) of this article
 - (a) spouses shall have equal access to property jointly acquired during marriage
 - (b) assets which are jointly acquired during marriage shall be distributed equitably between the spouses upon dissolution of the marriage

Presence of national legislation forbidding discrimination in housing, access to public facilities and social services on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status

Ghana has legislations that forbid discrimination in housing, access to public facilities and social services on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth and other status. These legislations include: Children's Amendment Act, 2016 (Act 937); Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456); Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (Act 732); Ghana Aids Commission Act, 2016 (Act 938); Intestate Succession Law, 1985 (PNDCL 111); Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651); Marriages Act, 1884-1885 CAP 127; Matrimonial Causes Act (Act 367); National Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 883); National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766); Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715); Quarantine Act, 1915 CAP 77; Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1965 (Act 301); Rent Act, 1963 (Act 220); Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act, 989); The Wills Act, 1960 (Act 360); Youth Employment Agency Act, 2015 (Act 887); Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036); and Real Estate Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1047). The interpretation and enforcement of these legislations have helped in achieving social inclusion of vulnerable groups across the country, especially in the urban areas.

Box 2: Some Sections of Disability Act, 2006

Act 715

THE SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH

ACT

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

ENTITLED

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY ACT, 2006

AN ACT to provide for persons with disability, to establish a National Council on Persons with Disability and to provide for related matters.

DATE OF ASSENT: 9th August, 2006

ENACTED by the President and Parliament:

Rights of persons with disability

Access to public places

6. The owner or occupier of a place to which the public has access shall provide appropriate facilities that make the place accessible to and available for use by a person with disability.

Access to public services

7. A person who provides service to the public shall put in place the necessary facilities that make the service available and accessible to a person with disability.

Key Government Initiatives for Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

The government has been implementing several interventions to achieve Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty. These interventions include:

1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
2. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
3. Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)
4. Capitation Grant
5. Labour Intensive Public Works Programme (LIPWP)
6. One District One Factory (1D1F)
7. Planting for Food and Jobs
8. Nation Builders Corps (NABCo)
9. National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP)
10. Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)
11. Zongo Development Fund
12. Cash for Work (CfW) Initiative
13. Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing

1.1.2.1 Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing

Median amount of money spent on housing and transportation per household as a percentage of the median annual household income of tenants

Data from the GLSS Rounds 6 and 7 indicate that 22 percent and 21 percent of

households were renting in 2013 and 2017 respectively. The median amount spent on paying rent by households and on transport increased between 2013 and 2017 for both urban and rural areas. The expenditure increased from GH¢790 (urban GH¢546.6 and rural GH¢244.1) in 2013 to GH¢1,635 (urban GH¢1,126.5 and rural GH¢508.5) in 2017. These expenditures as a share of median income increased for the period from 13 to 19 percent for urban and 8 to 17 percent for rural areas (Table 2).

Table 2: Median housing and transport expenditure, 2013 & 2017 (GH¢)

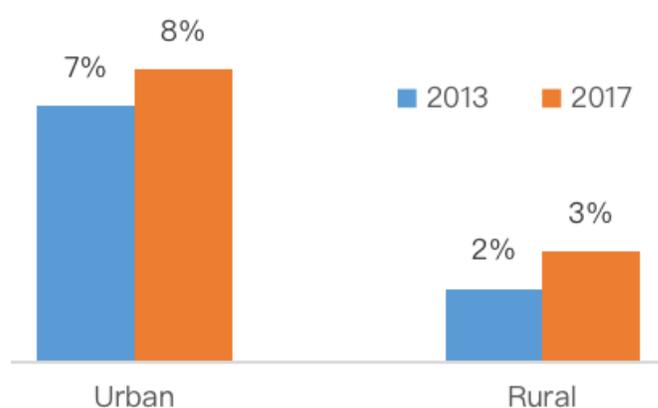
	2013 (GH¢)		2017 (GH¢)	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Median Housing Expenditure (Rent)	240	120	480	300
Median Transport Expenditure	306.6	124.1	646.5	208.5
Total Expenditure	546.6	244.1	1126.5	508.5
Median Net Income	4327.949	3118.824	6000	3010
Expenditure as a share of Median Net Income	13%	8%	19%	17%

Source: GLSS 6 & 7, 2014 and 2019

Percentage of people living in unaffordable housing

Less than 10 percent of the population were living in households that spent 30 percent of their income to cater for housing needs in 2013 and 2017. There were more people in urban areas living in such households for both periods. Both urban and rural areas recorded a one percentage point increase in people living in unaffordable housing (Figure 6).

Figure 6: People living in unaffordable housing by locality, 2013 and 2017 (%)

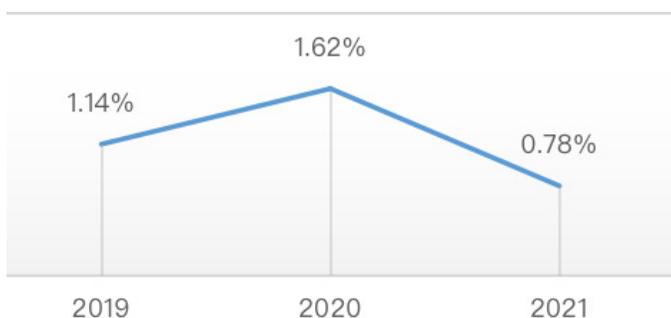


Source: GLSS 6 & 7, 2014 and 2019

Mortgage debt relative to GDP

The mortgage debt as a share of GDP was 1.14 percent in 2019. This increased by 0.48 percentage points to 1.62 percent in 2020. However, in 2021, it declined by 0.84 percentage points to 0.78 percent (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Mortgage debt as a share of GDP, 2019-2021 (%)



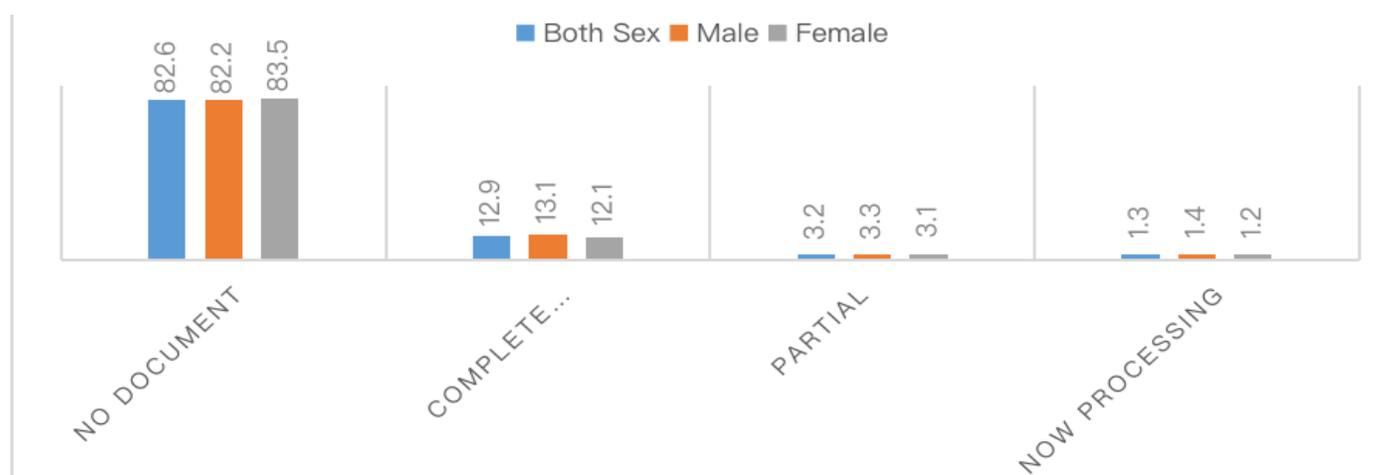
Source: Ministry of Works and Housing, 2022

1.1.2.3 Support security of tenure

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (P)

Ghana's agricultural land ownership arrangement is made up of own/freehold, inheritance, renting, sharecropping, squatting, trusteeship and others. More than half (56.7%) of these lands are cultivated on a small scale with the rest under medium-scale (25.6%) and large-scale (17.7%) cultivation. Of these lands, 82.6 percent used by holders do not have any form of documentation. Approximately, 13 percent have complete documentation while 3.2 percent have partial documentation. The land ownership arrangement with most documentation is under own/freehold (16.0%), sharecropping (15.7%) and leasehold (13.4%) with squatting⁵ having no documentation. There was a marginal difference between male and female lands under documentation (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Land parcels for agriculture by type of tenure arrangement and sex of holder, and by the status of documentation, 2017/2018 (%)



Source: Agriculture Census Report, 2020

5 The practice where a holder is using a parcel of private or public land without any clear ownership and/or permission of the owner.

Government's annual budget allocations toward settlement improvement within Zongo and Inner-Cities (L)

Government annual budget allocation toward Zongo⁶ and Inner cities⁷ improvement increased from GH¢1 million in 2017 to GH¢101.9 million in 2018 and further to GH¢109.9 million in 2019. In 2020, the allocation decreased by 3.6 percent to GH¢106.1 million. These allocations were mainly for implementing infrastructure, environmental, social, and economic development interventions (Figure 9).

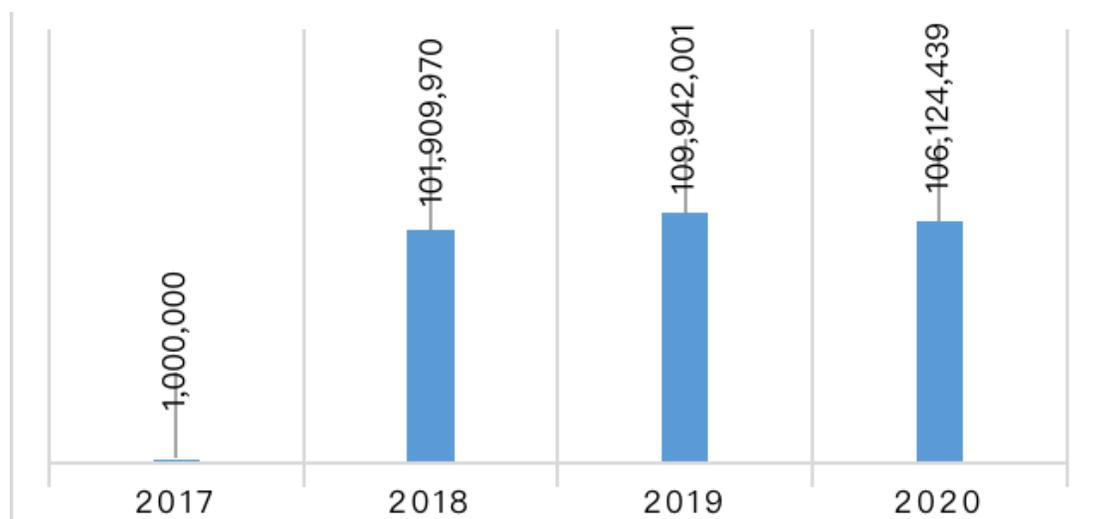
Integration of housing policies and regulations in planning processes (L)

Ghana's housing policy was developed with the guiding principles of universality of rights to adequate housing, sustainability and resilience, equity, security (tenure and safety), inclusivity, scale and diversity as well as economic empowerment and family self-sufficiency. Broadly, the policy seeks to provide adequate, decent and affordable housing that is accessible to satisfy the

needs of all people living in Ghana while ensuring that housing is designed and built to sustainable building principles leading to the creation of green communities; and ensuring adequate and sustainable funding for the supply of a diverse mix of housing in all localities.

To achieve these broad objectives, the housing policy has set out strategies for its implementation and these have been incorporated into the local development plans at the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to promote the social, economic and spatial integration of cities across the country. Specifically, the strategies seek to promote greater private sector participation in housing delivery, promote housing schemes that maximize land utilization, accelerate home improvement (upgrading and transformation) of the existing housing stock, promote orderly growth of human settlement with physical and social infrastructure, make housing programmes more accessible to the poor (Social Housing), and upgrade existing slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones among others.

