

Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly (CCMA)



ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT (2013)

for Medium Term Development Plan)

Under

Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) 2010-2013



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Background

This Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2013 constitutes the findings, observations and reactions of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken in the Metropolis during the period under review. The Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all Ghanaians. Government is further committed to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the national development policy objectives and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes.

Annually, Government and Development Partners commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social and economic conditions in the country. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I), to be implemented from 2010 to 2013, is a broad based development strategy for accelerated poverty reduction and democratic decentralisation. It focuses heavily on poverty reduction programmes and projects. The emphasis in the GSGDA I is on growth inducing policies and programmes which have the potential of supporting wealth creation for sustainable poverty reduction. GSGDA I is therefore anchored on maintaining the macroeconomic stability and on pursuing accelerated private sector competitiveness, vigorous human resource development, and good governance.

All Government Agencies at the sector, regional and district levels that are tasked with the responsibility of implementing these programmes and projects are expected to demonstrate, through evidence based information, that these interventions are having the desired effects in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries. In the context of good public sector governance, the application of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools to generate reliable and valid information to help Government make sound policies and decisions is becoming increasingly relevant. The establishment of a comprehensive national monitoring and evaluation system is seen as key to facilitating the realisation of Ghana's vision of becoming a middle income economy by 2015.

It is against this background that the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, like all other Assemblies in the country, generates Annual Progress Report (APR) which, among others, includes monitoring and evaluation activities with indicators, helps to assess the progress of the implementation of the MTDP. The report based on Guidelines prepared by the NDPC seeks to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation within this broader public sector management and accountability framework. The M&E Plan underpins the development of an integrated national monitoring and evaluation system.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly therefore prepared this Annual Report, not only to fulfill requirements in the Guidelines, but as a tool for use to monitor and evaluate its programmes, projects and activities outlined in the Medium-Term Plan of the Assembly.

The preparation this report was done in a participatory manner with the involvement of all the key stakeholders in the setting of target and objectives for the period.

1.1. Profile of Cape Coast Metropolis

1.1.1. Location and Size

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

1.1.2. Physical Characteristics

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

The Metropolis has two main vegetation zones, the savannah and the forest zones. The savannah comprises two parts, the Southern belt that is mainly coastal grassland and the

middle belt, which is primarily made up of woodland. The Forest Zone is found in the Northern belt of the Metropolis.

1.1.3. Demography

The population of the Cape Coast Metropolis was 54,123 in 1960 and 69,495 in 1970, giving an inter-censal increase of 28.40%. In 1984 and 2000 the population increased again to 84,477 and 118,106 respectively, indicating a substantial increase of 39.8% for the 14-year period. The population grew at a rate of 2.2% between 1960 and 1970, dropped sharply to 1.3% between 1970 and 1984 and then rose to 2.0% between 1984 and 2000. The population of the Metropolis according to the 2010 population and housing census was estimated to be 145,246.

Table 1.1a: Demographic Characteristics

Description	1984	2000	2010
Total Population	24,249	118,106	145,246
Male Population	-	57,365	
Female Population		60,741	
Percentage Male Population		48.6%	
Percentage Female Population		51.4%	
Population Density		968	
Share of Regional Population		7.4%	
No. of Houses	-	13,499	
Population per House		8.7	
No. of Households	-	30,060	
Av. Household Size		3.9	
Household per House		2.2	
Total Fertility Rate		2.4	
Mean No. Child Ever Born (CEB)		2.2	
Child Survival		83.4%	
Dependency Ratio		69.1%	
Unemployment Rate		11.3%	
Pop. employed in Agriculture		10.7%	
Pop. in Government Employment		33.1%	
Pop. Self employed		7.4%	
Overall working pop. in private informal Sector		63.0%	

Source: Ghana 2010 population and Housing census report, March 2010

Table 1.1b: Communities in Cape Coast Metropolis with population more than 3,000

Population Estimates for Cape Coast Metropolis and Major Settlements												
No.	Com-Name	Pop2000	Pop2001	Pop2002	Pop2003	Pop2004	Pop2005	Pop2006	Pop2007	Pop2008	Pop2009	Pop2010
1.	Cape Coast	82,291	84,019	85,784	87,585	89,424	91,213	93,128	95,084	97,081	99,119	101,102
1a	<i>Adisadel</i>	8,810	8,995	9,184	9,377	9,574	9,765	9,970	10,180	10,393	10,612	10,824
1b.	<i>Amanful Reg. Admin.</i>	18,225	18,608	18,998	19,397	19,805	20,201	20,625	21,058	21,500	21,952	22,391
1c.	<i>Cape Coast (Central)</i>	13,548	13,833	14,123	14,420	14,722	15,017	15,332	15,654	15,983	16,319	16,645
1d.	<i>UCC / Ola</i>	9,938	10,147	10,360	10,577	10,799	11,015	11,247	11,483	11,724	11,970	12,210
1e.	<i>Kotokuraba</i>	9,935	10,144	10,357	10,574	10,796	11,012	11,243	11,479	11,721	11,967	12,206
1f.	<i>Pedu / Abora</i>	15,326	15,648	15,976	16,312	16,655	16,988	17,344	17,709	18,080	18,460	18,829
1g.	<i>Tantri</i>	6,509	6,646	6,878	7,119	7,368	7,516	7,779	8,051	8,333	8,508	8,678
2.	Efutu	2,214	2,260	2,308	2,356	2,406	2,454	2,506	2,558	2,612	2,667	2,720
3.	Ekon	3,443	3,515	3,589	3,664	3,741	3,816	3,896	3,978	4,062	4,147	4,230
4.	Kakomdo (Kakumbo)	2,628	2,683	2,740	2,797	2,856	2,913	2,974	3,037	3,100	3,165	3,229
5.	Nkanfoa	2,995	3,058	3,122	3,188	3,255	3,320	3,389	3,461	3,533	3,607	3,680
	Cape Coast Metropolis	118,106	120,586	123,119	125,704	128,344	131,039	133,791	136,600	139,469	142,398	145,246

1.1.4. Infrastructure and Services

1.1.4.1. Distribution of Health, Water and Sanitation Facilities

Health, water and sanitation facilities are some of the essential needs that enhance the development of people. The distribution of these facilities indicates that all the major health facilities (Hospitals) are located in core Cape Coast and its immediate environs, while only one Health Centre is located at Efutu. The northern part of the Metropolis is thus deprived of a hospital. Upgrading of the Efutu Health Centre will enable it to render appropriate services to communities in the Northern part of the Metropolis.

Table 1.1.4.1. List of Health Institutions in the Cape Coast Metropolis

No.	Name	Ownership	Location
1.	Central Regional Hospital	Government	Abura
2.	Metropolitan Hospital	Government	Bakaano
3.	University Hospital	Government	UCC
4.	Ewim Urban Health Centre	Government	Ewim

5.	Adisadel Urban Health Centre	Government	Tsibu Darko
6.	Efutu Rural Clinic	Government	Efutu
7.	Ekon CHPS Compound	Government	Ekon
8.	Brimso CHPS Compound	Government	Nyame Bekyere
9.	Nkanfoa CHPS Compound	Government	Nkanfoa
10.	Police Clinic	Government	Reg. Police Hqrs., Pedu Jn.
11.	Maternal and Child Care	Government	Red Cross
12.	National Health Insurance Scheme	Government	Red Cross
13.	Red Cross Society	Private	Red Cross
14.	Christian Eye Centre	Private	Near Flower's Gay, Pedu
15.	Kwaprow Clinic	Private	Kwaprow, UCC
16.	P.P.A.G. (Family Planning)	Private	Eyifua
17.	Micro Clinic	Private	Tantri
18.	Baiden–Ghartey Mem. Hospital	Private	Pedu

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

The Metropolis is quite well served with potable drinking water. The water supply systems in the Metropolis consist of mainly boreholes, pipe borne water, hand dug wells, rivers and streams. The River Kakum serves as the main source of drinking water. Almost all communities in the Metropolis are served with pipe-borne water from the conventional treatment plant from the damned Kakum River at Brimso and lately the Cape Coast Water Project at Sekyere Hemang. The effects of destruction of the surrounding environment of the river basin is however impacting negatively on the sustainability of this natural resource and causing perennial water shortages particularly in the dry season.

Rural supplies forms just 1% of the drinking water system in the Metropolis and these areas are also well catered for. Percentage of Homes with Pipe Borne water is 37.7%. The remaining percentage obtain water supply outside their homes. The number of Boreholes in the Metropolis is 35 and mostly found in the rural areas.

The main problem with water supply in the Metropolis is the perennial drying up of the Kakum dam, which is the source of water for the Metropolis. A new water treatment plant, the Cape Coast Water Plant, constructed in 2007 at Sekyere Hemang is expected to augment the supply from Brimso Water Plant. The other problems relate to the use of old equipment in pumping water to households, frequent power outages, which affect the distribution system and non-payment or irregular payment of tariffs to enable the Ghana water Corporation to expand its facilities. Major rehabilitation works are currently being undertaken to solve the problem of burst pipelines and rampant water shortage due to break downs as a result of the use of obsolete equipment.

Improvement in sanitation through proper and organised disposal of both solid and liquid waste is of topmost priority in the Metropolis due to its impact on the health status of the population as well as on the tourism industry. Presently, sanitation and waste disposal are among the major problems facing the Metropolis. Again the northern part of the Metropolis is again deprived of adequate sanitation facilities. It is evident that development of the Metropolis is somehow being concentrated in the south part to the disadvantage of the northern sector.

Inadequate awareness on how to dispose of waste properly has led to spilling of waste, making the sanitary sites messy and untidy. Also, as a result of this situation several open waste dumping areas have been created, mostly situated on slopes of hills, along major roads or streets, along banks of streams, lagoons, beaches, and prime areas which are visible from historic or tourist sites, and to visitors to Cape Coast or travellers along these filth-lined road or streets.

Due to widespread poverty in the Metropolis and consequent low financial capacity of the residents, people are neither able, nor prepared to pay for waste (especially secondary collection). As a result, waste collection is a heavy burden on the overall CCMA budget. While it is anticipated that revenue collection among ordinary citizens will be difficult, it is however possible to introduce Revenue Collection Charges (RCC) for hotels, restaurants, spots and other commercial organizations as well as the residents of Estates and Flats such as 1st – 4th Ridges, Ola and Adisadel Estates, and newly developing high-class residential areas.

The institutional capacity within the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly to deal with the four main problems is limited funds, (meagre IGF and funds from the national level are modest), departments are not well staffed, and their functioning is further hindered by lack of equipment and fuel for vehicles. The poor and inappropriate institutional and financial capacity are the main problems affecting the waste management services in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

Environmental management or Waste management services are shared among several departments in the Metropolis. There is no official forum for planning, consultation and/or coordination of waste management components. The various structures of the Assembly implement individual action plans and discuss waste management issues when they appear.

The Metropolitan Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (MEHSU), Urban Roads, Department of Parks and Garden and the Public Works Department are the key departments responsible for the planning, implementation and monitoring of waste management services in the Metropolis which includes drain cleansing, street sweeping, grass cutting and maintenance of sanitary sites. The MEHU is also responsible for Environmental Health Education.

Further, the monitoring system is generally poor, as record keeping has not been formalized; monitoring information is not collated and analyzed for management decision making; the MEHU has no control of the transport system needed to operate the solid waste and drainage functions, which leaves that responsibility in a vacuum.

Some communities on their own have also created unapproved sites. Others simply dump refuse and human excreta into open spaces, the bush and the beach. These are unacceptable ways of disposing of wastes and need to be addressed.

Regular desilting of the main drains in the Metropolis is also a problem. The undulating nature of the terrain, the attitude and practices of some people as well as inadequate logistics and personnel tend to complicate the already serious problem. These human problems can be tackled through public education.

Other areas of focus in terms of health and sanitation are the slaughterhouse and unapproved sites being used for these purposes. It is common knowledge that unhygienic conditions exist

in the main slaughterhouse in Cape Coast. It is also the case that some butchers prefer to use unapproved sites where they prepare the carcasses with lorry tyres and rubbish. The extent to which these materials pose health problems for consumers is yet to be established. The impact of these practices therefore need scientific and careful assessment as early as possible must be stopped sooner than later if it is found to be harmful.

1.1.4.2 . Educational Institutions

Generally, almost all communities have access to basic educational facilities. However, Second Cycle and Tertiary institutions are all concentrated in the south. For example, while there is only one Senior Secondary/Technical school at Efutu there are about 12 well established Senior Secondary Schools in Cape Coast core alone. Necessary attention should therefore be paid by expanding and equipping Efutu Secondary/Technical to enable it serve students from the Northern part of Cape Coast, especially Efutu and its environs. The Second and Third Cycle Schools in the Metropolis and their respective locations are as follows:

Table 1.1.4.2. List of Second Cycle/Tertiary Institutions in the Metropolis

No.	Name of School	Ownership	Location
1.	Wesley Girls High	Government	Kakomdo
2.	Mfantsipim School	Government	Kadadwen
3.	Holy Child School	Government	Akyim, Near RCC Jn.
4.	St. Augustine College	Government	Near Ola
5.	Adisadel College	Government	Adisadel
6.	Ghana National College	Government	Akyim
7.	University Practice Secondary (Unipra)	Government	UCC
8.	Oguaa Sec./Tech	Government	Ekon
9.	Efutu Sec./Tech	Government	Mampong
10.	Christ the King Academy	Government	Abease
11.	Pitmans Secondary	Private	Bakaano
12.	Commercial Services Institute	Private	Near Mfantsipim School
13.	Sammo Secondary School	Private	Bakaano
14.	Social Welfare Vocational Training Inst.	Government	Pedu
15.	Cape Coast Technical Institute	Government	Pedu (Reg. Hospital Jn)
16.	Nurses' and Midwifery Training College	Government	Bakaano
17.	Ola College of Education	Government	Ola
18.	University of Cape Coast	Government	UCC
19.	Cape Coast Polytechnic	Government	Ebubonko

1.1.4.3. Justice and Security

A number of Justice and Security are located in Cape Coast. Anyone who wants to transact business with the banks or wish to report criminal cases to the Police needs to travel all the way to Cape Coast.

To improve security in the northern sector and also facilitate access to credit facilities, a Police Post and a Financial Mobilization Centre need to be established at Efutu.

1.1.4.4. Industry and commerce

Unemployment rate in the Metropolis according to the 2000 population and housing Census was 11.3%. 10.7% of population is in Agric sector, 33.1% in Government employment, and 7.4% are self employed. The overall employment situation is that, 63.0% of the working population is in the private informal sector

The Metropolis has a high proportion of self-employed businesses without employees. The percentage of workers in the employee category is 27.9% which is the highest in the region. A huge proportion of the employed population is engaged in the public service, industrial, service and education sectors. About 29.3% of workers are engaged in commerce while 28.6% are in production, transport and equipment operation.

The average annual household income is estimated at GH¢650.00 per annum. A number of small-scale enterprises pay average monthly wages of between GH¢30.00 and GH¢80.00 while apprentices or sub-masters earn an average wage of GH¢18.00. The low levels of remuneration and incomes particularly in the rural communities have adversely affected fund mobilization. Key poverty pockets are also found in the urban areas especially, communities along the coast, like Ntsin, Brofoyedur, Amanful, Gyegyem, and Bakaano, among others.

Scalogram analysis of services shows that majority of rural communities in the Metropolis have a poor indication of qualitative and quantitative features of services and facilities including water and sanitation. The key causes/factors identified are small farm land sizes, poor land tenure system, large family sizes, unemployment, lack of employable skills, the people's preference for non-existent white colour jobs, and over-reliance on government for support and employment opportunities.

1.1.4.5. Roads, Transport and Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The capacity of an efficient and effective transport and communications system to influence socio-economic development is no longer a debatable issue. The permissive role of good road and telecommunications breaking urban and rural barriers and easing access to economic activities cannot be over-emphasized. The compact nature and limited spatial extent of the Cape Coast Metropolis has made it possible for all parts to be extensively interconnected.

1.1.4.6. Roads and Transport

Cape Coast Municipal Assembly has a potential in tourism and therefore requires a good number of roads (to improve on the riding quality), construction of drains and culverts (to improve on sanitation) and a very good traffic management to enhance free flow of traffic that will benefit all road users including pedestrians and to boost socio-economic activities and tourism in the Metropolis.

Currently, the department of Urban Roads controls a total of 220.83km of Road Network of which 17.60km is asphalted; 106.93km is bituminous and 96.30km gravelled. Cape Coast, as an old town, has narrow roads with very old buildings situated so close to the edges of the road and thereby making it difficult for future expansion to cater for such a growing populace with corresponding volume of vehicular and human traffic. The situation has made it extremely impossible to create walkways along the streets / roads in the Metropolis, especially in core Cape Coast. Thus, roads in the Metropolis lack walkways, very important ingredient of urban transport system. Pedestrians are therefore forced to compete with vehicles for space, a situation which is not conducive for tourism, investments, as well as trade, and leisure, among others.

Table 1.1.4.6a. Type of Roads in the Metropolis with their respective Length

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

The road network in the District is fairly extensive and may well be said to be adequate enough. However, there are a few rural stretches that are in poor condition and would need to be upgraded as shown in the table below.

Table 1.1.4.6b. Cape Coast Metropolis: Feeder road network (from main trunk roads)

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

Source: Department of Feeder Roads

The Metropolis is relatively well served with transport services, mainly by buses, trucks, and cars (taxis). Within the farming communities (house to farm), it is mainly by head portage. Taxis, Trotros and Buses operate under the umbrella of the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Cooperative Transport Association, Private Car Rentals, and Metro Mass Transport (MMT) Company. Motor- and pedal-cycles are other principal modes of transport serving the Metropolis. Inter-urban and long-distance transport services are also fairly adequate with the GPRTU and Inter-City State Transport Company (STC) playing the most crucial roles.

One area that needs serious attention in the Metropolis is the increasing spate of road traffic accidents. Within the decade no less than 2,000 accidents have been recorded in the Metropolis area, resulting in losses of hundreds of lives and millions of Cedis worth of property. Part of the problem is with deviant driving behaviour at intersections especially at Pedu Junction on the Cape Coast-Takoradi trunk road. Some amount of public education and law enforcement is needed to reduce the frequency and number of accidents. It is also hoped that the development of Cape Coast Roads which includes flyover (overhead) at the Pedu intersection would help to reduce accident risks.

1.1.4.7. Telecommunication/Media

The new Regional Telecommunication Centre (Ghana Telecom now Vodafone) was commissioned in November 1996. The existing capacity of the regional Auto Exchange system in Cape Coast increased to 12,000, after the Third Telecommunication Project (TTP) of 1997. Telecommunication services in the Metropolis exist at such urban settlements as

Cape Coast Abura, Pedu, the University of Cape Coast and Nkanfoa. Presently, there are 6,500 private and public telephone lines in Cape Coast. The number of payphones in the Metropolis is 176 with 15 on GSM. A number of Mobile Phone Companies are operating (have reception or Offices) in the Cape Coast Metropolis. These are:

1.1.4.7a. List of Telecom companies operating in the Metropolis.

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

A number of Media houses operate in the Metropolis whose work help in a large extent in disseminating information to the general public.

1.1.4.7b. List of Media Houses/Organizations operating in the Metropolis.

No.	Name of Press House	Location
1.	G.B.C. – FM (Radio Central) & TV	G.B.C House, Ewim
2.	Graphic Communication Group	Ghana Commercial Bank Building, Ministries
3.	Ghanaian Times	Ghana Commercial Bank Building, Ministries
4.	Ghanaian Chronicle	Mfantsipim Junction
5.	Yes FM	Behind C.N.C. (opp. UCC Botanical Gardens
6.	ATL FM	Atlantic Hall, UCC
7.	Eagle FM	Cape Coast Polytechnic
8.	Ghana News Agency	Ministries Building, Ministries
9.	Coastal Television	Agoro Fie, Pedu

1.1.4.8. Banking, Micro Credit Organizations/Services and Insurance Companies

A number of financial institutions are operating in the Metropolis. There are Eighteen (18) Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies in the Metropolis. Most of these financial institutions are located in the Southern and middle parts of the Cape Coast Metropolis with none in the Northern part. Therefore, anyone from the Northern part of the Metropolis who wants to transact business with the banks needs to travel all the way to Cape Coast. To facilitate access to credit facilities to the people in the Northern part, a Financial Mobilization

Centre need to be established at Efutu. The list of the Institutions and Companies and their respective locations in the Metropolis are as follows:

Table 1.1.4.8a. List of Financial Institutions operating in the Metropolis.

No.	Bank	Community/Location
1.	Barclays Bank Gh. Ltd	Old Kingsway
2.	National Investment Bank	Old CEDECOM Office
3.	Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd	Main Branch, Chapel Square, Near Courts
4.	Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd	UCC Branch, Near Kwame Nkrumah Hall
5.	SG. SSB Bank Gh. Ltd	SSNIT Block
6.	Agric. Development Bank	London Bridge
7.	Agric. Development Bank	UCC Branch, Casford Hall
8.	Kakum Rural Bank	Kotokoraba Branch
9.	Kakum Rural Bank	Abura Agency
10.	Assinman Rural Bank	Pedu, Akaidoo Block
11.	Twifo Rural Bank	Abura
12.	UT Financial Service	Tantri
13.	Pro Credit	UCC Science Taxi Rank (near Oye Inn Hostel)
14.	Zenith Bank Ltd	UCC (VALCO)
15.	Prudential Bank Ltd	Old Kingsway
16.	Prudential Bank Ltd	UCC Science Taxi Rank (Oye Inn Hostel)

Table 1.1.4.8b. List of Insurance Companies operating in the Metropolis.

No.	Insurance Company	Location
1.	State Insurance Corporation	Pedu Junction
2.	S.S.N.I.T	SSNIT Office Building, Old Kingsway
3.	Vanguard Assurance Co.	Old Agric. Bank
4.	GLICO	Commercial Bank Building
5.	Star Assurance	Bakaano
6.	Provident Insurance	Tantri
7.	Donewell Insurance	Opposite Mfantsipim School Gate

1.1.4.9. Tourism

Ghana's stocks of historic and traditional buildings are second to none in Sub-Saharan Africa. These monuments are protected by legislation, and are properly cared for by the GMMB, in whose custody they are. Of those national monuments, two groups have been designated by UNESCO, under the World Heritage Convention [to which Ghana was one of the first

African countries to subscribe], as World Heritage Monuments: the groups of forts and castles in the Metropolis and the group of traditional religious buildings [Obosomfie, or 'fetish houses']. Of all the cities and towns of Ghana, Cape Coast, the capital of the Gold Coast colony until 1877 has the most extensive surviving historic core of pre- 1900 building, and the greatest potential for revitalization and economic regeneration through repair, rehabilitation, and where necessary, reconstruction, of the existing building stock. A Visual survey carried out some years ago, in association with the Urban Conservation Study commissioned by CEDECOM from the Department of Architecture of UST, Kumasi, identified about 750 no longer habitable rooms in the existing housing stock in the historic core, contained within Beulah Lane, Aboom Road, Aboom Wells, Kotokuraba Road, Ashanti Road, Sam Road, and the coastline between the Town Hall and Amanful Methodist Church.

Cape Coast is an ancient and historic town: and its role in Ghana's history, a long and honourable one, despite its still evident associations with the slave trade. Although a dependency of the Fante state of Fetu in the 16 century, the market of Oguaa was flourishing when William Towerson , the English navigator, visited 'Don John's town' in 1555, and when Paul de Marees documented it in 1600. Future generations of Ghanaian school children ought to be able to study the roots of their country's development as a modern nation by visiting its historic sites, and places associated with key figures in Ghanaian history.

For many years, the Castle has served as an educational resource, a role significantly extended and enhanced under the Natural Resource Conservation and Historic Preservation Project, funded by USAID, as part of the Central Region Integrated Development Programme. But the town, that has grown up over the past three hundred years, outside the walls of the Castle, has hardly begun to be exploited as an educational resource.

Besides the Castle and Forts and related Historic Buildings and attractions, the Metropolis could also boast of an Ostrich Farm at Yayaakwaano, Wetlands for birds at Duakor, Crocodile Pond at Beebiaaneha (Hans Cottage), and Lagoons and Good beaches available for development.

1.1.5. Composition of the Metropolitan Assembly

1.1.5.1. Organisational Structure

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly (CCMA) was established under the Local government (Cape Coast District Assembly) establishment Instrument, 1988 and operates under the Local Government 1993 (Act 462). It is the highest political and administrative authority in the Metropolis.

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

The Metropolitan Coordinating Director (MCD), who is the Head of Civil Service in the Metropolis, assists the MCE in the day-to-day administration of the Assembly.

The Metropolitan Assembly is made up of 63 Assembly Persons. Out of the 63 Membership of the Assembly, 10 are females. The composition is as follows:

1. The Metropolitan Chief Executive,
2. 45 Elected Members, (1 each from the 45 electoral areas in the Metropolis elected by universal adult suffrage).
3. The Member of Parliament for Cape Coast (has no voting right).
4. 18 Appointed Members (appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and other interest groups in the Metropolis).
- 5.

1.1.5.2. Vision, Mission, Goal and Development Objectives of the Assembly

1.1.5.2.1. Vision

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

1.1.5.2.2 Mission

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

1.1.5.2.3 Medium-Term Goal (2010-2013)

The broad Goal of the Metropolis is to improve the quality of life of the people through accelerated access to quality education and health care delivery system, vigorous expansion of social, economic and improve agricultural production in the context of a sound and sustainable environmental management practices within a broad grassroot participation in decision making in the development planning and implementation process.