Figure 9: Annual allocation to Zongo and Inner-Cities Development, 2017-2020 (GH¢)



Source: National Budget, 2017-2020; and PBB of Ministry of Zongo and Inner Cities Development, 2017-2020

⁶ Migrant communities in urban areas.

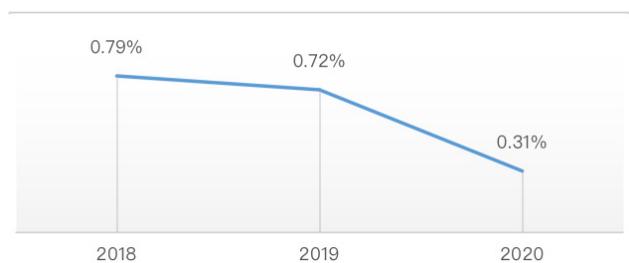
⁷ Indigenous enclaves within the cities and represent the urban core areas from which the physical expansion of the rest of the city starts.

1.1.2.5 Integrate housing into urban development plans

Percentage of government expenditure dedicated to housing and community amenities

Overall government expenditure dedicated to housing and community amenities declined between 2018 and 2020; largely owing to the incidence of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2018, expenditure on housing and community amenities accounted for 0.79 percent of the total government expenditure. A marginal decrease to 0.72 percent was recorded in 2019. However, in 2020, a significant decline to 0.31 percent was recorded (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Percentage of government expenditure dedicated to housing and community amenities, 2018-2020



Source: Ministry of Works and Housing & Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2022

Key Government Initiatives for Access to Adequate Housing

The government has been implementing several interventions to improve access to adequate housing. These interventions include:

1. Creation of the Ministry of Zongo and Inner Cities Development

2. Zongo Development Fund
3. Affordable Housing Project/Scheme
4. Security Services Housing Programme
5. District Housing Programme
6. Redevelopment Programme
7. Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP)
8. National Housing and Mortgage Finance (NHMF) Initiative

1.1.3 Access to Basic Services

1.1.3.1 Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

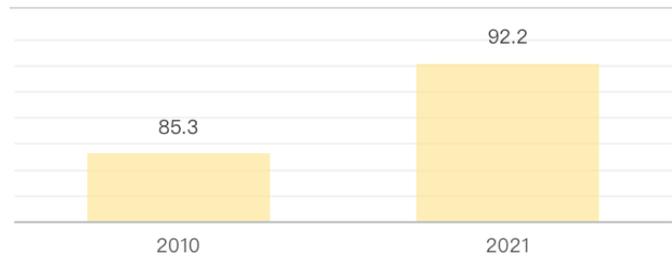
About 92.2 percent of households have access to improved drinking water sources⁸ in 2021. This is an improvement of 7 percentage points from the level in 2010 (Figure 11). In 2021, access to basic drinking water services⁹ stood at 87.7 percent. A higher proportion of households in urban than rural areas have access to improved drinking water sources and basic drinking water services.

The main sources of improved drinking water are largely sachet water and pipe-borne. The recent data from 2021 PHC reaffirms these three major sources of drinking water. In urban areas, more than half of households use sachet water and more than a third use pipe-borne water. The rural households mainly sourced water from borehole/tube well (33.6%) and pipe-borne water (28.8%) for drinking (Figure 12)

⁸ Improved drinking water sources include sachet water, pipe-borne, borehole/tube well, surface water, protected well and spring and bottled water

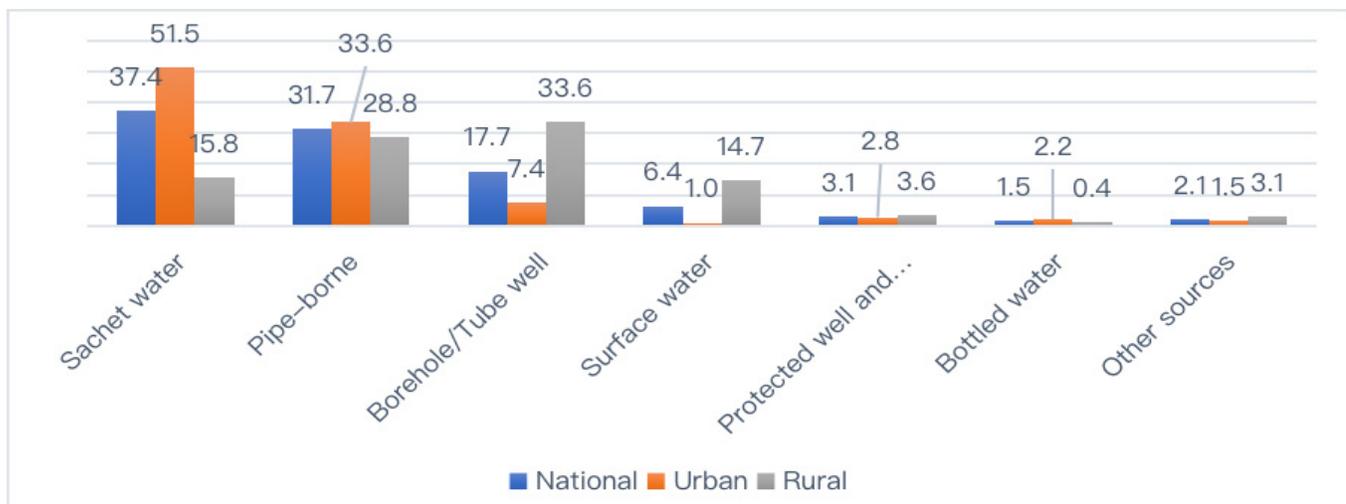
⁹ Refers to the provision of improved sources of drinking water either in the dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time.

Figure 11: National access to improved drinking water sources, 2010 and 2021 (%)



Source: 2010 and 2021 Population and Housing Census

Figure 12: Main sources of improved drinking water by locality, 2021 (%)



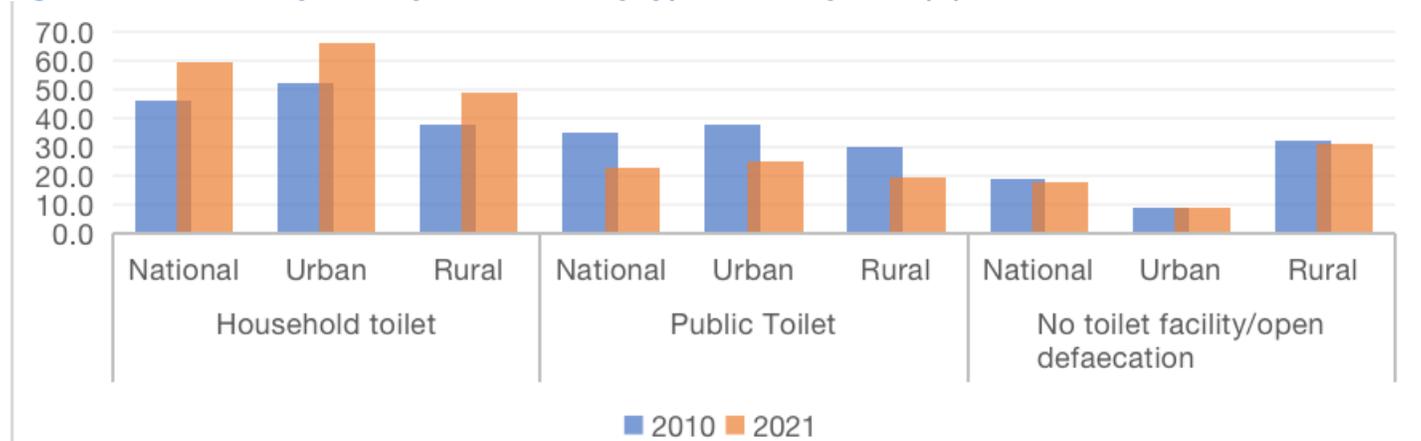
Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

Household toilet coverage has increased from 46 percent in 2010 to 59.3 percent in 2021. For both periods, access to toilets was higher among urban than rural households. Households that use public toilets have declined by 12 percentage points to 23 percent in 2021 (Figure 13). There was also a decline in open defecation by 2.3 percentage points to 17.7 percent in 2021. For Ghana to achieve the target

of ending open defecation by 2030, it will require an average annual reduction of about 2 percent of the population without toilet facilities.

Figure 13: Toilet facility used by households by type of locality 2021, (%)



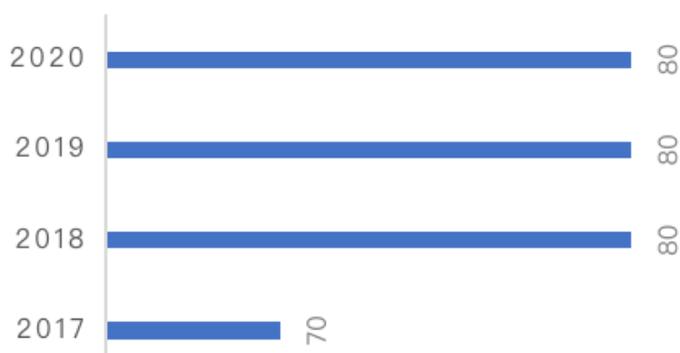
Source: 2010 and 2021 Population and Housing Censuses

Proportion of Solid Waste Collected and Properly Disposed-Off in Major Cities (P)

The proportion of solid waste collected and properly disposed of in sanitary landfills in the five major urban cities (Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale) increased from 70 percent in 2017 to 80 percent in 2018. The proportion remained at 80 percent for 2019 and 2020 (Figure 14).

The 2021 PHC data shows that only a third (33.4%) of households have their solid waste collected. The proportion is higher in urban (51.4%) than in rural (5.8%) areas. The use of public dump/open spaces for solid waste disposal is higher among rural households (57.3%) compared to urban households (24.6%).

Figure 14: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected, 2017-2020 (%)



Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2020

1.1.3.2 Access to safe and efficient public transport system

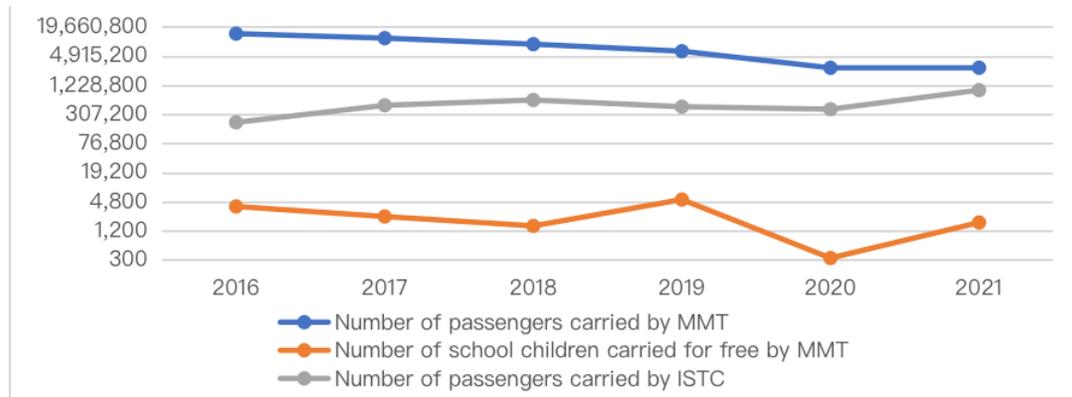
Number of commuters using public transport¹⁰ (L)

Available data from the Metro Mass Transit (MMT) and Intercity State Transport Corporation (ISTC) indicate that the two state-operated transport providers rendered services to an average of 8.4 million passengers between 2016 and 2021. Passengers transported via MMT recorded a decrease from 14,654,906 in 2016 to 2,876,523 in 2020, but increased slightly to 2,889,169 in 2021. On the other hand, the number of passengers transported on ISTC increased from 214,216 in 2016 to 621,820 in 2018 but dropped to 401,213 in 2020. There was however a significant increase in 2021 to 994,733.

The number of school children benefiting from the government policy of rendering free bus rides increased by 39 percent between 2016 and 2019. However, there was a decrease from 5,443 in 2019 to 1,826 in 2021 (Figure 15).

¹⁰ Public transport encompasses Metro Mass Transit (MMT) and Intercity State Transport Corporation (ISTC) which are operated by government.

Figure 15: Number of passengers carried by MMT & ISTC from 2016-2021



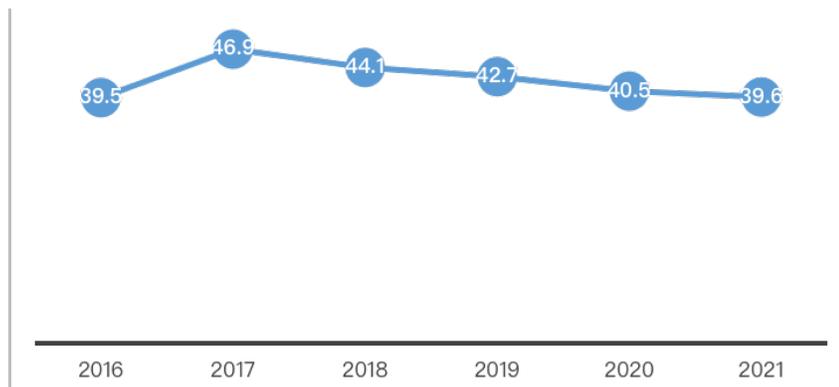
Source: Ministry of Transport, 2022

1.1.3.3 Access to modern renewable energy

Renewable Energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share of total final energy consumption has been on the decline since 2017 despite the efforts to increase the renewable share in electricity generation. The share declined from 46.9 percent in 2017 to 42.7 percent in 2019 and further to 39.6 percent in 2021 (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption, 2016-2021 (%)



Source: National Energy Statistics, 2022

1.1.3.4 Access to Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Subscriptions of fixed internet broadband have been declining due to the switch

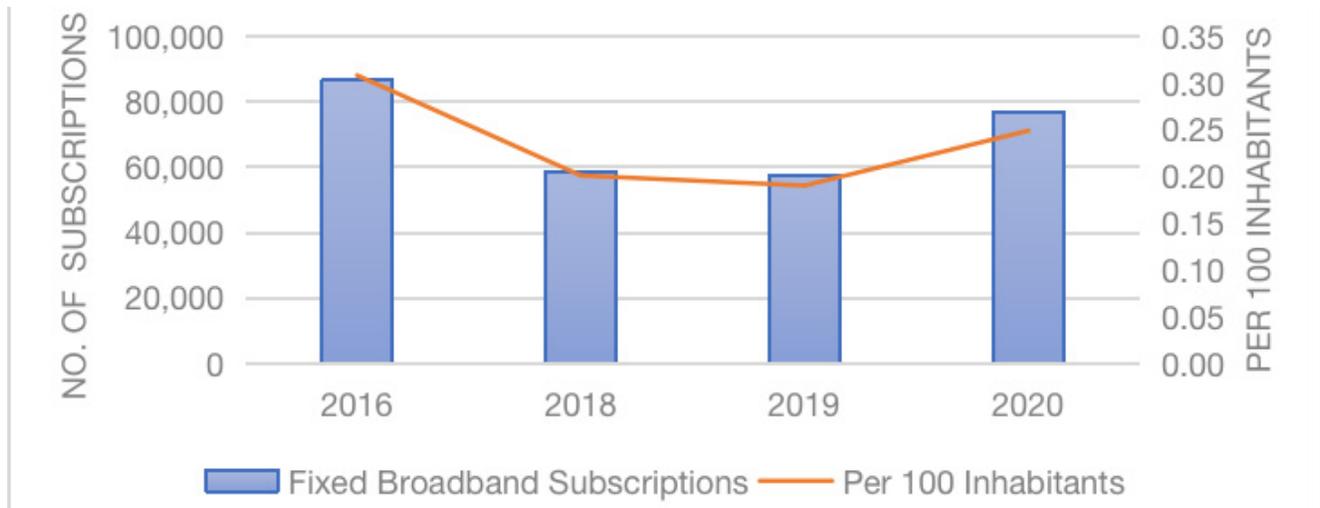
to mobile internet service. Subscriptions declined from 86,596 in 2016 to 57,465 in 2019 but improved to 77,022 in 2020 (Figure 17), due largely to the high demand for internet service during the COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions. According to the Household ICT Survey carried out in 2019, households in Ghana that had access

to fixed internet services were 16.8 percent. Access to fixed internet services was higher in urban (20.0%) than rural areas (12.8%). Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants declined from 0.31 in 2016 to 0.19 in 2019 but marginally increased to 0.25 in 2020.

The results from the 2021 PHC revealed that almost 7 out of 10 persons (68.2%) 6 years

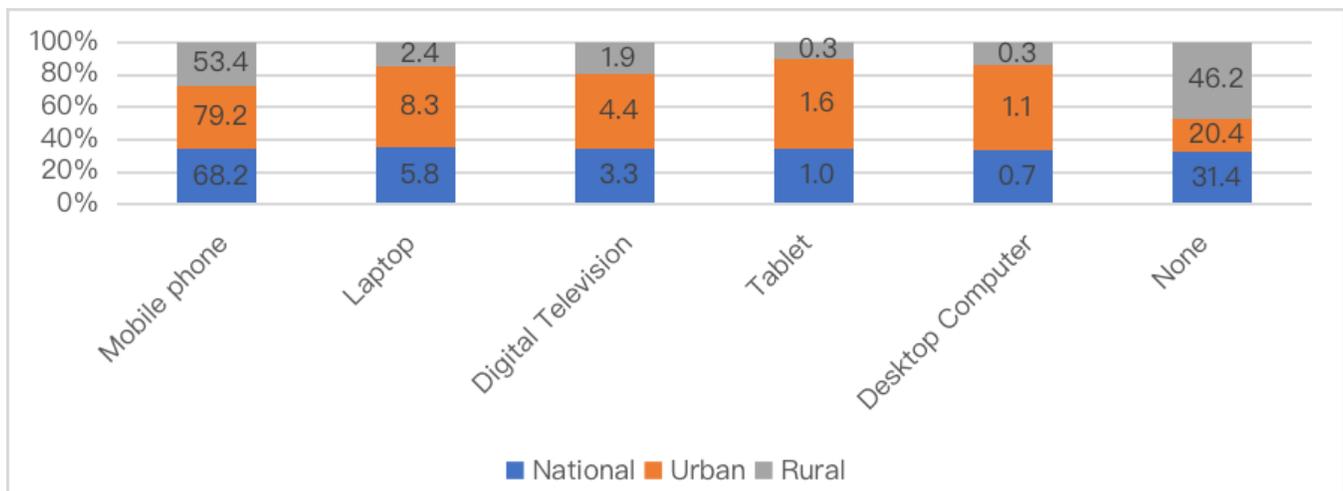
and older accessed the internet with a smartphone during the last three months preceding the Census Night. The use of the internet was more predominant in urban (79.2%) than rural (53.4%) areas. The results further show that the proportion of persons 6 years and older who accessed the internet in the reference period using either a laptop or a desktop computer was 5.8 and 0.7 percent respectively (Figure 18).

Figure 17: Households' access to fixed internet service, 2016-2020 (%)



Source: NCA Annual Report, 2016-2020

Figure 18: Use of ICT device to access the internet among persons 6 years and older by type of locality, 2021 (%)



Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census

The government has been implementing several interventions to improve access to basic services. These interventions include:

1. Water for All and Toilet for All Programme
2. Expansion of Water Supply Systems
3. Inner City Household Toilet Project
4. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme
5. Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Area (GKMA) Water Supply Master Plan
6. Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Sanitation and Water Project
7. Rural Communities and Small Towns Water Supply Project
8. Debt Swap for Development Programme (DSDP) – Water Supply Improvement Project (WASIP)
9. Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project
10. Greater Accra Sustainable Sanitation and Livelihood Improvement Project (GASSLIP)
11. Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP)
12. Solid Waste Transfer Stations
13. Free Metro Mass Transit Bus ride for school children

14. National Road Safety Authority Act, 2019 (Acts 993)
15. Solar and Hydro Power Plants
16. Solar Lantern Distribution Programme
17. Rural Telephony Project
18. e-Government Network Infrastructure

1.2 SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy

1.2.1.1 Promote productive employment for all including youth employment

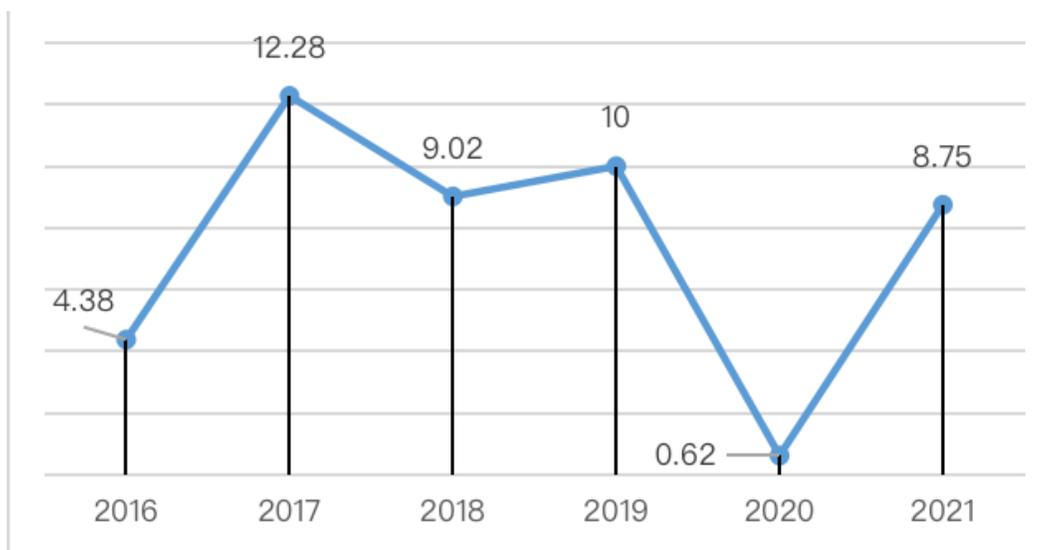
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Real GDP per employed person, a measure of labour productivity growth, was 12.28 percent in 2017, following a downturn of 4.38 percent in 2016 (Figure 19). Subsequently, the growth rate of real GDP per employed person fell to 9.02 percent in 2019 and further to 0.62 percent in 2020 partly as a result of the impact of COVID-19. In 2021, the annual real GDP per employed person increased significantly to 8.75 percent.

Results from the COVID-19 Business Tracker Wave 1 indicated that about 770,124 workers had their wages reduced in 2020. Additionally, 35.9 percent of businesses reduced the hours worked for 23.2 percent of the total workforce. Also, 4 percent of businesses laid-off workers. The accommodation and food subsectors saw the highest levels of layoffs.