1.1.5.2.4 Broad Development Objectives

Providing basic socio-economic infrastructure in the Metropolis

- Ensuring efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management
- Promoting economic activities in the Metropolis especially for the vulnerable and excluded.
- Improving upon the logistics and human resource of the Metropolitan Assembly
- Enhancing good governance by strengthening the administrative set-up of the Assembly
- Promoting effective private sector participation in the development of the Metropolis
- Facilitating the development of the information, communication and technological base of the Metropolis.

1.1.5.2.5. Functions of the Metropolitan Assembly

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

The Assembly's functions cover the following areas:

- a. The preparation of development plans and budgets relating to the approved plans
- b. Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of resources for the overall development of the District.
- c. Promoting and supporting production activity and social develop in the district, and removal of obstacles to initiative and development.
- d. Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure.
- e. Developing, improving and managing human settlements and the environment

- f. Maintaining security and public safety in co-operation with national and local security agencies.
- g. Ensuring ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- h. Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies for enhancing functions
- i. Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonising and creation of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries,
- j. Departments, Public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the District.

1.1.5.3. Decentralised Departments of the Assembly

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

Table 1.1.5.3a Departments/Units under Metropolitan Assembly (Civil Service Institutions)

No.	Department	Location
1.	Ghana Education Service (GES)	Abease
2.	Information Service's Department	CCMA Old Office Block
3.	Department of Social Welfare	CCMA Old Office Block
4.	Department of Community Development	Ministries Block
5.	Department of Town & Country Planning	Abease (near Metro GES Office Bld.)
6.	Department of Feeder Roads	Pedu Junction
7.	Department of Parks and Gardens	Ewim (near MOFA Office)
8.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)	Agric (MOFA Offices), Ewim
9.	Ghana Health Service (GHS)	Red Cross Office
10.	Ghana Statistical Service	CCMA Old Office Block
11.	Department of Births and Deaths	CCMA Old Office Block
12.	NADMO	CCMA Old Office Block
13.	Department of Cooperatives	CCMA Old Office Block
14.	Department of Urban Roads	Aquarium
15.	Non-Formal Education Division	CCMA Old Office Block
16.	Forestry Services Division	Behind MOFA Regional Office

1.1.5.3b Table Other Public/Service Institutions

No.	Department	Location
1.	Ghana Library Board	Chapel Square
2.	Ghana Highway Authority	Accra Highway
3.	Public Works Department (PWD)	Near E.C.G., Tantri
4.	Department of Parks and Gardens	Agriculture Office
5.	Rural Housing & Cottage Industry	R.C.C.
6.	National Service secretariat	CCMA Old Office Block
7.	National Sports Council (N.S.C)	Siwdo (Robert Mensah Stadium)
8.	Ghana National Fire Service	CCMA Old Office Block
9.	Ghana Police Service	Bakaano
10.	Bureau of National Investigation (B.N.I)	Adisadel
11.	Centre for National Culture (CNC)	UCC
12.	Forestry Services Division	Behind MOFA Regional Office
13.	Controller & Accountant General's Department	Ministries Block
14.	Immigration Service	Ministries Block
15.	Electricity Company of Ghana (E.C.G)	Ewim (Opp. Petrol Station)
16.	Ghana Water Company Ltd. (G.W.C.L.)	Anafo (Opposite Castle)
17.	Ghana Telecom (now Vodafone)	Pedu (near SIC)
18.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Pedu Jn. (near SIC)
19.	Land Valuation Board	Abease (in GES Office Blk)
20.	Labour Department	Social Welfare
21.	Ghana Museums & Monuments Board (GMMB)	Castle
22.	CEDECOM	Pedu Jn (near SIC)
23.	Attorney's General's Department	R.C.C
24.	Game & Wildlife Division	Ewim (behind MOFA)
25.	Lands Commission Secretariat	R.C.C
26.	N.C.C.E	Metro GES Office Building, Abease
27.	Electoral Commission	CCMA Old Office Block
28.	DOVVSU, G. P. S.	Police Headquarters
29.	Ghana Tourist Board	SIC
30.	AESL	Pedu Jn. opp. Reg. Police H qtrs.
31.	Hydrology Department	3 rd Ridge (Jn)
32.	Community Water & Sanitation Agency (CWSA)	3 rd Ridge (Jn)
33.	National Roads Safety Commission	G.H.A. Offices

34	N. C. W. D.	R.C.C
35	Internal Revenue Service	Abura
36	VAT Service	Metro GES Office Building, Abease

1.2. Key M&E Objectives for the Year

The core premise of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Recognizing the fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times. This is particularly true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability. M&E in the country has therefore shifted from being implementation based (concerned with the implementation of activities) to being results-based (assessing if real changes have occurred). The is meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the Cape Coast Metropolis and to generate timely reports to the NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Coordinating Units (RPCUs). Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the Metropolitan Medium-Term Development Plan (MMTDP) and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of GSGDA I.

The underlying purpose for M&E Plan of the MMTDP that were set for the year 2012 is summarised as follows:

1. To assess the achievement developmental targets.
2. To monitor the attainment of specific milestones at scheduled times
3. To identify achievements, potentials and opportunities, during the implementation process and also note challenges, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the MMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
4. To assess the level of participation of key stakeholders in the development process including government agencies and institutions, development partners, identifiable groups and communities
5. Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level.
6. To provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.

7. Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency.
8. To reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the Metropolis.

1.3. Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

1.3.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The initial task in Monitoring and Evaluation plan preparation was the identification of various stakeholders in Cape Coast Metropolis. These are all the organisations and groups of people with interest or involvement in issues and activities connected with development in Cape Coast. They also include those involved in poverty reduction programmes and activities, which is a collective responsibility in the Metropolis.

This is relevant in the sense that, the identification and participation of these stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation results. In doing this, all the stakeholders were identified and analysed with a critical look at their background information and their various roles, needs and responsibilities. A total of 24 stakeholders were identified. This has been presented in Table 2.1 below.

Table 1.3.1. Analysis of Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholders	Background Information	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Government Policy Makers	Employees of government Appointed by government	Providers of guidelines Formulates policies
2.	Local Communities	69.7% Urban 30.3% Rural Headed by Chiefs Influenced by Assembly Members and Religious Bodies Unit Committee Members as policy makers	Link external monitors to projects Recipient of development Demand accountability and support data collection Provide resources for development
3.	Metropolitan Administration	Employees of government backed by law	Policy formulation Development Planning and budgeting Make laws Direct implementation Provision of key personnel for monitoring

			Coordinates the activities of Decentralized Departments Revenue mobilization
4.	Assembly Members	Elected members Appointed members Representatives of the people	Make laws Formulate policies Champion the needs of electorates Coordinates unit committee in their electoral areas Revenue mobilization Initiate and monitor projects
5.	Zonal Council Members	Elected members Appointed members Representatives of the people	Champion the needs of electorates (Zonal Councils) Coordinates unit committees in their Zones Revenue mobilization Initiate and monitor projects
6.	Unit Committee Members	Elected members Appointed members Representatives of the people	Champion the needs of electorates/ units (communities) Revenue mobilization Initiate and monitor projects Collect data
7.	Regional Coordinating Council (R.C.C.)	Employees of Government Members of CSOs Opinion Leaders	Policy Planning Development coordination among districts in the Region Harmonization of DMTDP Supervision of administration of the DAs Monitoring and Evaluation of projects
8.	Metropolitan Health Administration and Service Providers	Employees of government Private practitioners	Providers of curative and public health services Monitor and supervise services provided Collection, collation and analysis of data Play roles as members of district monitoring team
9.	Alternative Health Providers	Non Orthodox Services Some are spiritual and others physical	Provide non-orthodox medical services Takes care of psychological needs
10.	NHIS	Established by Law National Secretariat	Mobilize funds from local and national sources for administrative and health service provision

		Implementation is by DAs Board of trustees for each district Employees of government Line of command is dual	for members Collection, collation and analysis of data Monitoring and Evaluation
11.	MOFA	Employees of government	Provision of veterinary services Crop protection services Monitor and supervise services provided Collection, collation and analysis of data Play roles as members of district monitoring team Provide extension services Ensures food security
12.	GES and private providers	Employees of government Proprietors of schools	Provision of quality education Monitoring, Evaluation and Supervision of schools Schools children as key disseminators of information Collection, collation and analysis of data
13.	Other Departments	Employees of government Inadequately resourced (Logistics and personnel)	Implementing government policy at the local level Provision of social, economic, security, legal and other services Provision of adult education
14.	MP	Elected to represent the people Resident in the district Appointee of the assembly	To brief constituents Initiate projects Collates the concerns of the people for parliament and higher authority Monitors development Lobbies for development programmes
15.	Political Parties	Emanates from the National Level	Act as pressure groups Evaluate the performance of government Mobilize for political activities and elections Initiate development projects
16.	Development Partners	Private companies, foreign and local	Act as donors for various projects Initiate and monitor projects Provide employment

			Provide social infrastructure for health, education, agriculture, transportation, etc
17.	Researchers / Institutions	Routine data collected but no institutionalized research structure	Information for decision making
18.	Media	Information on outreach basis Reception of many FM stations 4 Local FM Stations Availability of nationwide newspapers Metropolitan website Reception of Television Stations (5 stations including 1 Local-based station)	Information to the public Means of collecting information Provide Entertainment
19.	Civil Society Groups	(CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Vulnerable Groups) Organized groups	Information dissemination Act as advocates Initiate projects Collect and provide data and other information Demand accountability and transparency
20.	Traditional Authority	By inheritance Recognized by government through gazette Heads of communities Literate/ Illiterate Family Heads Chiefs & Queen Mothers	Influence decision making Initiate development projects Lobby for projects Influence the political systems Custodians of land
21.	NGOs	Multi- National and NGOs (CRAN, Centre of Awareness, etc)	Initiate and support development projects Act as advocates Links the Metropolis with other districts and countries Support health, education and other social and economic activities
22.	MLGRDE / NDPC other Extra-Ministerial Institutions (eg.	Employees of government Donor support GoG Support Vertical links with the DA Links with Donors	Provision of guidelines for planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Budgeting Mediates on the DAs behalf with Donors Monitors and coordinates Das Programmes Support capacity building programmes

	GAC)	Reps for the Regions	Formulates policies
23.	Sector Ministries	Established by the political system Employees of government Leaders are appointed Donor support GoG Support	Translate government policies vertically to all levels of administration Generates funds Initiate and monitor projects at all levels Provide guidelines to the lower and vertical levels
24.	Office of the Administrator of DACF	Appointed by government Employees of government	Receives and disburses at least 5% of the Consolidated fund to Sub-National structures Monitors DAs Programmes

1.3.2. Needs Assessment - Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacities

In developing the Monitoring and Evaluation plan, assessment was made to know the capacity of the Metropolis to develop and implement the plan. This goes beyond the provision of funds for monitoring and evaluation but also assesses the personnel to assist in planning and conduction the monitoring and Evaluation activities.

It is the process of evaluating the status, conditions and needs in the Metropolis. It also included the capacity to manage a database and other computer systems. There is the need for the appropriate incentives, human and other resources to be able to effectively monitor the implementation of the Metropolitan Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP).

The Table below is a summary of results from the assessment of the capacity of the Metropolis.

1.3.3. Needs and Necessary Conditions for Monitoring and Evaluation

Issues	Current Situation	Challenges	Recommendations
MMTDP Changes expected by stakeholders	There is an approved MMTDP M & E Plan prepared Targets on improvement of services outlined in the plan	Approved Plan and budgets not strictly followed Inadequate for M&E activities Logistical inadequacies Time and personnel constraints	Approved plans & budgets must be followed as much as possible Funds should be made available for M&E Separate account be created for MPCU (especially M&E activities) use the plan & budget as guide for development activities

			Needed logistics should be provided
Human Resource	Existing M&E Team Capacities required: M&E skills Project appraisal Requisite allowance provided All MPCU staff in place	Irregular MPCU Meetings Absence of some members of MPCU to meetings Lack/Inadequate skills in data collection and analysis Inadequate skills in planning Lack/Inadequate skills in M&E skills Not all MPCU Offices located in Assembly premises	Hold Regular MPCU meetings Need for MPCU Members to attend meetings regularly Formal training skills in M& E Provide more Training in: Monitoring and Evaluation Development Planning Team Building Data collection, analysis and management, and other computer programmes Report writing Facilitation Skills Project Management Office
Logistics	Inadequate logistics for M&E Non-existence of Assembly Library	No Vehicle solely for M&E activities Inadequate stationery Inadequate/outdated reading materials	Purchase vehicle for M&E activities Set aside funds for maintenance Set up library and stock with reading materials (LIs and periodicals, etc.) Create a documentation centre

1.3.4. Difficulties Encountered

The collection and compilation of the data in respect of the indicators was associated with the following problems or difficulties:-

- i. Lack of or non-reliable data in departments and units make it difficult for the DPCU to seek for other data, which would be relevant to this report.
- ii. Non commitment of some Departmental Heads to the operationalisation of the DPCU. Hence, getting reports from Departments are very difficult, if not impossible.