Figure 19: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2016–2021 (%)



Source: MoELR (computed based on data from GLSS 6&7, LFS, 2021 PHC)

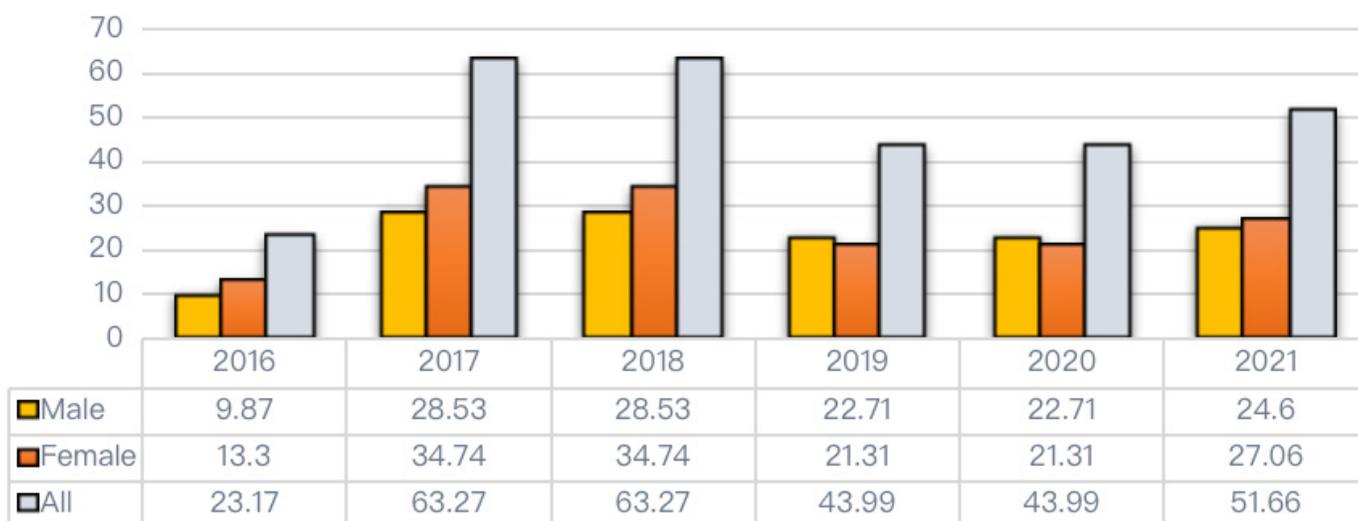
1.2.1.2 Support the informal economy

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment increased from 23.7 percent in 2016 to 63.27 percent in 2018 but

declined to 43.99 percent in 2020. This however increased to 51.66 percent in 2021. Females consistently accounted for a larger proportion of employment between 2016 and 2018. This however changed between 2019 and 2020 with males dominating the sector. A slightly higher percentage of working women (27.06%) than men (24.6%) were employed in the sector in 2021 (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex, 2016–2021 (%)



Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (Computed based on data from GLSS 6 & 7, LFS, 2021 PHC)

1.2.1.4 Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation

Number of days to register a new business in the country

The World Bank’s ease of doing business report estimated that successful business registration in Ghana would take approximately 14 days between 2017 to 2019. The Registrar General’s Department is responsible for ensuring the efficient and effective administration of entities, including the registration of businesses and industrial property, to generate accurate data for national planning.

Key Government Initiatives for Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Economy

The government has been implementing several interventions to achieve Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty. These interventions include:

1. Establishment of the National Employment Coordination Committee (NECC) to see to the formalisation of the informal

economy.

2. Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (CARES) Programme
3. Labour Market Information System (LMIS)
4. Electronic services (E-Services)

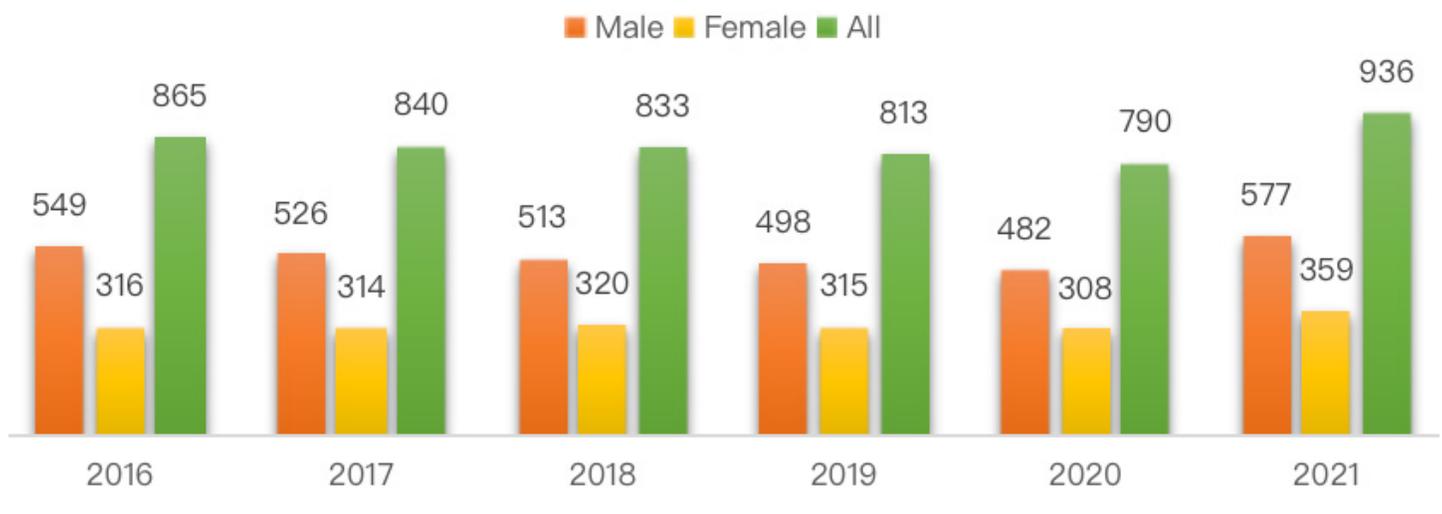
1.2.2 Sustainable Urban Prosperity

1.2.2.1 Diversification of the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries

Number of people employed in cultural and creative industries (L)

The number of people employed in cultural and creative industries consistently declined to 790 in 2020 from 865 in 2016 before rising to 936 in 2021. The number of males employed steadily reduced to 482 in 2020 from 549 in 2016 before increasing to 577 in 2021. However, females employed in the sector showed marginal variations for the same period (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Number of people employed in cultural and creative industries, 2016–2021

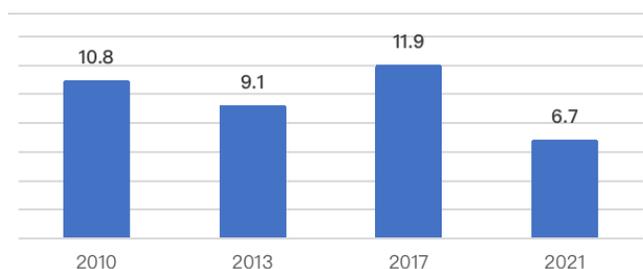


Source: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2022

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Manufacturing as a share of employment marginally declined from 10.8 percent in 2010 to 9.1 percent in 2013, before improving to 11.9 percent in 2017. However, due to the impact of COVID-19, the share declined significantly to 6.7 percent in 2021 (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2016–2021 (%)



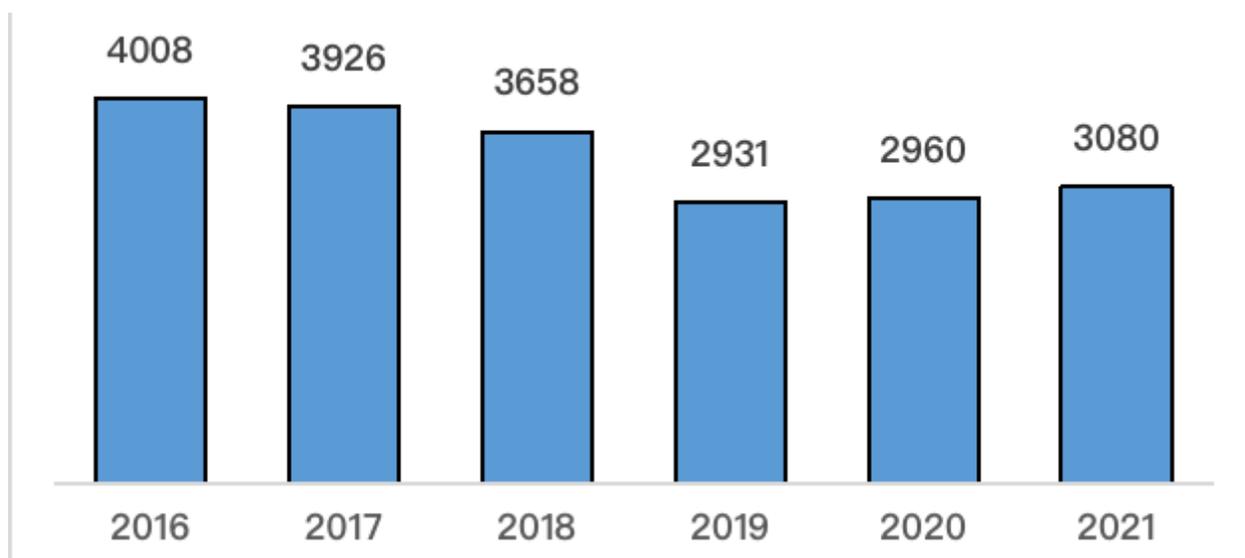
Source: Source: 2010 & 2021 Population and Housing Censuses, GLSS 6 (2012/13) and GLSS 7 (2016/27)

1.2.2.2 Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy

Annual number of vocational and technical education individuals trained

The number of vocational and technical education individuals trained saw a 26.9 percent decline for the period 2016 and 2019. The number has increased by 4.8 percent to 3,080 in 2021 (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Annual number of vocational and technical education individuals trained, 2016-2021



Source: NVTI Annual Performance Report, 2021

1.2.2.3 Strengthen urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity

Does your country have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plan that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensures balanced territorial development, and (c) increase in local fiscal space.

Ghana developed a comprehensive National Urban Policy (NUP) in 2012 to promote the sustainable, spatially integrated, and orderly development of urban settlements with adequate housing and services, efficient institutions, and a healthy living and working environment for all people to support the country's rapid socio-economic development. To operationalise the policy, an action plan was developed.

The policy framework was developed with the recognition that urbanisation is an irreversible and natural phenomenon of development. As such, periodic review and adjustment mechanisms were instituted to reflect emerging realities in urbanisation and its challenges in Ghana. In line with this, Ghana is reviewing its urban policy to reflect the commitments under the NUA as well as other emerging issues.

Key Government Initiatives for Sustainable Urban Prosperity

The government has been implementing several interventions to achieve sustainable urban prosperity. These interventions include:

1. Cultural Initiatives Support Programme (CISP)
2. Presidential Film Pitch Series (PFPS)
3. One District, One Factory Initiative (IDIF)
4. Free TVET Education
5. Establishment of Creative Arts Industry

6. Year of Return Celebration

7. Ghana Industrial Policy

1.3 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1.3.1 Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation of Cities and Human Settlements

1.3.1.1 Minimize urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity

Proportion of land under protected natural areas

The coverage of protected areas remained at 15.06 percent from 2017 to 2019 but declined to 14.84 percent in 2020. The protected areas are under the management of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission. These include 7 National Parks (Kyabobo, Mole, Kakum, Digya, Bia, Bui & Nini Suhien); 6 Resource Reserves (Shai Hills, Ankasa, Gbele, Kalakpa, Bia & Assin Attandanso); 2 Wildlife Sanctuaries (Bomfobiri and Owabi); 1 strict nature reserve (Kogyae); 5 coastal Ramsar sites (Keta Lagoon Complex, Densu Delta, Songor, Muni Pomadzi, & Sakumo); and 2 National zoos in Accra and Kumasi.

1.3.1.2 Climate change mitigation and adaption actions

Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.

Over the years, all local governments (100%) have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with strategies determined at the national level under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF). This is aimed at minimizing vulnerabilities, as well as developing resilience, preparedness

and responsiveness to local hazards.

The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons by disasters per 100,000 population has fluctuated over the years. In 2019, it was reported at 739 per 100,000 population but increased to 1,184 in 2020 and decreased to 682 in 2021. The number of persons directly affected by disasters declined from 314,472 in 2018 to 233,549 in 2019 and then increased to 366,189 in 2020. Further, in 2020, disasters affected 3,526 communities, 255 schools, 29,738.55 hectares of farmlands and 16,713 houses, with 282 persons injured.

Percentage of subnational/local government with budgets dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions

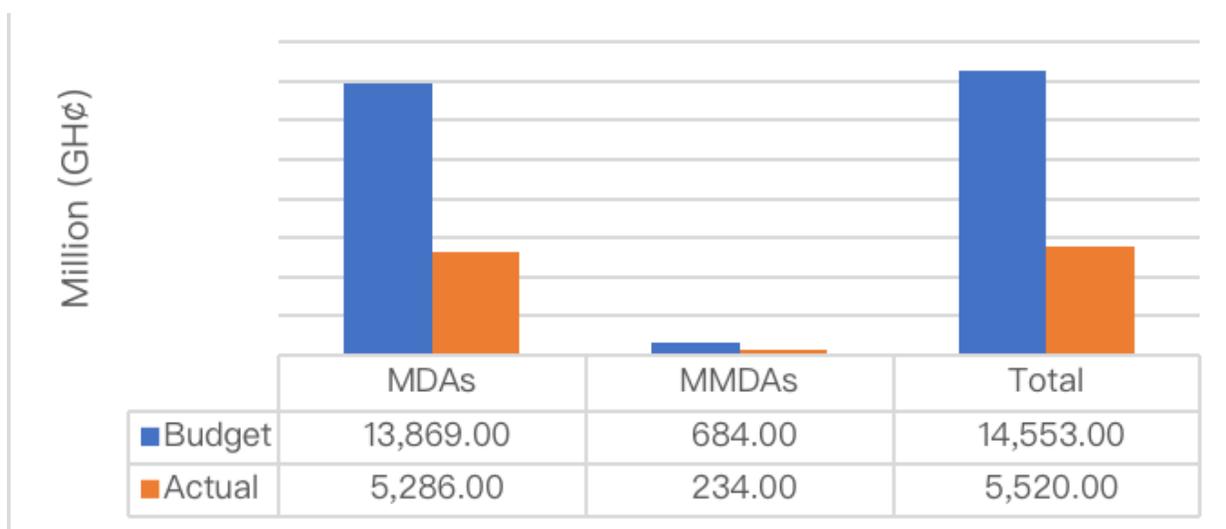
All local governments (100%) have budgets dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation. At the sub-national level (MMDA), the estimated budget across the period (2015 and 2020) was GH¢684 million, representing 4.7 percent of the total budget for climate change. Of the estimated budget, less than half (34.2%) was expended (Figure 24).

Climate change expenditure saw a marginal decline between 2015 to 2017 for estimated budget and actuals. The ratio of actuals to estimated budget dropped from 23.6 percent to 22.4 percent. It however improved to 64.8 percent in 2020. The increase in the ratio signals an improvement in commitment and realization of climate expenditure between these periods.

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)

Comprehensive data on particulate matter is not available. However, an assessment of air quality at selected monitoring stations in some high-risk areas in Accra revealed that the levels of suspended particulate matter (PM10) were above the minimum threshold of 70µg/m³ set in Ghana Standard GS 1236 of 2019 (Table 3). The levels ranged from 108.3 µg/m³ (Achimota station) to 97 µg/m³ (Amasaman station) on the Achimota-Amasaman route and 110.7 µg/m³ (Kasoa station) to 165.1 µg/m³ (First Light Station) on the Kasoa-First Light route in 2020, indicating poor ambient air quality with the attendant health risks. On average, the largest pollution was recorded on the Graphic Road (174.7 µg/m³) while the lowest was recorded in the North Industrial area (80.3 µg/m³).

Figure 24: MDAs and MMDAs climate-related expenditure, 2015-2020 (GH¢)



Source: Ghana Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, 2021

Table 3: Average level of particulate matter (PM10) in the air at selected locations in Accra, 2017-2020

Location	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Industrial Area Annual Mean	93 µg/m ³	93 µg/m ³	119 µg/m ³	81.8 µg/m ³
First Light Annual Mean	157 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³	178 µg/m ³	165.1 µg/m ³
Shangri La Annual Mean	162 µg/m ³	120 µg/m ³	158 µg/m ³	150.8 µg/m ³
Achimota Annual Mean	161 µg/m ³	111 µg/m ³	131 µg/m ³	108.3 µg/m ³
La Palm Annual Mean	166 µg/m ³	141 µg/m ³	139 µg/m ³	
Graphic Road Annual Mean	187 µg/m ³	154 µg/m ³	154 µg/m ³	174.3 µg/m ³
Kasoa Annual Mean	204 µg/m ³	200 µg/m ³	155 µg/m ³	110.7 µg/m ³
Amasaman Annual Mean	163 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	117 µg/m ³	97 µg/m ³

Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

1.3.1.3 Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters

Does the country have a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system?

The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) has been established to provide information on early warning forecasts and changing weather conditions, among others. In line with this, the Agency has installed 18 automatic weather stations and set up a Central Analysis and Forecast Office (CAFO) to strengthen aeronautical weather reporting services to the aviation industry. In 2020, the Agency attained certification of Quality Management System (QMS), ISO 9001, 2015. The implementation of the QMS in Ghana's airports is expected to attract more airlines into the country and help position Ghana as the regional aviation hub. Currently, there is no multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system in the country. However, the Agency leverages international systems such as the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF).

Key Government Initiatives for Resilience, Mitigation, and Adaption of Cities and Human Settlements

The government has been implementing several interventions to build resilience, mitigation, and adaption of cities and human settlements. These interventions include:

1. Youth in Afforestation/Reforestation Project
2. Green Ghana Initiative
3. Ghana Forest Investment Programme
4. Ghana REDD+ Strategy
5. National Forestry Plantation Strategy
6. National Adaptation Plan
7. Nationally Determined Contributions
8. National Climate Change Policy
9. National Afforestation Programme
10. Boosting Green Employment and Enterprise Opportunities (GrEEn) Project

- 11. Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) Project
- 12. Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Projects

1.3.2 Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources

1.3.2.2 Promote resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling

National Recycling rate, tons of material recycled

In 2016, 600 tons of material per day were recycled in Accra. The volume remained the same in 2018 and 2019 due to the existence of a single facility operating at the same capacity. In 2019, an additional facility was commissioned in Kumasi, thereby increasing the total volume of material recycled to 2,800 tons per day (Table 4).

Table 4: Recycling rate in tons per day, 2016-2020

Year	Recycling Facility		Total Volume (tons per day)
	Number	Location	
2016	1	Accra	600
2017	1	Accra	600
2018	1	Accra	600
2019	2	Accra and Kumasi	2800
2020	2	Accra and Kumasi	2800

Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2021

1.3.2.4 Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies

Number of traffic lights connected to traffic management systems (L)

In 2019, 44 traffic signals along the Tudu-Amasaman Corridor in the Greater Accra region were connected to the Traffic Management Centre at the Department of Urban Roads. In addition, two variable message signs and six red-light violations were installed along the Tudu-Amasaman corridor and connected to Traffic Management Centre in 2020. Currently, there are ongoing installations of 73 overhead camera detectors along the

Tudu-Amasaman corridor. This is expected to be connected to the Traffic Management Centre upon completion.

Key Government Initiatives for Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources

The government has been implementing several interventions to ensure sustainable management and use of natural resources. These interventions include:

1. Electronic Waste Recycling Facility
2. Waste-to-Energy and Composting Initiative

- 
3. Solid Waste Transfer Stations
 4. Waste Recycling Factories
 5. Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project
 6. Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Sanitation and Water Project
 7. Installation of Area-Wide Traffic Signal Control Systems in Accra



PART 2: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW URBAN AGENDA

2.1 BUILDING GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE: ESTABLISHING A SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 Decentralize to Enable Subnational and Local Governments to Undertake Their Assigned Responsibilities (1)

Do local authorities exercise their authority and fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with such procedures and in such cases as provided for by the constitution or by law?

Article 240 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana prescribes a system for local government and administration. The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) also provides for the National Development Planning System as well as defines and regulates the planning procedure. The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) further prescribes governance procedures at the local level. The Act establishes the District Assemblies as the political and administrative authority at the local level (Section 12, subsection 1a). It further establishes and provides for the functioning of the Assembly including the recognition of the District Chief Executive as the person responsible for the executive and administrative functioning of the Assembly (Section 20, subsection 2b). Within the Act, it recognises the importance of local participation in the development process (sections 40-48). In line with this, Section 45 requires the District Chief Executive to report on stakeholder participation activities as part of the report to the General Assembly¹¹.

Key Government Initiatives for Decentralization to Enable Subnational and Local Governments to Undertake Their Assigned Responsibilities

The government has been implementing several interventions to ensure decentralization. These interventions include:

1. Establishment of District Data Development Platform (DDDP)
2. District Assemblies Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT)
3. Performance contract with District Chief Executives (DCEs) and District Coordinating Directors

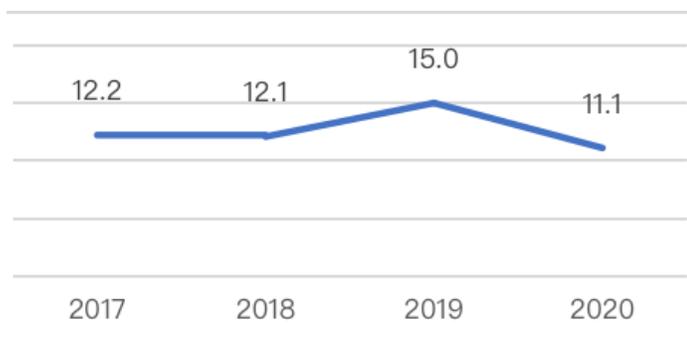
2.1.2 Link Urban Policies to Finance Mechanisms and Budgets

Percentage of the local/sub-national government's financial resources generated from endogenous (internal) sources of revenue

The percentage of the local/sub-national government's financial resources generated from endogenous (internal) sources of revenue decreased to 12.1 percent in 2018 from 12.2 percent in 2017. It subsequently increased to 15.0 percent in 2019 before reducing to 11.1 percent in 2020 (Figure 25). The primary sources of IGF continue to be proceeds from licensing, rates, royalties, rents, fines, fees, permits, investment income, sales of tender documents and business taxes.

¹¹ The highest decision-making body at the local level.

Figure 25: IGF share of total revenue, 2017-2020 (%)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

Key Government Initiatives to Link Urban Policies to Finance Mechanisms and Budgets

The government has been implementing several interventions to link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets. These interventions include:

1. Roll-out of District Level Revenue (dlRev) Software
2. eServices Platform of Registrar General's Department
3. National Digital Property Addressing System (NDPAS)
4. Fee Fixing Guidelines
5. Fees and Charges (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2018 (Act 983)

2.1.3 Develop Legal and Policy Frameworks to Enhance the Ability of Governments to Implement Urban Policies

Quality of law

Ghana has several legal frameworks including the 1992 Constitution of Ghana; the National Development Planning

Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479); the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act, 480) and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) that set out the broad direction for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation decisions of the country. Respective guidelines and policies have been formulated in response to operationalising the provisions of these legal frameworks to respond to urban and rural population needs. The National Urban Policy developed in 2012, represents a bold attempt to comprehensively intervene in the urban sector to facilitate and promote the sustainable development of Ghanaian cities and towns.

The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), 2015 – 2025 provides for a number of land use prescriptions and reservations of land for development purposes. The NSDF includes initiatives for better infrastructure, food supply, areas of certain focus and better education. All of these initiatives aim at improving a coordinated structure for the future development of the land pool in general.