- iii. Some of the results of the indicators could only be obtained at the regional or national level. In other words, some district indicators are non-existence.
- iv. Formats for collection of data and reporting on such information by the various departments and agencies are not uniform. Thus, difficulties arise when departments are given the format to input in the data (especially, the indicators)
- v. Late or non-submission of required data from some Heads of Departments.

1.4. Status of the Implementation of the MTDP

1.4.1. Goal and Objectives of DMTDP

The broad goal of the Metropolis in the 4-Year Medium-Term Development Plan for the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly for the period 2010 to 2013 is “**achieving accelerated growth through enhanced access to basic social and economic services for poverty reduction and equity**”. This goal is in line with the Vision and Mission Statements of the Assembly. These have been categorised according to the Seven Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda.

1.4.1.1. Ensuring and Sustaining of Macroeconomic Stability

The goal is to strengthen the economic base of the Metropolis. The objectives are;

- To increase internally generated revenue (IGF) of the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly
- To improve on income levels of people in the Metropolis, especially the rural and urban poor by promoting small scale agro-processing industries
- To Increase opportunities of people to get employment by providing the youth with technical and vocational skills
- Undertake 4 Tourism Fairs within the planning period
- Update revenue data 4 times (once annually) by end of December 2013.
- Review operations of RevNet, the organization commissioned to collect revenue for the Assembly once yearly by end of December 2013.
- Conduct at least 2No. Vigorous public education campaigns on revenue collection in every community in the Metropolis and 36No. on Radio by end of December 2013.
- Rehabilitate and maintain Revenue vehicles.
- Review new accounting software for data capture and analysis twice annually by end of December 2013

- Revalue all properties and publish list in the Metropolis by end of December 2013

1.4.1.2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- To promote private sector development
- To ensure the development of public and private institutional capacities
- To promote local savings and investment
- To facilitate access to credit facilities in the Metropolis
- To facilitate the provision of farming and fishing inputs and ensure their affordability
- To increase access to land by creating land banks and facilitating negotiations between land owners and prospective investors
- To establish, strengthen and maintain intra sectoral linkages
- To redevelop the Central Business District (including the reconstruction of Kotokoraba Market in an ultra-modern market and upgrading/reconstruction of Kotokuraba Zongo etc);
- Organise 9No. Training Programmes in Management for 40 SMEs in the Metropolis by end of December 2013
- Hold 9No. training workshops on Proposal Writing and Resource Mobilisation for SMEs by end of December 2013
- Facilitate the provision of service facilities (electricity, water, etc.) at the Light Industrial Area at Mempeasem for the resettlement of Artisans by end of December 2013
- Organise 3No. Metropolitan Trade Fairs by end of December 2013
- Rehabilitate 3No. market in the Metropolis by end of December 2013

1.4.1.3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The goal for the agricultural sector is to promote sustainable agriculture, thriving agri-business and improved human livelihood. The objectives are as follows;

- To provide marketing facilities and services in the Metropolis
- To promote the use of modernized and appropriate fishing and farming implements and practices to boost agricultural production and productivity.

- To improve shelf life of agricultural produce by facilitating the provision of storage facilities
- To facilitate modernization of agricultural production to achieve food self sufficiency and food security
- To facilitate production of raw materials for industry
- To facilitate the production of agricultural commodities for export
- Establish 4No. Nurseries for Citrus and vegetables by end of December 2013

To strengthen institutional capacity of the Metropolitan Directorate of Agriculture (MOFA)

- Organise training programmes for 150 farmers, fishermen livestock , snail and glasscutter farmers by end of December 2013
- Organise 36 monthly meeting between farmers, fishermen, and Agricultural Extension Services by end of December 2013
- Establish linkages between farmers and fishermen and inputs outlets by end of December 2013
- To ensure that 40 Farmer-Based Organizations and individuals have agro-processing equipment

1.4.1.4. Oil and Gas Development

1.4.1.5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

- To facilitate the provision, and improvement of Information, Communication and Technological (ICT) facilities, including roads, telephones and internet connectivity, in the Metropolis.
- To create a website to showcase investment and tourism potentials in the Metropolis.
- To develop the Fosu Lagoon and its environs into a first class tourists site and entertainment centre.
- To rehabilitate all major roads in the Metropolis
- To improve access to telephone facilities (especially mobile phone services) in the Metropolis
- To extend electricity to 4 more communities, 4 CHPS Compounds, and newly developed areas in 5 communities.

For ICT, the goal is to improve upon the ICT Base of the Metropolis. The specific objectives are;

- Secure Office for ICT Centre by end of December 2013
- Furnish ICT Centre by end of December 2013
- Procure 20No. Computers by end of December 2013
- Acquire satellite Dish and Accessories by end of December 2013
- Install Internet Facilities and network computers by end of December 2013
- Train 4 Staff to internet to man facility by end of December 2013
- Link 10No. Schools and 5No. Department to Internet Facility by end of December 2013

1.4.1.6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

For Population Management, the goal is to reduce the population growth rate from 2.1 to 1.5 percent by the end of 2015. The specific objectives are;

- To establish two additional adolescent (youth) friendly Centres at two Health facilities in the Metropolis by the end of 2013
- To increase the acceptor rate (coverage) of family planning from the current approximately 40 percent to 45 percent by 2013.

The goal for general health is to improve the quality of, and access of population to health care and health information. The specific objectives are;

- To ensure the delivery of quality health care by providing adequate health facilities, and recruit and maintain quality personnel
- To construct 6No. 2-Unit Nurses' Quarters in the Metropolis by the end of December 2013
- To construct 1No. 2 Unit Midwives' Quarters by end of December 2013
- To construct 1No. Doctor's Bungalow by end of December 2013
- To establish 3 No. CHPS (Community-based Planning and Services) Compounds by the end of December 2013
- To construct security fence wall around Ewim Urban Health Centre by end of December 2013
- To construct 4No. CHPS Compounds by end of December 2013
- Increase immunization coverage for all antigens by 5-10% by end of December 2013.

- To renovate DHMT Office by end of December 2013.
- To renovate the OPD of the Metropolitan Hospital by end of December 2013.
- To train all key health staff in computer literacy by end December 2013.
- To organize at least one health talk per term for pupils/students of all educational institutions.
- To organize screening of pupils/students of all educational institutions at least once yearly.
- To minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Metropolis through intensive awareness creation

For education, the broad goal is to improve the quality of education with the following as the specific objectives;

- To ensure the delivery of quality and adequate school infrastructure and furniture
- To provide incentives to attract and maintain quality teachers to the Metropolis
- To provide 5No. teacher accommodation in deprived community schools by 2013
- To provide 10No. early childhood development (Day Care) centres by the end of 2013
- Construct 20No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Library, Store and Toilet by end of December 2013.
- Construct 20No. 3-Unit Classroom Block , Office, Store, and Toilet by end of December 2013
- Complete the Construction of 4No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office Store, and toilet by end of December 2013.
- Rehabilitate 5No. Classroom Blocks by end of December 2013
- To organize one Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (STME) Clinic annually.
- To rehabilitate and equip the Metropolitan Science Resource Centre by end of December 2013
- To expand existing science laboratories and provide science equipment for schools/institutions.

In the area of water and environmental sanitation, the goal is to improve environmental sanitation and access to potable water, and the following are the specific objectives;

To intensify public awareness on the need to keep good environmental and personnel hygiene conditions at all times

- To ensure effective management of waste and the provision of good drainage system
- Construct of 5No. Borehole by end of December 2013
- Rehabilitate 18No. boreholes by end of December 2013
- Construct 5No. 20-Seater W/C Toilet Facilities for 10 communities in the Metropolis by end of December 2013
- Procure 100No. Shovels by end of December 2013
- Procure 200No. 100 liter refuse containers by end of December 2013
- Procure 100No. Wheel barrows by end of December 2013
- Procure 100No. rakes by end of December 2013
- Rehabilitate 1No. 10tons Septic Emptier by end of December 2013
- Procure 1No. 10tons Septic Emptier by end of December 2013
- Undertake 12No. routine maintenance on Grader annually by end of December 2013
- Organise 36 monthly mass clean up exercises in the Metropolis by end of December 2013
- Re-grade Final Disposal Site 18 times by end of December 2013
- Organise 2 community for a per community on environmental cleanliness in all communities by end of December 2013
- Organise 30No. fora with Trade Associations, Religious Organizations, Traditional Authorities and NGOs/CBOs on environmental cleanliness by end of December 2013
- To organize campaigns in schools/institutions on the need to plant grass, trees and flowers to check erosion and land degradation.
- To ensure that at least each school in the Metropolis plant at least fifty trees before 2013
- To improve on the quality of urban and feeder road network

For housing, the goal is to improve the housing conditions in the Metropolis with the following as the objectives;

- To undertake half yearly IEC programmes in every community on (the promotion of) the construction of household toilet facilities.
- To complete the drainage system in selected areas in the Metropolis

- To undertake IEC programmes on building regulations in all communities in the Metropolis.
- To ensure every new building constructed in the Metropolis has a building permit.

For the generate employment and incomes of people in the Metropolis. The objectives are;

- To increase the capacity of women by providing them with vocational skills
- To facilitate the provision of credit facilities to the women as well as the physically/mentally challenged
- To provide opportunities for the physically/mentally challenged to engage in productive ventures
- To promote community based rehabilitation and education of people with disability
- To identify children in Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), rehabilitate and ensure their return to school, and, or provide them with employable skills.
- Assist 100 people with capital and input to go into vegetable and crops farming by end of December 2013.
- Train 100 youths and 20 persons with disability in employable skills (batik tie and dye, masonry, fitting, etc) by end of December 2013
- Train 20 youths in Beekeeping, 10 Disabled in Beads and Powder making by end of December 2013

1.4.1.7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The goal is to improve the institutional capacities of the assembly and its sub-structures to effectively deliver its services. The objectives are:

- To create public awareness on the need for the citizenly to participate in local governance
- To ensure the maintenance of public facilities by individuals in the Metropolis
- To improve upon the database of the district for effective planning and development
- To prepare long-term development strategy (Cape Coast 2020) for Cape Coast Metropolis with tourism as the focal point.
- To promote gender equity in the provision of goods and services
- Purchase 1No.4x4 Pick-up Vehicle for project monitoring by end of December 2013.
- Provide and furnish office accommodation for 2 Sub-Metropolitan Councils by end of December 2013

- Hold 36No. Monthly MUSEC Meetings by end of December 2013
- Hold 12No. Quarterly MPCU Meetings by end of December 2013
- Hold 36No. Monthly Heads department Meetings by end of December 2013
- Hold 12No. Staff Durbars by end of December 2013
- Organize 3No. End-of-Year Get-Together by end December 2013
- Assist all Zonal Councils to prepare Zonal Development Plans by end of December 2013
- Get all Zonal Councils involved in Annual Data Collection and Review, and Revenue Generation by end of December 2013
- Hold 2 Fora per Community on citizenship rights and responsibilities in all communities by end of December 2013
- Hold half yearly consultations with Traditional, Opinion, & Religious Leaders, Trade Associations etc. by end of December 2013
- Invite Traditional, Opinion, and Religious Leaders, Trade Associations, and general public to observe the 6No. General Assembly Meetings to be by end of December 2013.
- Organize 36No. public education on citizenship rights and responsibilities on radio, TV, etc. by end of December 2013
- Invite major stakeholders (Trade and Business Associations, Traditional Opinion & religious Leaders etc. to participate in 3No. annual planning reviews and fee fixing and budgeting processes by end of December 2013
- Hold 3No. Annual Peoples' Assembly by end of December 2013
- Organize 3No. Independence Day Celebrations by Dec 2013

1.4.2. Implementation Status of the MMTDP

The Metropolitan Assembly started the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) from the beginning of the year (2010). The development focus of the Metropolis for the planning period was 'ensuring that all inhabitants of the Metropolis have access to basic services'. The access implied both physical, where people could easily move within the district, and economic, in which case people could pay for services enjoyed. A number of projects, policies and programmes were therefore implemented in the period from the Metropolitan Assembly's Development Plan according to the seven themes namely;

1. Ensuring and Sustaining of Macroeconomic Stability,
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector,
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management,
4. Oil and Gas Development,
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement,
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment, and,
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

1.4.3. Programmes/Projects Status for the Year

The MPCU collects and collates data (primary and secondary) on activities in the Metropolis that are aimed at achieving the objectives set out in the Metropolitan Medium-Term Development Plan including register of all ongoing programmes and projects. This covers all programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the Metropolitan Assembly, by MDAs as well as Development Partners and NGOs. This register is supposed to be regularly updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected completion date, and status of project, among others. The various programmes and projects being implemented in the Metropolis and their status are presented below.