Key Government Initiatives to Develop Legal and Policy Frameworks to Enhance the Ability of Governments to Implement Urban Policies

The government has been implementing several interventions to develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies. These interventions include:

1. Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
2. National Development Planning Commission Regulation, 2020 (L.I. 2402)
3. District Data Development Platform (DDDP)
4. Creation of Physical Planning Department

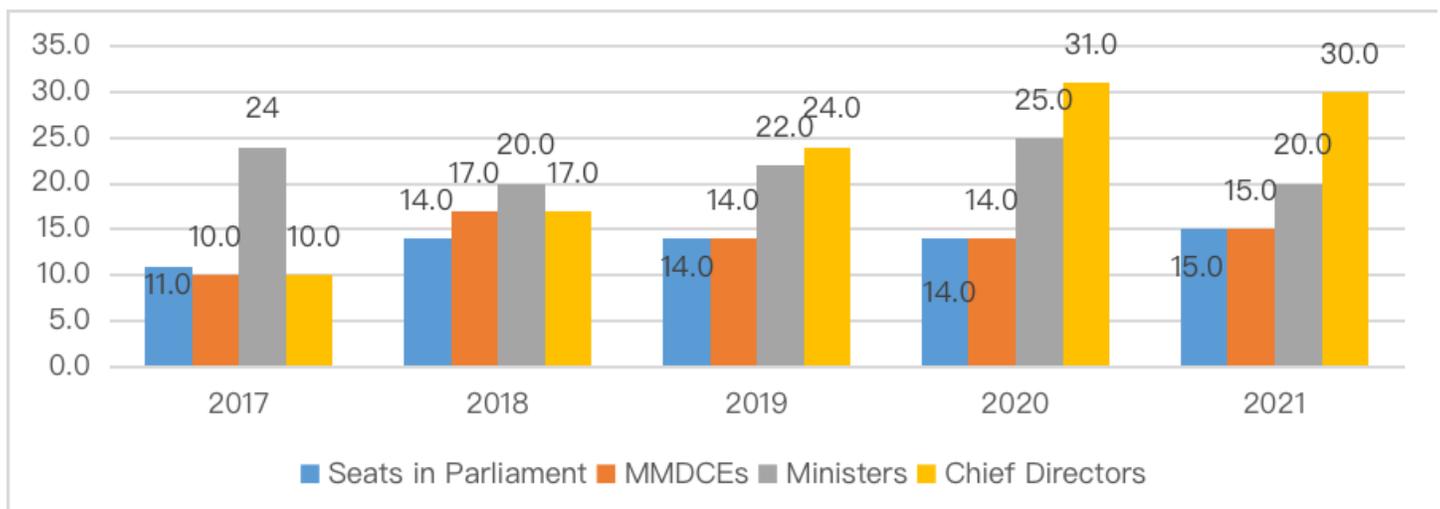


2.1.6 Achieve Women’s Full Participation in all Fields and all Levels of Decision-Making

Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

Women’s participation in parliamentary, political, and public life has averagely improved as of 2021. Except for Ministers and Chief Directors that declined in 2021, all others recorded improvements (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Proportion of positions held by Women in Parliament, MMDCEs, Ministers and Chief Directors, 2017-2020 (%)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

Key Government Initiatives to Achieve Women’s Full Participation in All Fields and All Levels of Decision-Making

The government has been implementing several interventions to link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets. These interventions include:

1. Establishment of Gender Desks
2. Implementation of Ghana National Action Plan Two (GHANAP 2)
3. He-For-She Campaign
4. Launch of 50 Million Women Speak Platform (50MWSP)
5. Instituting Mentorship Programme for Girls
6. National Gender Policy



2.2 PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

2.2.1 Implement Integrated and Balanced Territorial Development Policies

Number of countries, regional governments, and cities in which plans and designs are publicly accessible to residents (online) and can be consulted at all times

The Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) provides that local governments establish mechanisms to facilitate public communication and access to information using mediums with a wide public outreach in the district. These may include (a) television stations; (b) information communication technology centres; (c) websites; (d) community radio stations; and (e) public meetings. In response to these provisions, some District Assemblies have websites where information including medium-term plans and annual action plans are shared.

At the national level, the National Development Planning Commission has an established website where information on its activities is shared with the general public. In 2019, 183 Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) were published on the website of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Similarly, 23 MTDPs of Ministries, Departments and Agencies were published on the NDPC website. In addition, the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) has published spatial development frameworks for National, three regions (Ashanti, Greater Accra and Western), and the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone. Also, the Buipe Structure Plan is available on their website.

Key Government Initiatives to Implement Integrated and Balanced Territorial Development Policies

The government has been implementing

several interventions to implement integrated and balanced territorial development policies. These interventions include:

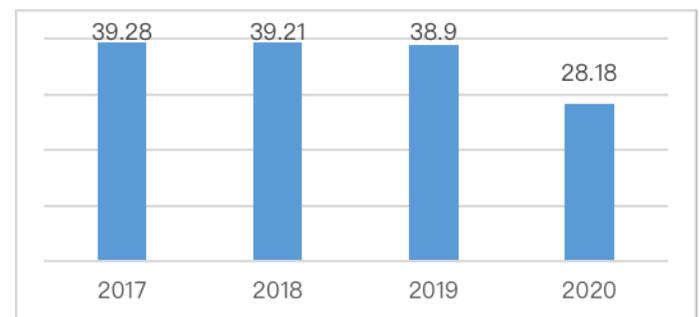
1. Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989)
2. E-government Project
3. Popular Participation Policy

2.2.2 Integrate Housing into Urban Development Plans

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The proportion of the population living in slums declined from 39.28 percent to 28.18 percent (Figure 27). The number of people living in slum areas was estimated at 8.76 million in 2020.

Figure 27: Proportion of population living in slums, 2017–2020 (%)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

Key Government Initiatives for Integrating Housing into Urban Development Plans

The government has been implementing several interventions to integrate housing into urban development plans. These interventions include:

1. Establishment of Zongo Development Fund

2. Establishment of Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
3. National Housing Policy

4. Redevelopment Programme

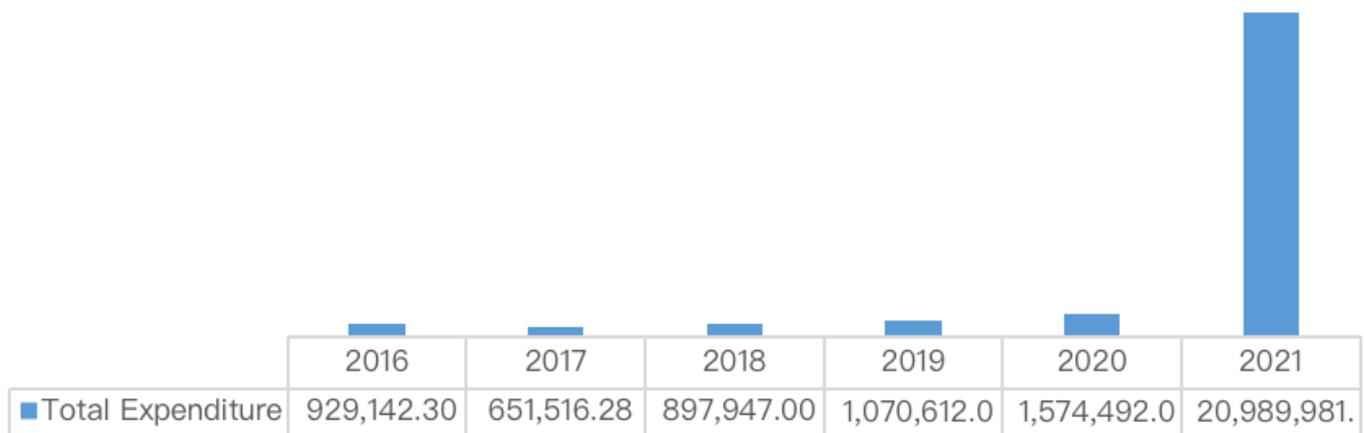


2.2.3 Include Culture as a Priority Component of Urban Planning

Total expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage at the national level (L)

The total expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage from both public and private sources declined from GH¢929,142.30 in 2016 to GH¢651,516.28 in 2017. In 2018, an increase of 37.82 percent was recorded in the expenditure on cultural heritage at the national level; with subsequent years recording considerable increases (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Total expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural heritage, 2016-2021 (GH¢)



Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2022

Key Government Initiatives to Include Culture as a Priority Component of Urban Planning

The government has been implementing several interventions to include culture as a priority component of urban planning. These interventions include:

1. Ghana Tourism Development Project
2. “See Ghana, Eat Ghana, Wear Ghana, Feel Ghana” Campaign
3. Cultural Initiatives Support Programme
4. Presidential Film Pitch Series (PFPS)
5. Ghana Folklore Clubs
6. Year of Return Initiative
7. Establishment of the National Film Authority
8. National Chocolate Day Initiative



9. "Chale Wote" Festival

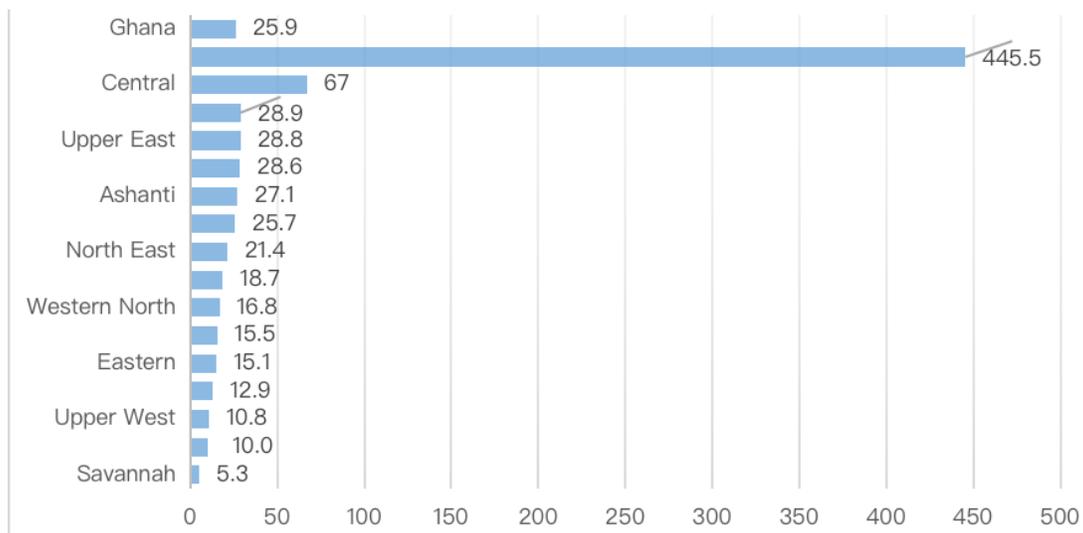
2.2.4 Implement Planned Urban Extensions and Infill, Urban Renewal and Regeneration of Urban Areas

Population Density

The 2021 PHC revealed that Ghana's total population was 30.8 million with more than

half (54%) of the population domiciled in four regions (Greater Accra, 17.7%; Ashanti, 17.6%; Eastern, 9.5%; and Central, 9.3%). At the national level, the population density increased by 26 persons between 2010 (103) and 2021 (129) which represents a 25 percent increase over the 10 years (Figure 29). The Greater Accra region recorded the highest percentage increase of 36 percent (that is, 445 persons) between 2010 and 2021; while the Savannah Region recorded the lowest of 6 persons (from 13 to 19).

Figure 29: Change in population density by Region (%)



Source: 2021 PHC

Key Government Initiatives to Promote Planned Urban Extensions and Infill, Urban Renewal and Regeneration of Urban Areas

The government has been implementing several interventions to promote planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas. These interventions include:

1. Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
2. Affordable Housing Project/Scheme
3. Livelihood Empowerment Against

Poverty Programme

4. Ghana Social Opportunities Project
5. National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
6. Labour Intensive Public Works Programme

2.3 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.3.1 Mobilization of Financial Resources

Existence of a national structure or office or committee for implementing the New Urban Agenda

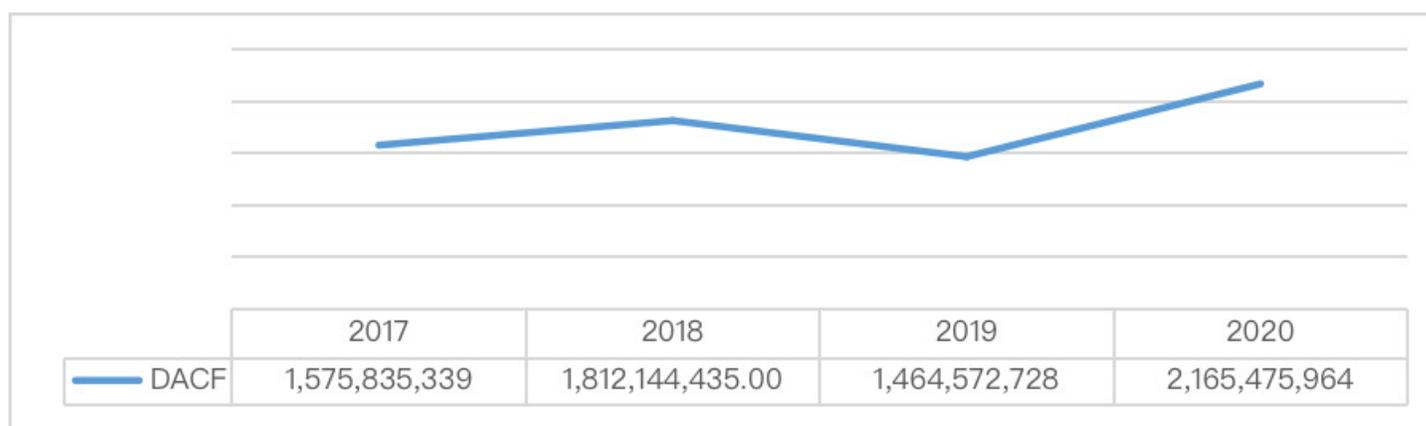
The NUA has largely been integrated into the national policy, planning and budgeting processes. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) serves as the coordinating body for the implementation of the NUA. The implementation of actions under the NUA is done at the national, regional and district levels. The Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD) with the mandate of rural and urban development largely leads in the implementation of the NUA.

2.3.1.2 Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of subnational and local governments

“Stable existence of “transfer formula” in the last 5 years, without major changes, meaning reductions of more than 10%”

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) serves as one of the major transfers by the Central Government to the subnational level for development. It is established under Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution and operationalised by the District Assembly Common Fund Act, 1993 (Act 455), purposely to provide resources to support the developmental activities of the local government. Article 252 (2) of the 1992 Constitution provides that *Parliament shall annually make provision for the allocation of not less than 5 percent of the total revenue of Ghana to the district assemblies for development*. Parliament on yearly basis approves the formula upon which the disbursement of the DACF is done. Since 2017, a total amount of GH¢7.02 billion has been transferred from Central Government to the subnational level for development (Figure 30).

Figure 30: DACF transfer to District Assembly from 2017-2020 (GH¢)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2021

The government has been implementing several interventions to enhance the mobilization of financial resources. These interventions include:

1. Roll-out of District Level Revenue (dlRev) Software
2. eServices Platform of Registrar General's Department
3. National Digital Property Addressing System (NDPAS)
4. Public Private Partnership Policy
5. Public Private Partnership Act, 2020 (Act 1039)
6. Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Act, 2021 (Act 1063)
7. Public Sector Reform Project
8. Revenue Assurance, Compliance and Enforcement (RACE) Initiative
9. Digital Financial Services Policy
10. Centralised Digital Payment Platform (CDPP)
11. Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

2.3.2 Capacity Development

2.3.2.1 Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning

Number of public water and sanitation utilities participating in institutional capacity development programmes

Between 2016 and 2021, the government-sponsored public water and sanitation utilities to participate in different institution capacity development programmes. In all, 7,027 people have participated in 185 different institutional capacity development programs (Table 5). The selection of these programmes was largely based on institutional gaps in the provision of water and sanitation services.

Table 5: Number of institutional development capacity programmes and participation, 2016-2021

Year	Number of Institutional Development Capacity Programmes	Number of Participants
2016	17	293
2017	54	2,046
2018	36	1866
2019	39	1719
2020	10	106
2021	29	1290
Total	186	7,027

Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2022



2.3.2.3 Strengthen the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.

“Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society engagement in urban planning and management, which are regular and democratic”

The National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) provides for the establishment of a Cross-Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG) to integrate and coordinate the planning and development activities of such sectors of the economy as it may determine. The CSPG is made up of representatives of the Commission, representatives of relevant sector Ministries, representatives of appropriate public sector institutions and private sector organisations, and such individuals selected for their knowledge and experience as the Commission may determine. The CSPG provides the fora for government, private sector, and civil society, among others to deliberate on development matters including urban issues. In 2019, Ghana enacted the RTI Act to enhance the constitutional right to information held by public institutions, subject to the exemptions that are necessary and consistent with the protection of the public interest in a democratic society, to foster a culture of transparency and accountability in public affairs and to provide for related matters.

At the subnational level, the Popular Participation Framework guides engagement with stakeholders including civil society. The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) also provides an opportunity for engagement between local authorities and all stakeholders. Examples of such engagements include town hall meetings and community durbars, among others.

Key Government Initiatives for Capacity Development

The government has been implementing several interventions to improve capacities. These interventions include:

1. Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989)
2. Training in Public Financial Management System
3. Opportunities Industrialisation Centres–Ghana (OICG)
4. Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI)

2.3.3 Information Technology and Innovation

2.3.3.1 Develop user-friendly, participatory data and digital platforms through e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

Percentage of cities utilizing e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools

In Ghana, about 69.8 percent of Ministries, Departments and Agencies and 98.5 percent of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies have been connected to the e-government platform. This has created digital avenues for citizens to interface with the government. These e-government platforms seek to facilitate effective delivery of government service to the public and ultimately provide efficient government-wide electronic means of sharing information.



Key Government Initiatives on Information Technology and Innovation

The government has been implementing several interventions in Information Technology and Innovation. These interventions include:

1. e-Passport;
2. e-Parliament solution
3. e-Procurement system
4. e-Justice
5. e-Cabinet
6. e-Business Registration
7. Accra Digital Centre
8. Cybersecurity Act, 2020 (Act 1038)

PART 3: FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

Implementation and Reporting Mechanisms

As part of efforts toward the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), well-structured mechanisms have been developed to perform three main functions. These functions cover coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the NUA. The structure recognises the already established decentralised planning system spelt out in the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480). This system ensures planning functions at the national, regional and district levels. In addition, the coordination role is given to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as the apex, with support from 16 Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs). This chapter outlines the mechanisms for coordinating, implementing, monitoring and reporting on the NUA.

New Urban Agenda Structure

The structure for coordinating, implementing, monitoring and reporting on the NUA comprises three (3) main parts, namely 1) Steering Committee 2) Technical Working Group and 3) Implementation Agencies. The relationships between these structures are shown in Figure 31.

The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is made up of the NDPC, the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development

and the Ministry of Works and Housing - whose mandates are largely connected to the implementation of the NUA. Additionally, there is representation from Civil Society, UN-Habitat (Ghana Office) and other Development Partners (DPs). The UN-Habitat and other DPs have observer status on the Committee. The Steering Committee provides strategic direction and supervision for the implementation, monitoring and reporting, and coordination of the NUA.

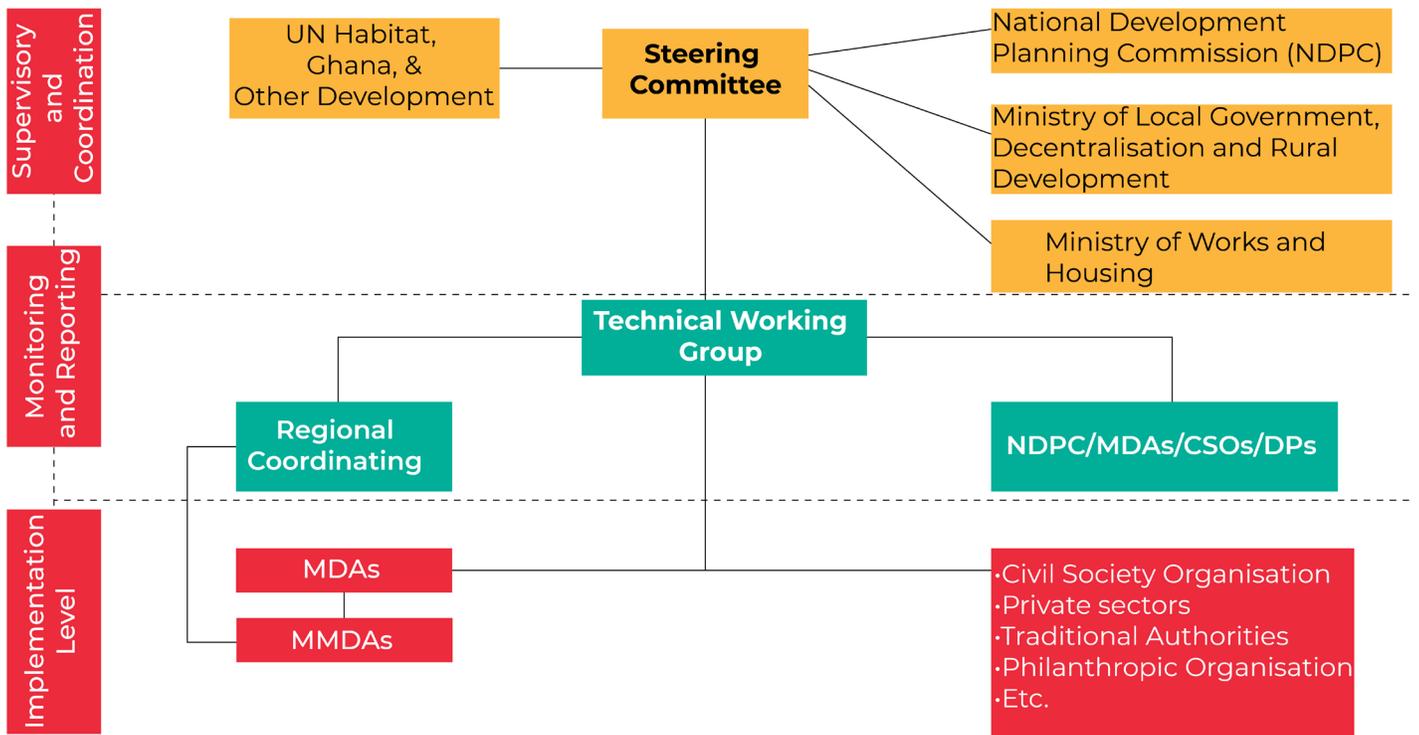
The Technical Working Group (TWG)

The Technical Working Group comprise technical staff from NDPC, selected MDAs whose mandate largely contributes to the implementation of the NUA, Civil Society and DPs. The TWG liaise between the Steering Committee and the implementing Agencies. The TWG is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the NUA.

Implementing Agencies

Institutions responsible for implementing the NUA are made up of MDAs, MMDAs, Civil Society, and Private Sector. Implementing agencies are responsible for reporting on the progress of the NUA. The RCCs are responsible for liaising between the TWG and MMDAs. The CSO's platform on NUA is to ensure coordination and partnerships within the CSO space.

Figure 31: Implementation, monitoring and reporting mechanism



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

This report represents the first attempt to highlight the progress of implementing the New Urban Agenda (NUA). The preparation of the report drew inspiration from existing documents, including the 2021 report on Agenda 2063, the 2020 Sustainable Development Goals report and the 2019 National Annual Progress Report. The preparation of this report went through a holistic process to incorporate contributions from key stakeholders, including Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Development Partners (DPs).