1.5. HUMAN RESOURCE

A. STAFF STRENGTH

There are one hundred and ninety nine staff at the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly.

i. GOG Voucher	133
ii. Assembly Voucher	66

B. GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Total male	124 (62.31%)
1. GOG PV	78
2. Assembly roll	46
Total female	75 (37.69%)
1. GOG PV	55

2. Assembly	20
Total senior	52 (26.13%)
1. GOG PV	52
2. Assembly	0
Total junior staff	147 (73.87%)
GOG PV	81
Assembly	66

C. AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	NO. OF STAFF IN AGE GROUP	PERCENTAGE
20 - 25	NIL	0
26 - 30	17	12.78
31 - 35	23	17.29
36 - 40	12	9.02
41 - 45	13	8.77
46 - 50	22	16.54
51 - 55	21	15.79
56 - 60	25	18.80
	199	100

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION OF DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS

№	Name of Decentralized Department	M	F	District Total
1.	Cooperatives	1	-	1

2.	Public Works Department	8	1	9
3.	Community Development / Social Welfare	5	6	11
4.	Parks & Gardening	16	11	27
5.	Urban Road Department	10	4	14
6.	Metropolitan Agriculture Office	21	10	31
7.	Physical Planning	5	1	6
8.	Finance Department	4	4	8
9.	Waste Management	4	2	6
10.	Budget and Rating	3	3	6

TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

(i) Scheme of Service related Training Programme in 2013 (Service Wide)

No	Name of Officer	Sex M/F	Course of Study	Duration	Institution	Funding	Paid/Unpaid
1.	Mohammed S. Musah	M	Change Management	2 days	Ghana HR Solutions	DDF	Paid
2.	Francis K. Asare	M	Effective Team Work and Change Management	2 days	Ghana HR Solutions	DDF	Paid
	Rebecca Antwi Baffour		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Charles Antwi		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Victoria Anku		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia	DDF	Paid

					Consult		
	Kingsley Kissiedu		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Mustapha K. Sam		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Stephen Folly - Amuzu		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Kofi Alulto Addo		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Joseph Appah		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid
	Benjamin LivingBird		Records Keeping	1 day	Laysia Consult	DDF	Paid

(i) Academic Training Programmes

No	Name of Officer	Sex (M/F)	Course of Study	Duration	Stage	Institution	Funding	Leave
							SELF/GOG/SCHOLARSHIP	WITH/WITHOUT PAY
1.	Peter Mantey	M	Degree Mgt. Studies	2 Years	Final year	UCC	SELF	
3.	Mustapha K. Sam	M	Diploma Basic Education	3 years	Final Year	UCC	√	
4.	Mohammed S. Musah	M	M.A.	2 years	Completed	UCC	√	
5.	Hamudatu	F	M.A	2 years	Complete	UCC	√	

	Ibrahim				d			
6.	Kofi Asare Yboah	M	M.B.A	3 years	2 nd Year	UCC	√	
7..	Ebenezer Aubgnn	M	HND Constructi on	3 years	Final Year	Cape Coast polytechnic	√	
8.	Bertha Akorli	F	Env. Science	3 years	Final year	UCC	√	
9.	Esther A. Ennin	F	HND Sec./Mgt Studies	3 years	2 nd year	Cape Coast polytechnic	√	
10.	Felix Ackah	M	M.A Const.	3 years	Complete d	UCC	√	
11.	Seth Sethosfia	M	Degree Env. Science	4 years	Complete d	UCC	√	
12.	Veronica Dzokoto	F	Physics	3 years	Complete d	Presbyterian University	√	
13.	Daniel C. Kuma	M	Physics	3 years	Complete d	UCC	√	
14.	Thomas Akpalu	M	CWS	2 years	Complete d	UCC	√	

E. Promotion Undertaken

No	NAME OF OFFICER	SEX (M/F)	PREVIOUS GRADE	PROMOTE D TO	NOTIONAL DATE OF PROMOTION	EFFECTIVE DATE OF PROMOTION
1.	Kofi Asare Yeboah	M	Assistant Director IIB	Asst. Director IIA	-	29/10/2011
2.	Benjamin Eghan	M	Assistant Director	Asst. Director	-	01/06/2012

	Mensah		IIA	I		
3.	Blessing Sarah Dominion	F	Steno. Sec	Private Secretary	-	01/06/2009
4.	Frank Mensah	M	Sanitary Labourer	Tech. Officer Gd. II	-	26/10/2011
5.	Stephen Amuzu- Folly	M	Asst. Sec. Guard	Principal Exe. Officer	-	01/09/2013
6.	Georgina MacCarthy	F	Snr. Radio Operator	Prin. Radio Operator	-	01/01/2009
7.	Iddrisu Alhassan	M	Asst. Internal Auditor	Internal Auditor	-	15/09/2011
8.	Musah Mohammed Shiraz	M	Assistant Director IIA	Asst. Director I	-	2/03/2013
9.	Yakubu Lamisi Beatrice	F	Comm. Dev't Officer	Snr. Comm. Devt. Officer	-	01/03/2013
10.	John Tettey Tawiah	M	Engineer	Snr. Engineer	-	01/03/2013
11.	Benjamin Mensah	M	Asst. Chief Tech. Officer	Chief Tech. Officer	-	01/02/2013
12.	John K. Dadzie	M	Works Supt.	Snr. Works Supt.	-	01/03/2010
13.	Kingsford Quaique	M	Higher Rev. Inspector	Rev. Supt.	-	01/12/2012
14.	Assan Alexander	M	Higher Rev. Inspector	Rev. Supt.	-	01/12/2012
15.	Elizabeth Eshun	F	Dep. Chief Metro. Guard	Chief Metro Guard	-	03/01/2011
16.	Mary Appiah	F	Snr. Supervising Guard	Dep. Chief Metro Guard	-	01/01/2012
17.	Joseph Annan	M	Supervising Metro Guard	Snr. Supervising Metro Guard	-	01/01/2011
18.	Mercy Aggrey	F	Supervising Metro Guard	Snr. Supervising	-	10/01/2013

				Metro Guard		
19.	Joseph Howe	M	Heavy Duty Driver	Yard Foreman	-	01/01/2012
20.	John Aboraborah	M	Heavy Duty Driver	Yard Foreman	-	01/01/2009
21.	Augustina B. Thompson	F	Asst. Dep. Sec. Guard	Chief Security Guard	-	12/01/2010
22.	Ekow Essel	M	Headman Labourer	Chief Headman Labourer	-	2/01/2010
23.	Samuel Quarm	M	Sanitary Foreman	Chief Headman Laboierer		05/01/2013
24.	Bernard Mbeah	M	Foreman	Works Supt.		01/10/2011

1.5.2. Metropolitan Assembly Financial Performance

1.5.2.1. Sources of Funds

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

1. Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
2. Government of Ghana (GoG) Funds
3. Development Partners' Funds

a. Internally Generated Funds

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

1.	Rates	-	GH¢ 147,328.05
2.	Non-governmental Agencies	-	GH¢ 575,448.96
3.	Grants	-	GH¢ 740.00
4.	Capital	-	GH¢ 1,299,967.57
5.	Lands and Royalties	-	GH¢ 43,710.53
6.	Rents of Land/Building/House	-	GH¢ 178,290.91
7.	Licenses	-	GH¢ 163,312.18
8.	Fees	-	GH¢ 179,407.75
9.	Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	-	GH¢100.00

10.	Misc. and Unident. Revenue	-	GH¢69,567.63
	Total	-	GH¢ 2,657,873.58

Table 2.1.a. Revenue by Sources

No.	Description	Amount (GH¢)					
		2011		2012		2013	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	Rates			246,979.54	78,894.16	1,253,955.73	84,065.61
2	Non- Governmental Agencies					108,786.50	249,694.31
3	Grant- District			4,196,177.95	786,298.60	1,200.00	680.00
4	Capital Grants-District					4,755,412.00	313,124.76
5	Rents of land/building/house			40,600.00	14,295.30	189,820.00	95,743.60
6	Licenses			205,035.00	135,983.11	405,332.00	73,608.50
7	Lands and Royalties			125,800.0	11,738.60	125,800.00	33,862.53
8	Fees			482,588.00	113,975.10	1,807.47	127,224.20
9	Fees, Penalties and Forest					1,200.00	100.00
10	Miscellaneous and unident. Revenue			89,600.00	2,670.00	12,000.00	51,277.18
	Total			5,491,580.49	1,143,854.87	7,070,552.23	1,142,103.10

Table 2.2a. Expenditure by Sources as at December 31, 2013

No.	Description		
		2013	
		Target	Actual
1	Compensation of employees	1,747,288.50	213,655.93
2	Use of Goods and Services	959,505.00	980,576.69
3	Consumption of Fixed Capital	-	-
4	Interest (GFS)	-	-
5	Grants	-	-

6	Social Benefits (GFS)	1,000.00	26,822.69
7	Other Expense	167,000.00	29,147.69
8	Non-Financial Assets –Cap. Exp	4,037,935.00	217,242.82
9	Total	6,912,728.50	2,657,873.58

1.6. The Way Forward

1.6.1. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly like any other Metropolis faces some development challenges/problems. Issues concerning environmental sanitation and waste management, revenue mobilisation, and dissemination of information to the populace were vigorously pursued within the period. However, the Assembly is still confronted by several challenges which are being seriously addressed in order for the Vision of the Assembly to be realised. The challenges are outlined as follows:

- Low IGF Mobilisation
- Inadequate funding (from both internal and external sources)
- Delay in release of funds (especially DACF) for plan implementation
- Inadequate accommodation for staff
- Poor environmental sanitation and personal hygiene practices
- High youth unemployment
- Poor BECE and SSS results
- Low water and sanitation coverage
- Difficulty in getting teachers to accept postings to deprived areas
- Poor functioning of Assembly sub-structures
- Inadequate skilled staff
- Inadequate logistical support for decentralised departments

1.6.2. Strategies/the Way Forward

A number of measures were put in place to address the various challenges facing the Assembly. Among the strategies that were carried out in 2012 and would be intensified in 2013 are;

- Reorientation of Members of MPCU to appreciate the need to ensure the functioning of MPCU for coordinated approach to planning and implementation of projects and programmes for accelerated development
- Strengthening of MPCU for effective Planning, Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Expansion and improvement in educational infrastructure.
- Promotion of enrolment drives using female role models.
- Provision of teaching and learning materials.
- Provision of incentive package for hard working teachers.
- Expansion and improvement in health infrastructure.
- Provision of bore holes, hand pumps and small town water systems.
- Rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps and hand dug wells.
- Provision of household latrines, public and institutional toilet facilities.
- Provision of refuse containers for selected communities and points.
- Improving the infrastructural and institutional capacity of the Assembly and other decentralized structures.
- Setting up and resourcing of the Sub-Metro District Councils
- Strengthening of the Town Councils.
- Capacity building training programmes for the Sub-Metro District Council and Town Council members.
- Provision of logistics to the sub-structures.
- Reactivation and development of major sources of revenue.
- Introduction of more efficient revenue collection measures.
- Encouraging grassroots participation in revenue mobilization.
- Reducing revenue leakages.
- Promotion of constant interaction among the various stakeholders in the decentralized development process.
- Extension of electricity to more communities as well as improving the voltage in the Metropolis.
- Promote the use of ICT in schools and major communities.

1.6.3. Recommendations

1.6.3.1. Collaboration with Development Partners

Development is a shared responsibility among the various stakeholders, the Assembly, development partners and even the beneficiaries. It is in the light of this that the Assembly has been collaborating, and will continue to do so, with development partners in the quest for bringing development to the people. This will be intensified by involving the development partners the more in the M&E of the Assemblies activities so as to accelerate the development process and get value for money

The Assembly has already been involving development partners in the implementation of programmes and projects. For example, the Assembly has been doing monitoring and evaluation of projects with development partners in the area of DANIDA-sponsored CWSA Water and Sanitation Projects, RICU-Zonal Offices on CBRDP Projects, ILO/Ministry of Labour, and Manpower and Employment on Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS) Project, among others.