Efforts have been made by the country to integrate the Commitments of the NUA into policies and budgets at national and sub-national levels as well as medium-term development plans at all levels. In addition, there are mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on the NUA. That notwithstanding, the implementation and reporting of the NUA have been challenged by the impact of COVID-19; funding gaps; inadequate disaggregated data on urban-related issues; sprout of informal settlements in the city centres; complexities associated with land tenure systems; inadequate enforcement of urban laws; and high cost associated with urban redesign strategies. Others include inadequate technical capacity at the sub-national level; business-as-usual reactive approaches to urban growth; worsening inequalities in the urban cities and pressure on urban amenities and natural habitat.

Though there are challenges that militate against implementation and reporting on the NUA, there are opportunities that when well leveraged could speed up the implementation of the Agenda. These include the existence of legal frameworks that support the implementation of the Agenda; the existence of institutional

arrangement with well-defined responsibilities; continuous government investment in policies and programmes that facilitate the Agenda; development partners' collaboration in various sectors of the Agenda; the existence of urban policy; and the existence of platforms on advocacy on issues of urban growth and development.

Recommendations

- The interventions for the creation of jobs such as the One District One Factory must be scaled up and start-up capitals provided to youth with entrepreneurial skills to reduce unemployment, especially in the urban areas.
- Government should intensify the implementation of affordable housing schemes to improve access for low to middle-income earners.
- There is a need to step-up slum upgrading interventions to improve the conditions of slum dwellers.
- Government should create an enabling environment to attract private sector investment in the provision of waste management infrastructure.
- There is a need to establish a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters.
- Government should enhance the provision of real-time surveillance systems to improve road safety and security.
- The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) should be strengthened to enhance the management of urban development.
- Intensify awareness creation and improve data collection structures and mechanisms for the NUA.

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INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks	
1.1 Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty													
1.1.1 Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty													
1.1.1.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age at national urban level	National	13.6				11.9					Source: GLSS Round 6, 2014; GLSS Round 7, 2019	
		Urban	3.9				1.9						
		Rural	23.4				22.1						
		Male	9.7				13.6						
		Female	6.9				7.6						
1.1.1.2 Address inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits	Unemployment rate by sex, age, persons with disabilities and by city	National									13.4	Source: 2021 PHC	
		Urban									14.2		
		Rural									12.3		
	Gini coefficient at national/ city /urban levels	National	42.3				43						Source: GLSS Round 2 to 7
		Urban	38.8				37.9						
		Rural	40				41.8						
1.1.1.3 Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants).	Women's recognized legal right to property inheritance and ownership					Yes - Intestate Succession Law, 1985 (PNDCL 111) & the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana						Source: NDPC	
	Presence of national legislation forbidding discrimination in housing, access to public facilities and social services on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status					Yes - including the Children's Amendment Act; 2016 (Act 937); Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456); Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (Act 732); etc.						Source: NDPC	



Commitments and Issues	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks
1.1.2 Access to Adequate Housing												
1.1.2.1 Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing	Median amount of money spent on housing and transportation per household as a percentage of the median annual household income of tenants	Urban	13				19					Source: GLSS Round 6, 2014; GLSS Round 7, 2019
		Rural	8				17					
	Percentage of people living in unaffordable housing	Urban	7				8					Source: GLSS Round 6, 2014; GLSS Round 7, 2019
		Rural	2				3					
1.1.2.2 Ensure access to sustainable housing finance options	Mortgage debt relative to GDP	National							1.14	1.62	0.78	Source: MWH, 2022
1.1.2.3 Support security of tenure	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (P)	No documentation					82.6					Source: Agriculture Census Report, 2020
		Complete document					12.9					
		Partial					3.2					
		Now processing					1.3					
	Government's annual budget allocations toward settlement improvement within Zongo and Inner Cities (L)						GHC 1,000,000	GHC 101,909,970	GHC 109,942,001	GHC 106,124,439		
Integration of housing policies and regulations in planning processes (L)												Yes
1.1.2.5 Integrate housing into urban development plans	Percentage of government expenditure dedicated to housing and community amenities							0.79	0.72	0.31		Source: MWH & MSWR, 2022



Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks	
1.1.3 Access to Basic Services													
1.1.3.1 Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	National									92.2	Source: 2021 PHC	
		Urban											
		Rural											
	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	National										59.3	Source: 2021 PHC
		Urban										65.9	
		Rural										49.1	
	Proportion of Solid Waste Collected and Properly Disposed-Off in Major Cities (P)						70	80	80	80			Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2020
	1.1.3.2 Access to safe and efficient public transport system	Number of commuters using public transport (L)	Number of passengers carried by MMT				14,654,906	11,826,179	8,881,720	6,354,238	2,876,523	2,889,169	Source: Ministry of Transport, 2022
			Number of school children carried for free by MMT				3,915	2,427	1,554	5,443	336	1,826	
Number of passengers carried by ISTC						214,216	483,222	621,820	452,291	401,213	994,733		
1.1.3.3 Access to modern renewable energy	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.				39.5	47.3	44.3	42.5	40.4			Source: National Energy Statistics 2021 Edition	
1.1.3.4 Access to Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	National				0.31		0.20	0.19	0.25		Source: A household survey on ICT in Ghana	
		Urban											
		Rural											
1.2 Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all													
1.2.1 Inclusive Urban Economy													
1.2.1.1 Promote productive employment for all including youth employment	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person					4.38	12.28	9	10	0.62	8.75	Source: MoELR (Computed based on data from GLSS 6 & 7, LFS, 2021 PHC)	

Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks
1.2.1.2 Support the informal economy	Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	Male				9.87	28.53	28.53	22.71	22.71	24.6	Source: MoELR (Computed based on data from GLSS 6 & 7, LFS, PHC)
		Female				13.3	34.74	34.74	21.31	21.31	27.06	
		All				23.17	63.27	63.27	43.99	43.99	51.66	
1.2.1.4 Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation	Number of days to register a new business in the country						14	14	14			Source: Ease of Doing Business, World Bank 2019
1.2.2 Sustainable Urban Prosperity												
1.2.2.1 Diversification of the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries	Number of people employed in cultural and creative industries (L)	Male				549	526	513	498	482	577	Source: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2022
		Female				316	314	320	315	308	359	
		All				865	840	833	813	790	936	
	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		9.1				11.9				6.7	Source: 2010 & 2021 PHC, GLSS 6 & 7
1.2.2.2 Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy	Annual number of vocational and technical education individuals trained					4008	3926	3658	2931	2960	3080	Source: NVTI Annual Performance Report, 2021
1.2.2.3 Strengthen urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity	Does your country have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plan that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensures balanced territorial development, and (c) increase in local fiscal space.		Yes - National Urban Policy (2012)									Source: MLGDRD
1.3 Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development												
1.3.1 Resilience, Mitigation, and Adaption of Cities and Human Settlements												
1.3.1.1 Minimize urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity	Proportion of land under protected natural areas						15.06%	15.06%	15.06%	14.84%		Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020



Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks	
1.3.1.2 Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.										100%	Source: NDPC	
	Percentage subnational/local government with budgets dedicated to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions										100%	Source: NDPC & MOF	
	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	North Industrial Area Annual Mean					93 µg/m3	93 µg/m3	119 µg/m3	81.8 µg/m3			Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020
		First Light Annual Mean					157 µg/m3	50 µg/m3	178 µg/m3	165.1 µg/m3			
		Shangri La Annual Mean					162µg/m3	120 µg/m3	158 µg/m3	150.8 µg/m3			
		Achimota Annual Mean					161 µg/m3	111 µg/m3	131 µg/m3	108.3 µg/m3			
		La Palm Annual Mean					166µg/m3	141 µg/m3	139 µg/m3				
		Graphic Road Annual Mean					187µg/m3	154 µg/m3	154 µg/m3	174.3 µg/m3			
Kasoa Annual Mean						204µg/m3	200 µg/m3	155 µg/m3	110.7 µg/m3				
Amasaman Annual Mean					163 µg/m3	150 µg/m3	117 µg/m3	97 µg/m3					
1.3.1.3 Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters	Does the country have a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system?					No	No	No	No	No	No	Source: GMet, 2022	
1.3.2 Sustainable Management and use of natural resources													
1.3.2.2 Promote resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling	National Recycling rate, tons of material recycled					1 facility in Accra - 600 tons per day	1 facility in Accra - 600 tons per day	1 facility in Accra - 600 tons per day	2 facilities in Accra & Kumasi - 2800 tons per day	2 facilities in Accra & Kumasi - 2800 tons per day		Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2022	



Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks
1.3.2.4 Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies									44no. traffic signals along Tudu-Amasaman Corridor and connected to TMC at DUR	2No. VMS and 6no. RLV was installed along the Tudu-Amasaman corridor and connected to TMC at DUR		Source: National Road Safety Authority, 2022

2.1 Building Governance Structure: Establishing a supportive Framework

2.1.1 Decentralize to enable subnational and local governments to undertake their assigned responsibilities (1)	Do local authorities exercise their authority and fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with such procedures and in such cases as provided for by the constitution or by law?					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Source: NDPC & MLGDRD
2.1.2 Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets	Percentage of the local / sub-national government's financial resources generated from endogenous (internal) sources of revenue						12.2	12.1	15	11.1		Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020
2.1.3 Develop Legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies	Quality of law					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Source: NDPC & MLGDRD
2.1.6 Achieve women's full participation in all fields and all levels of decision-making	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions						Parliament - 10.9% MMDCEs - 10.3% Ministers - 23.3% Chief Directors - 10.0%	Parliament - 13.5% MMDCEs - 16.9% Ministers - 20.0% Chief Directors - 17.0%	Parliament - 14.0% MMDCEs - 14.8% Ministers - 22.4% Chief Directors - 24.0%	Parliament - 13.8% MMDCEs - 14.2% Ministers - 25.0% Chief Directors - 31.0%		Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

2.2 Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development



Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks
2.2.1 Implement Integrated and balanced territorial development policies	Number of countries, regional governments, and cities in which plans and designs are publicly accessible to residents (online) and can be consulted at all times						Accessible	Accessible	Accessible	Accessible	Accessible	Source: NDPC & MLGDRD
2.2.2 Integrate housing into urban development plans	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing						39.28	39.21	38.9	28.18		Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020
2.2.3 Include culture as a priority component of urban planning	Total expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural heritage at the national level (L)	Cultural Heritage (public and private sources) - National level				GHC 929,142.30	GHC 651,516.28	GHC 897,947	GHC 1,070,612	GHC 1,574,492	GHC 20,989,981.42	Source: Ministry of Tourism (raw expenditure) localise indicator
2.2.4 Implement Planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas	Population Density	National									129 persons per km2	Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census
2.3 Means of Implementation												
2.3.1 Mobilization of Financial Resources	Existence of a national structure or office or committee for implementing the New Urban Agenda									Yes	Yes	Source: NDPC & MLGDRD
2.3.1.2 Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of subnational and local governments	Stable existence of "transfer formula" in the last 5 years, without major changes, meaning reductions of more than 10%					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Source: NDPC & MLGDRD
2.3.2 Capacity Development												



Commitments and IssueS	Indicators	Disaggregation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remarks
2.3.2.1 Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning	Number of public water and sanitation utilities participating in institutional capacity development programmes					17	54	36	39	10	29	Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2022
2.3.2.3 Strengthen the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society engagement in urban planning and management, which are regular and democratic					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Source: NDPC
2.3.3 Information Technology and Innovation												
2.3.3.1 Develop user-friendly, participatory data and digital platforms through e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools	Percentage of cities utilizing e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools	MDAs								69.8		Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020
		MMDAs								98.5		

PICTURES OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Security Service Housing Project (Phase III)



Borteyman Affordable Housing Project



Kpone Affordable Housing Project



Asokore-Mampong Affordable Housing Project





National Mortgage and Housing Fund Project