The collaboration will be enhanced with intensified involvement of Civil Society Organisation and community members in the M&E activities of the Assembly

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REPORT ON FUNDING BY SOURCES

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

1. Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
2. Government of Ghana (GoG) Funds
3. Development Partners' Funds

a. Internally Generated Funds

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

1	Rates	-	GH¢ 147,328.05
2	Non-governmental Agencies	-	GH¢ 575,448.96
3	Grants	-	GH¢ 740.00
4	Capital	-	GH¢ 1,299,967.57
5	Lands and Royalties	-	GH¢ 43,710.53
6	Rents of Land/Building/House	-	GH¢ 178,290.91
7	Licenses	-	GH¢ 163,312.18
8	Fees	-	GH¢ 179,407.75
9	Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	-	GH¢100.00
10	Misc. and Unident. Revenue	-	GH¢69,567.63
	Total	-	GH¢ 2,657,873.58

Table 2.1.a. Revenue by Sources

No.	Description	Amount (GH¢)					
		2011		2012		2013	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	Rates			246,979.54	78,894.16	207,222.50	147,328.05
2	Non- Governmental Agencies					108,786.50	575,448.96
3	Grant- District			4,196,177.95	786,298.60	1,200.00	740.00
4	Capital Grants-District					4,755,412.00	1,299,967.57
5	Rents of land/building/house			40,600.00	14,295.30	211,220.00	178,290.91

6	Licenses			205,035.00	135,983.11	269,100.00	163,312.18
8	Fees			482,588.00	113,975.10	1,807.47	127,224.20
9	Fines, Penalties and Forfeits					1,200.00	100.00
10	Miscellaneous and unident. Revenue			89,600.00	2,670.00	12,000.00	69,567.63
Total				5,491,580.49	1,143,854.87	7,070,552.23	2,657,873.58

2.2 REPORT ON DISBURSEMENTS BY SOURCES

2.2.1 Expenditure by Sources

Table 2.2.1a. Expenditure by Sources as at March 31, 2013

No.	Description	2013	
		Target	Actual
1	Compensation of Employees	1,747,288.50	208,713.93
2	Use of Goods and Services	959,505.00	845,635.35
3	Consumption of Fixed Capital	-	-
4	Interest (GFS)	-	-
5	Grants	-	-
6	Social Benefits (GFS)	1,000.00	29,147.69
7	Other Expense	167,000.00	17,641.26
8	Non Financial Assets- Cap. Exp	4,037,935.00	717,749.29
Total		6,912,728.50	2,657,873.58

b. Government of Ghana (GoG) /Donor Funds

1. District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) - GH¢431,493.62
2. MP's Common Fund - GH¢ 66,543.42
3. District Dev't Facility (DDF) - GH¢0.00
4. HIPC Fund - GH¢0.00
5. Salaries and Wages - GH¢626,846.91
6. GET Fund - GH¢0.00

7.	HIV/AIDs	-	GH¢2.63
8.	NGO's/Donor Grants/HIV/AIDs	-	GH¢231,866.00
	Total	-	GH¢1,892,162.06

The Assembly's effort at providing the needed infrastructural facilities is augmented by donors, NGOs and special GoG funded-projects, among others. Total releases to the Assembly from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), which is the largest source of revenue amounted to GH¢1,892,162.06 as against GH¢2,665,593.31 recording a shortfall of GH¢773,431.25. Donor Grants increased from GH¢25,149.91 to GH¢231,866.00, thus recording a rise of GH¢206,716.09.

Table 1.5.2.1b. Revenue Pattern (External) over the last five years

No.	Description	Amount (GH¢)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	DACF	1,224,870.42	1,305,761.70		672,517.20	
2.	MP's Common Fund	30,876.69	51,035.46		104,065.79	
3.	HIPC Funds	433.20	50,000.00		25,000.00	
4.	GOG Grants	-	947,311.29		858,713.07	
5.	NGO/Donor Grants	25,149.91	24,096.59		231,866.00	
	Total				1,892,162.06	

c. Development Partners Funds

The following development partners (listed below) that have been supporting the Assembly in providing social infrastructure and services in the Metropolis over the years. however, only few of these agencies provided fund in 2012 to support the Assembly's development programmes and projects;

1.	WASH Project	-	GH¢9,833.44
2.	CWSA	-	GH¢0.00
3.	UDG Project	-	GH¢0.00
4.	Ghana school feeding	-	GH¢230,323.99
5.	M-SHAP Fund	-	GH¢1,175.00
6.	EU Micro Projects Programme	-	<u>GH¢0.00</u>

Total - **GH¢241,332.43**

2.3 Expenditure Performance

The expenditure pattern with the respective heads and amount spent were as follows;

1. Personal Emoluments	-	GH¢438,279.86
2. Travelling and Transport	-	GH¢161,017.66
3. General Expenses	-	GH¢178,159.39
4. Maintenance, Repairs and Renewal	-	GH¢32,310.51
5. Miscellaneous	-	GH¢192,571.29
6. Capital Expenditure	-	GH¢1,574,056.40
Total	-	<u>GH¢2,576,395.30</u>

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 REPORT ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

This report covers the activities that took place during the year under review in my outfit. It is in line with the mission, vision, values and the objectives of the Department

3.1.1 STAFFING SITUATION

The human resource capacity of the department as at the end of 31st December, 2013 was nine.

3.1.2. ADMINISTRATION

STAFF

Staff position at the close of the year was nine (9). The breakdown is as follows:

NO.	STAFFING	POSITION	STATION
1	Beatrice Lamisi Yakubu	SCDO	Cape Coast
2	Alexander Ofosu-Yeboah	CDO	Cape Coast
3	Benjamin Ofori Mensah	CDO	Cape Coast
4	Justice Ekow Crentsil	CDO	Cape Coast
5	Vida Abena Anaston	CDO	Cape Coast
6	Catherine Mensah	MEO	Cape Coast
7	George Mends-Afful	MEO	Cape Coast
8	Joycelyn Ampofo	MEO	Cape Coast
9	Abena sarpong Cato	ACDO	Cape Coast

3.1.3 MEETINGS

- During the year, the following were the meetings recorded. They are:
- Tender Committee Meeting
- Statutory Planning Committee
- Social Services Committee
- Assembly Meeting
- Works Sub Committee
- Development Planning Meeting

- HIV/AIDS Committee meeting
- LEAP (livelihood empowerment against poverty)
- Heads of Department/Management Meeting

3.1.4 WORKSHOP:

My department was represented by Mr. Alexander Ofori-Yeboah – C.D.O. During the first quarter the department did not participate in any workshop. However during the second quarter,

- a two week workshop, which was organised by Controller and Accountant General's Department on Ghana Integrated financial Management Information System (GIFMIS). It was under the theme Pre-Live Sensitization and Approval Hierarchy for Metropolitan, Municipal and The District Assemblies (MMDAs)
- Under the auspices of the NGO, Conservation Foundation in collaboration with the Central Regional House of Chiefs, a workshop was organised on the 6th of June 2013 for the MMDAs and RCC in the region on the theme "*the role of chiefs in local governance - bridging the gap in Community Development*". There was also a five day orientation workshop for Community Development staff- Central Region organised at the Community Development Vocational Training Institute-Pamfokrom by the Central Regional office of the Department of Community Development during the third quarter. Additionally, a four day intensive training programme was organised by Ghana HR Solutions from the 10th to the 13th of September 2013, for Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly.
- Another one-day intensive training programme was organised by Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly in collaboration with Bonn-Cape Coast Sister-City partnership.

3.1.5 ADULT EDUCATION

During the year we organised a number of programmes at the under listed communities. Kakumdo, Ansapetu, Effutu Koforidua, Ekon, Ntsin, Brofoyedur, Effutu. The topics treated among other things include; Girl child education, Environmental Sanitation, malaria prevention, teenage pregnancy, family planning and Rubella immunization, child Labour, etc.

3.1.7 STUDY GROUPS

These are groups that meet periodically to discuss socio-economic issues relevant to their well being. During this quarter, the staff worked with four (4) groups. Total meetings held for the groups were sixteen (16) with a total attendance of ninety one (91), made up of eighty eight (88) females and three (3) males.

3.1.8 MASS EDUCATION:

This aspect of our duties has always been very important to us since we educate the public on a wide range of national issues. We involve the community and its opinion leaders in our interactions.

3.1.9 TOPICS DISCUSSED:

Polio immunisation

The role of the youth in nation building

Environmental Sanitation

Malaria and Rubella immunization

3.1.10 EXTENSION SERVICES:

On the 4th of September 2013, the department attended a one day Stakeholders programme organised by the Cape Coast Metro Health Directorate on Measles and Rubella (MR) control in Ghana. A three day Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage (PACA) training programme was held on 11th -13th Dec, 2013 at the CEDECOM conference hall. The aim of the training was to train local facilitators who will in turn train the local stakeholders on PACA.

3.1.11 CHALLENGES

The department lacks basic office equipments such as computers, a printer, office furniture and also lack of funds to carry out our mandate.

3.1.12 CONCLUSION

The year 2013 was very challenging in the mist of the above mentioned constraints; we achieved a great deal of result. This was made possible by the increase in the numerical strength of staff in the department

**3.1.13 END YEAR REPORT ON WOMEN’S WORK CAPE COAST
METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY, 2013.**

Below were activities that took place in various communities.

3.1.13.1 THEME FOR THE YEAR:

A tool for national development

3.1.13.2 OBJECTIVE;

To impact knowledge and disseminate government policies on health to women groups by the end of December.

GROUP FORMATION

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	NAME OF WOMEN GROUP	MEMBERSHIP
Cape Coast	Kakumdo	Nyame Bekyere Trader	38
	Ekon	Catholic Women’s Assoc. (CEWWFIA) Fishmonger	42
	Efutu Koforidua	Mboaye Kuw Farmers	23
	Ansapetu	Korye Kuw	26

Above are the groups available now.

3.1.13.3 ADULT EDUCATION

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	NO. OF GROUP	NAME OF GROUP	MEMBERSHIP			NO.O F M’TINGS	TOPIC TREATED
				M	F	T		
Cape Coast	Kakumdo	1	Nyame Bekyere	8	30	38	10	Girl child education, Malaria and Rubella immunization

	Ekon	1	Cath.Women Association	7	35	42	9	Env'mental sanitation, Malaria and Rubella immunization
	Efutu Koforidua	1	Mboaye Kuw	5	18	23	9	Malaria and Rubella immunization and prevention
	Ansapetu	1	Korye Kuw	6	20	26	8	Child labour, Malaria and Rubella immunization
		4		26	103	129	36	

STUDY GROUPS:

3.1.13.4 MASS MEETINGS:

Mass Meetings were held in various communities which include Duakor, Dehia, Brofoyedur and Ntsin.

Topics Discussed:-Polio immunization, The role of the youth in nation building, Environmental Sanitation, Malaria and Rubella immunization

3.1.13.5 DEMONSTRATION:

There were no practical demonstrations due to lack of funds.

3.1.13.6 HOME VISIT:

A total number of Home visits were fifteen (15). The communities were Nkanfua, Abura. Ansapetu, Ekon and Ntsin.

3.1.13.7 INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES:

Below are the communities which engaged themselves in farming, fish mongering and trading. Ekon, Kakumdo, Effutu Koforidua and Ansapetu

3.1.13.8 EXTENSION SERVICES

We did not embark on any extension work.

3.1.13.9 CHALLENGES:

Our major constraint has to do with funds. Because we lack the funds, we are unable to cater for the groups.

3.1.13.10 CONCLUSION:

This section of our work stands the chance to make a great impact on women in rural areas hence improving their living conditions. To enhance our work, we appeal for prompt release of funds and logistics to facilitate our work.

3.2 GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES

3.2.1. Staffing

Rank	Male	Female	Sub-Total
DOI	-	1	1
DOII	-	-	-
DOIII	-	-	-
ADOI	-	-	-
ADOII	4	-	4
STNOI/GOI	17	1	18
STNOII/GOII	9	2	11
ASTNO/DGO	-	-	-
SUBO/AGO	4	2	6
LFM/LFW	9	3	12
FM/FW	5	3	8
RFM/RFW	-	1	1
FPSA/NYEP	4	5	9
Total	<u>52</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>70</u>

3.2.2. Fire Outbreaks

The metropolis experienced a number fire outbreaks and a number of vehicular accidents. The fire outbreak included refuse dump fire, domestic electrical fire, Bush fire and domestic fires.

3.2.3. Uniform Inspection

Weekly inspections of Officers' uniforms were conducted on Mondays during which officers were found to be descent.

3.2.4. Activities

Trainings, Drills and lectures were carried out on watch levels at the station.

3.2.5. Challenges

1. The fire station will experience lesser workloads if computer machines and accessories as well as photocopies are installed.
2. The metropolitan Fire Station faces office accommodation problems.
3. In-service trainings should also be given to personnel's to make them more efficient.

3.3 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO)

3.3.1. The report is the summary of programmes and activities undertaken by the office during the year under review. It also covers postings, staffing situation, disasters recorded, meetings held and attended as well as workshop.

3.3.2 STAFFING SITUATION

- **Staff Strength and Duties**

At the beginning of the year, staff strength stood at Twenty-four (24). At the close of the year, staff strength stands at Twenty-eight (28) made up of

- **Postings**

Seven (7) new staff was posted to the office while one (1) staff was transferred and two (2) National Service Personnel ended their service.

- **Annual Leave**

Nine staff members took their annual leave in the course of the year.

- **Bereavement**

During the year, Mr. David H. Mensah, the former Regional Coordinator was called home by his maker. May his soul Rest in Peace.

- **Creation of New Zones**

The zones in the Metropolis were increased from seven (7) to Fifteen (15) based on electoral areas for easy administration. The long time vision is to have one zonal coordinator to one electoral area. Please find attached the newly created zones and their coordinators.

- **Creation of New Organogram**

New organogram for the office was created which is attached.

3.3.3. MEETINGS

- **Metropolitan Secretariat Meetings**

Four meetings were held during the year under review. The metro coordinator also attended other management meetings.

- **Metropolitan Disaster Management Committee Meetings**

The committee met several times to discuss strategies to be adopted to tackle the flooding situation at Kwaprow and its surrounding villages. As a result a document was produced to help solve the flooding situation.

- **Emergency/Special Meetings**

In all ten (10) of such meetings which was organized by the CCMA were attended by the office.

3.3.4 AUDITING

In the course of the year, external auditors came to audit the books of account of the organization. An interim report was issued.

3.3.5. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

- **Workshop**

The office attended four (4) workshops in the course of the year on

- The Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS)
- Regional Consultative Workshop on Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction through Community Resilience through Early Warning (CREW) project.
- Climate Change, Fosu lagoon climate change project and waste prevention.
- Public services commission's Public servant staff performance, planning, review, appraisal and decision making.

- **Tree Planting**

No tree planting was undertaken during the year.

- **Desilting**

The following desilting works were embarked by the assembly in collaboration with the urban roads department

1. Earth drain and culvert inlet and outlet at Abura station 1
2. Earth drain and culvert inlet and outlet at Abura station 2
3. Earth drain at north Jukwa road
4. Ditch cleaning and desilting along Greenhill and Brafoyaw road
5. Culvert inlet and outlet at Stadium and Goil 1
6. Culvert inlet and outlet at DUR office
7. Earth drain at Morocca, Mudek and SIC 1
8. Earth drain at Morocca, Mudek and SIC 2
9. Earth drain along Akyin and Regional Administration
10. Earth drain and culvert inlet and outlet at Akotokyir
11. Earth drain along Holy Cross at Nkanfua
12. Culvert inlet and outlet at North Ola
13. Drainage at Friends Garden and Starlet 91 Junction
14. Earth drain and culvert inlet and outlet at Adwingufo Abura 1
15. Earth drain and culvert inlet and outlet at Adwingufo Abura 2
16. Earth drain and culvert inlet and outlet at Adwingufo Abura 3
17. Culvert inlet and outlet at North Ola-Adisadel

18. Earth drain along South Jukwa road
19. Culvert outlet at Cape Tech storm drain
20. Earth drain along Eyifua and Adabiekrom
21. Earth drain along Ekon culvert inlet and outlet
22. Ditch cleaning and desilting along Nkanfua landfill site.

- **Clean-up Exercise**

Clean-up exercises were undertaken by community members in Abura and Pedu electoral areas. This was as a result of education given to them by the office, when some community members reported to the office on choked and overgrown drains in the communities. The Assembly Sanitation Unit as well as Zoomlion also carried out a number of clean-up exercises in and around Kotokuraba market.

- **Public Education**

When the Meteorological Survey Department announced that there was going to be a lot of rains this rainy season, contacts were made with FM stations to allocate air time to host a public education on rains and floods. As a result of this, air time was allocated to the office to educate the public and the programme is on-going at Radio Central, ATL FM, Live FM, Sompa FM, Eagle FM and Ahomka FM. The zonal coordinators were tasked to intensify flood education campaign in their zones. As a result, a lot of people came to the office to make complains on the overgrown drains in their communities and their concerns were communicated to the assembly. They were also urged to organize communal labour to desilt those choked and overgrown drains pending response from the assembly.

- **Monitoring**

A lot of monitoring activities were done by the zonal coordinators in their various zones especially flood prone areas. The common hazards identified in these zones were that most of the drains were earth type, overgrown and choked with weeds. Monitoring exercise undertaken indicated that there are a lot of aged trees and coconut trees at various locations in the Cape Coast Metropolis. These have become death traps and needed to be cut down before it becomes too late. A joint task force was formed by the metro assembly to undertake inspection of fire hazard in the three market places in the metropolis.

The task force inspected illegal electrical connections to disconnect them, the use fire for cooking and other courses of fire in the market. The task force members were;

Metro NADMO Coordinator and two officers

Metro Fire Service Commander and two officers

Metro Electricity Manager and two officers

The inspection was followed by intensified fire prevention education.

- **World Disaster Day Celebration**

The day could not be celebrated in the course of the year due to lack of funds.

3.3.6. DISASTER VOLUNTEER GROUPS

The disaster volunteer groups in the metropolis are not functioning at the moment.

3.3.7. DISASTERS

- **Potential Hazard**

- Man-made

A lot of man-made hazards have been identified and documented in all zones in the metropolis. Some of them are as follows:

- Building on waterways at the villages around U.C.C
- Flood prone area at Adisadel Village, Ekon and Ola communities around U.C.C, Abura, Kakumdo and Essuekyir.
- Narrow drains at Aquarium and Anokyen
- Almost all the drains that carry run-offs are earth type
- Earth drains are in almost all the flood prone communities
- Weak buildings at Kotokuraba Zongo, Troum, Bakaano, and Ekon
- Fire hazards at Kotokuraba, Abura and Anafo Markaets
- Trees along the streets are old and weak
- Sand winning activities along the coastline

- Natural

A lot of natural disasters have been identified and documented in all zones in the metropolis.

- Threat of windstorm at Dehia, Nyinasin, Koforidua, Brabadze, Ansapetu and Ekon
- Tidal wave action at Victoria Park, Bakaano, Brofoyedur, OLA, Abakam and Duakor

- Erosion at Amanful, Anokyen lighthouse, Mensah Sarbah School and Aboom A.M.E Zion School
- Threat of flood at Kakumdo, Essuekyir, UCC community, Abakam, Duakor, Nkanfua and Nkanful
- Aged trees in the metropolis

- **Disaster Occurrence**

In all eight (8) disasters were recorded in the year under review; two (2) Hydromet disasters and six (6) fire disasters. These disasters affected twenty-six (26) people made up of eight (8) adult male, ten (10) adult female, three (3) male children and five (5) female children. The estimated cost was GH¢43,449.00. Another fire occurred at Amanful Catholic Boys JHS. The disaster affected eighty-four (84) pupils and the cost of destruction was estimated at millions of Ghana cedis.

3.3.8. RELIEF

- **Types of Relief Items**

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

- **Quantity of Items For Each Beneficiary**

No relief items were given to the disaster victims.

3.3.9. COLLABORATION/SUPPORT (WITH) FROM STAKEHOLDERS

As a result of the last year's rainfall which seriously caused flooding at Kwaprow and its surrounding communities and the attempt to mitigate the reoccurrence of the situation, His Excellency the Vice President, Paa Kwesi Amissah Arthur, the Central Region Representative to the Council of State, Dr. Kurankye, the representative of the communities, Professor P K Acheampong and the Chief Executive of Cape Coast, Hon. Anthony Egyir Aikins, NADMO National Coordinator, NADMO central regional coordinator in a collaborative effort have provided one Excavator and one Tipper Truck to dredge water channels at Kwaprow and its surrounding areas to prevent the reoccurrence of last year's situation. The work is being supervised by the Cape Coast Metro office of the organization. The work is progressing steadily. NADMO in collaboration with GNFS undertook a goodwill fire safety inspection and survey at Kotokuraba, Abura, Anafo and kotoka markets.

3.3.10. CHALLENGES

- Lack of office equipment
- Lack of transport for monitoring
- Lack of office accommodation for Zonal Coordinators
- Lack of support to disaster victims

3.3.11 RECOMMENDATION

It is strongly recommended that the office is provided with office equipment to enable it operates efficiently.

3.3.12 CONCLUSION

The office is very grateful to all organizations and individuals whose contribution enabled NADMO to carry out its operations.

3.4 METROPOLITAN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT UNITS

The report recounts the various activities carried out by the technical staff of the Cape Coast Metropolitan Agric Development Unit as well as farmers' activities during the period under review. The unit employed various extension teaching methods including farmer trainings, field days, demonstrations, farmers meetings, participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), farm and home visits, and one-to-one on-farm discussions to impart knowledge, skills and information to our farmers during the year under review not forgetting the use of radio for extension delivery which benefited not only people within Cape Coast metropolis but in other districts in the Central Region as well.

Table 1: Climatic data of the period

The number of rainy days and the rainfall intensity for the year were not ready at the time of reporting.

Generally however, the first quarter was very dry. Besides, we also witnessed some unexpected episodes of dusty harmattan weather for some days. The dry weather conditions caused moisture stress conditions for some cultivated crops.

The second quarter received very good rainfall in terms of the amount, frequency and spatial distribution was experienced, but unfortunately, the rainfall declined from early third quarter having some negative effect planted fields.

The 4th quarter also presented a relatively sunny environment with some occasional unexpected rains.

Table 3: External forces impacting on agriculture performance

External forces	Area of occurrence	Frequency (1)		Significance (2)		Trends (3)	
		Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013
FREQUENT EVENTS							
Bush Fire	All Zones	3	3	5	5	0	0
Price variation of agric inputs	All Zones	4	4	5	5	1	1
Seasonal price variation of local production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	All Zones	4	4	4	4	1	1
Seasonal rural - urban migration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urbanization and non agricultural employment opportunities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel Price Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occurrence of droughts	All Zones	3	3	5	5	1	1
National and regional trade of food production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional border effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien herdsmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal mining (Galamsey)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS FREQUENT EVENTS							

Permanent economic migration and remittances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation of mean lean season	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing livestock	All Zones	2	2	4	4	1	1
Tse-tse flies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock epidemics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop damage (pest, insects, etc)	All Zones	4	4	5	5	0	0
Soil or water toxicity-pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflicts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occurrence of floods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal Logging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chieftaincy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The occurrence of frequent events such as price variation of agricultural inputs, malaria, and illegal mining, in addition to less frequent events like stealing livestock and poultry were some of the external forces impacting negatively on agriculture performance. However farmers were encouraged to provide housing for their animals since most of the animal theft occurred because the animals were being left under the free range system.

Table 8: Domestic Food Supply and Demand of Key Staples

Commodity	Total District Production ('000 MT)	Production Available For Human	Estimated District Consumption	District Deficit/Surplus (MT)
------------------	--	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

			Consumption (‘000 MT)		Consumption (‘000 MT)			
	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013
Maize	10,273	9,238	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Rice (Milled)	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Cassava	123,295	144,729	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Yam	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Plantain	1,042	1,247	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Cocoyam	1,802		-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Groundnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Cowpea	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Soybean	-	-	-	-	-	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

The major food crops produced in the Metropolis are Maize, cassava, sweet potato and plantain. The amount of food produced in the year under review is as a result of a number of factors including unfavourable weather conditions, (since no mechanised irrigation is practiced in the metropolis); unavailability of farm lands as most farm lands are being lost to building construction and others for cassia plantations which are used for charcoal production; high cost of agro- inputs is also a major challenge to the farmers, and farmers in the metropolis did not have the opportunity to participate in the 2013 maize block farm project(to get inputs on credit and pay after harvesting) because of the non-payment of debt by farmers in the metropolis who participated in the previous year.

Table 10: Availability and Access to Food Outlets

	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013
Number of district food markets (daily to weekly) all year round	4	4

The four main markets in the metropolis operate daily all year round.

Table 15: Food Based Nutrition Education

Information/Technologies Disseminated	Annual - 2012			Annual - 2013			% Difference Between 2012 and 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Awareness creation on food-based nutrition in relation to food production	415	320	735	475	480	955	14.5%	50.0%	29.9%
Protein Energy malnutrition (PEM)	298	413	711	315	385	700	5.7%	-6.8%	-1.5%
Micro-nutrients (vit A, Iron & Iodine).	298	413	711	520	342	862	74.5%	-17.2%	21.2%
Food-to-food fortification demonstrations	20	252	272				- 100.0%	- 100.0%	- 100.0%
Nutrient conservation demonstrations in food preparation	195	295	490	360	320	680	84.6%	8.5%	38.8%
Education on food handling and safety	206	352	558	265	350	615	28.6%	-0.6%	10.2%
Total	1432	2045	3477	1935	1877	3812	35.1%	-8.2%	9.6%

Other topics treated by WIAD were; proper nutrition, processing of quality oil, product packaging and value addition, proper sanitation and feeding.

Table 17: Average Wholesale Food Price of Major Commodities

COMMODITY	Average Price (Nominal GHc)		
	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Percentage Difference
Maize (100 kg)	122	110	90%
Local Rice (100 kg)	177	183	103%
Millet (93 kg)	120	142	118%

Sorghum (109 kg)	0	0	#DIV/0!
Cowpea (109 kg)	190	240	126%
Groundnut (82 kg)	273	272	100%
Yam (250 kg)	271	278	103%
Cocoyam (91 kg)	179	246	137%
Cassava (91 kg)	32	45	141%
Plantain (9-11 kg)	12	20	167%
Tomatoes (52 kg)	177	227	128%
Smoked Herrings (100 singles)	23	24	104%

The supply of food in the metropolis during the year was quiet stable but with price fluctuations.

Price study for major commodities from the markets indicated that there was an increase in the prices of all commodities as can be seen on the table.

Table 22: Major crop performance

Commodity	Cultivated area (ha)		Yield (MT/ha)		Production (MT)	
	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013
Maize	8,218	7,698.0	1.3	1.2	10,683.4	9,237.6
Rice (milled)					0.0	0.0
Cassava	7,339	7,422.0	16.8	19.5	123,295.2	144,729.0
Yam					0.0	0.0
Cocoyam	419		4.3		1,801.7	0.0
Plantain	0,135.0	189.0	7.7	6.6	1,039.5	1,247.4
Millet					0.0	0.0
Sorghum					0.0	0.0
Soybean					0.0	0.0
Groundnut					0.0	0.0
Cowpea					0.0	0.0

The major food crops produced in the Metropolis are Maize, cassava, sweet potato and plantain. The low amount of maize produced in the year under review is as a result of a number of factors including unfavourable weather conditions, (since no mechanised irrigation is practiced in the metropolis); unavailability of farm lands as most lands have been used for plantation crops like citrus, oil palm and also for cassia(which is used for charcoal production.) Others are also being lost to building construction. High cost of agro- inputs is also a major challenge to the farmers, and farmers in the metropolis did not have the opportunity to participate in the 2013 maize block farm project (to get inputs on credit and pay after harvesting) because of the non-payment of debt by farmers who participated in the previous year.

Table 31: Local Slaughter of Food Animals

District	Annual - 2012					Annual - 2013				
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others
Cape Coast Municipal	1436	1144	2114	0	0	1,151	2,225	2,651	0	0
<i>Source: Veterinary Services / DADU, MoFA</i>										

Our regular meat inspection continued during the period under review. All animals slaughtered at the slaughter house were inspected to ensure that they were wholesome for human consumption.

The increase in sheep and goats slaughtered as compared to the last year is probably due to the reduction in the losses of small ruminants by PPR outbreaks because of the mass pilot vaccination being carried out.

Table 35: Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-) for Annual (2013 vs. 2012)
		Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	
Poultry	<u>Newcastle</u> Orthodox	169,000	168,000	-1,000

	I-2			0
	Gumboro	74,000	69,000	-5,000
	Fowl pox	68,000	64,000	-4,000
	Marek's disease	0	0	0
	Anthrax	0	0	0
Cattle	Blackleg	0	0	0
	CBPP	0	0	0
Sheep	PPR	0	2931	2,931
	Anthrax	0	0	0
Goats	PPR	0	3669	3,669
	Anthrax	0	0	0
Dogs	Rabies	476	700	224
Cats	Rabies	115	156	41
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis			0

The overall decrease in the number of poultry vaccinated could be attributed to the general decline of the poultry business for several reasons which include high cost of feed and drugs coupled with the increase in the importation of poultry products and also the low standard and quality of day old chicks and commercially prepared feed.

Meanwhile, the drastic increase in the small ruminant vaccination figures is as result of a mass pilot PPR vaccination sponsored by Billgate, which is aimed at reducing poverty in the rural areas by preventing huge losses of small ruminants during PPR outbreaks.

Table 51a: Group Formation

Type of Group	Existing groups (D)			New groups (E)			Total group	Total Male Membership	Total Female Membership	Ratio of Male / Female membe	Functional groups (F)		
	N o.	Member ship		N o.	Member ship						N o.	Member ship	
		M	F		M	F						M	F

										rs**			
Annual - 2012													
Crop Produ ction	1 3	11 0	96	-	-	-	13	110	96	1.15	4	36	21
Anima l Produ ction	2	25	8	-	-	-	2	25	8	3.13	-	-	-
Proces sing	1 4	83	32 2	-	-	-	14	83	322	0.26	7	7	32
Marke ting	1	1	9	-	-	-	1	1	9	0.11	1	1	9
Distri ct Total	3 0	21 9	43 5	0	0	0	30	219	435	1	1 2	44	62
Annual - 2013													
Crop Produ ction	1 3	11 0	96	-	-	-	13	110	96	1.15	4	36	21
Anima l Produ ction	2	25	8	-	-	-	2	25	8	3.13	-	-	-
Proces sing	1 4	83	32 2	-	-	-	14	83	322	0.26	7	7	32
Marke ting	1	1	9	-	-	-	1	1	9	0.11	1	1	9
Distri ct Total	3 0	21 9	43 5	0	0	0	30	219	435	1	1 2	44	62

No new groups were formed during the period under review because the already existing groups were having problems with sustainability so the concentration was on strengthening them instead of forming new ones.

A major challenge facing most of the groups especially those into processing is the frequent breakdown of their machines. Bad credit history of most farmers is also a hindrance to the groups in accessing credit facilities from financial institutions.

Table 52: Regional Distribution of Farmer Based Organizations Accessing Services

	Number of formed FBOs	Number of functioning FBOs	Number of functioning FBOs accessing financial services	Number of functioning FBOs accessing marketing information	Number of water user associations
Annual - 2012	30	12	12		
Annual - 2013	30	14	14		
% Change Q/Q	0.00	0.17	0.17	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Table 62: Agriculture Extension Capacity

Annual - 2013									
	TOTAL (district)	Average (zone)	Minimum (zone)	Maximum (zone)	[CAP E COAST]	[EFU TU]	[NYINE SIN]	[BRIM SO]	OVER ALL DISTRICT
Human resources									
Number of AEAs required per Zone	32	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	32
Number of AEAs at post	16	4.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	16

% AEAs at post compared to required	50.0 %	50.0 %	50.0%	50.0%	50.0 %	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Number of female AEAs at post	2	1.0	1	1	1			1	2
% of female AEAs at post compared to total AEAs at post	12.5 %	12.5 %	0.0%	25.0%	25.0 %	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%
Number of farm households	0		0	0	-	-	-	-	0
Ratio farm households per AEAs at post	0								0.0
Mobility									
Number of running motorbikes per Zone	6	1.5	1	2	1	1	2	2	6
Ratio running motorbike/A EA at post	0.375	0.4	0.25	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Field visit financial resources									
T&T amount planned with GoG budget per	9,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	9600

Operational Area									
Total GoG T&T amount disbursed	4,800	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4800
Total project related and other sources T&T amount disbursed	0	#DIV /0!	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
Total T&T amount disbursed (GoG + project related and other sources)	4,800	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4800
Average T&T disbursed/AEA	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

Table 64: Technologies Demonstrated

Annual - 2013												
Technologies	Number of beneficiaries in attendance at demonstrations											
Number of technologies demonstrated	18				[CAPE COAST]		[EFUTU]		[NYINE SIN]		[BRIMS O]	
Total	Mal es	Fe males	Tota l	% fema le	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

TOTAL	2534	2503	5037	49.7%	455	352	590	513	844	722	645	916
Crop	Mal es	Fe mal es	Tota l	% fema le	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Correct use of agro-chemicals	213	169	382	44.2%	33	27	65	53	61	52	54	37
Row Planting for optimum production	161	142	303	46.9%	32	22	45	44	42	46	42	30
Seed/planting material production and multiplication techniques	119	48	167	28.7%		-	25	20	56	28	38	-
Pest/Disease recognition, prevention and control	170	152	322	47.2%	32	24	45	48	52	47	41	33
Post harvest of food grains/ legumes and storage	221	169	390	43.3%	38	28	53	38	87	63	43	40
Introduction of improved crop varieties	0	0	0	#DI V/0!		-	-	-		-	-	-
Cocoa Nursery practices and Diseases control	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom production	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal traction techniques	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Yam miniset	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable production	164	125	289	43.3 %	42	29	42	23	39	35	41	38
Plantain sucker multiplication	69	46	115	40.0 %	-	-	31	18	38	28	-	-
Horticultural crop production (nursery practices and disease control)	74	60	134	44.8 %	-	-	-	-	35	25	39	35
Improved processing technique	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1191	911	2102	43.3 %	177	130	306	244	410	324	298	213
Livestock	Mal es	Fe mal es	Tota l	% fema le	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Meat hygiene	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitising butchers on harmful effects of singeing.	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal nutrition (feeding)	205	182	387	47.0 %	45	40	52	45	55	48	53	49
Rabbit & grasscutter production and processing	124	131	255	51.4 %	25	28	26	34	33	36	40	33
Improve housing for animals	191	165	356	46.3 %	42	37	49	39	48	47	52	42

Pig production and management	88	70	158	44.3 %	28	20	23	15	37	35	-	-
Breed improvement techniques	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snail farming and management	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grazing land improvement	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasture development	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea fowl production	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pest/disease recognition and prevention	181	169	350	48.3 %	30	35	46	36	62	58	43	40
I2 Vaccine usage	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil fertility improvement techniques/management	154	151	305	49.5 %	42	31	20	38	50	44	42	38
Fodder production	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved processing technique	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	943	868	1811	47.9 %	212	191	216	207	285	268	230	202
Fisheries	Mal	Fe	Tota	%	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	es	mal	l	fema								
		es	le									
Pond construction	0	0	0	#DI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

and management				V/0!								
Fish health	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cage culture	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fingerlings production	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish processing	0	52	52	100.0%		52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated fish farming (rice fish culture)	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feeding trials	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved processing technique	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	0	52	52	100.0%	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Mal es	Fe males	Total	% female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Soya Utilisation	270	270	540	50.0%	56	75	68	62	77	75	69	58
Improved irrigation technology	0	0	0	#DI V/0!	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bee-keeping	120	498	618	80.6%	-	-	-	-	72	55	48	443
Use of weighing scales	10	25	35	71.4%	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	400	793	1193	66.5%	66	100	68	62	149	130	117	501

Demonstrations plots were established to give farmers the opportunity to compare the various improved technologies to their own practices and take decisions based on the results. Also included were demonstrations carried out to show farmers how some good Agricultural practices are carried out e.g.; dehorning, hoof trimming, toe clipping, Ectoparasitism, Endoparasitism, good sanitation and improved housing for farm animals, Formulation and mixing of simple poultry feed, construction of simple, inexpensive feeding and watering troughs etc in the animal production sub sector.

Table 71: Agriculture Input Outlet Distribution

Region	Number of registered input dealers		Number of permanent input outlets and sale points						Number of Districts Without Permanent Input outlet/sale points	
			Crop input		Livestock input		Fisheries input			
			Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013		
Cape Coast Municipal	9	9	6	6	3	3				

Table 100: Approved Budget for MoFA by Parliament

Budget Item	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	% difference
Personal Emolument (PE)	406,692		-100.0%
Administration	0	0	0
Service (GoG)	7,600		-100.0%
Service (Donor)	25,400	0	-100.0%
Investment (GoG)	0	0	0

Investment (Donor)	0	0	0!
Total	439,692	0	-100.0%

Approved budget by parliament for the unit's 2013 activities was not available at the time of reporting.

Table 102: Actual Releases of Approved Budget by Parliament

Budget Item	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	% difference
Personal Emolument (PE)			
Administration			
Service (GoG)	16,282	24,453	50.2%
Service (Donor)			
Investment (GoG)			
Investment (Donor)			
Total	16,282	24,453	50.2%

Even though the amount released is higher than that of the previous year, it was still less than what was supposed to be released and sadly to add, it was actually received very late making the work of the unit very difficult.

Table 104: Internally Generated Funds for MoFA Activities

Source of fund	Inflow (€)		
	Annual - 2012	Annual - 2013	% difference
Phytosanitary Inspections	-	-	
Vaccines & Veterinary services	4,995	5,294	6.0%
Export inspection	-	-	
Import inspection	-	-	

Import permit	-	-	
Other:	-	-	
Sub-Total	4,995.00	5,294.00	6.0%

The entire internally generated fund was realized from the sale of vaccines and veterinary services provided which are the only income generating activities are carried out by the unit. The increase in amount is probably as a result of the general increase in prices and also the increase in the number of services delivered.

Table 106: Standardized Activity Implementation Efficiency

Annual - 2013						
	No of activities planned in district planning (1)	No of activities prioritized based on resource allocation (2)	No of activities implemented and completed as scheduled (3)	No of activities started but not completed	Global programme cycle implementation efficiency (Ratio 3/1)	District development implementation efficiency (Ratio 3/2)
Cape Coast Municipal	72	60	40	38	55.6%	66.7%

The inadequate and very late release of funds for carrying out planned activities presented a major challenge to achieving our set goals.

Nevertheless we strategized and delivered agricultural advisory and facilitation services to farmers, agro-processors and other subsidiary agro-linked workers with a greater sense of purposefulness.

Table 109: Number of Farmers Sensitized on HIV/AIDS

Annual - 2012					Annual - 2013				
Number of sensitization sessions	Number of Participants				Number of sensitization sessions	Number of Participants			
	Male	Female	TOTAL	% Female		Male	Female	TOTAL	% Female
	1,011	1,472	2483	59%		679	834	1513	55%

Our awareness creation programme for HIV/AIDS and family planning continued as usual. People in our various operational areas were sensitized and given education on some basic facts about the disease's mode of spread and how it can be prevented. It has been observed that peoples knowledge of the disease has increased and it is having some positive effect, though little, on their lifestyle.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

ORANGE FLESH SWEET POTATO PROGRAMME (OFSP)

The OFSP vines supplied and planted in the Metropolis were doing well at the time of reporting. Supervision of the planted farms is ongoing by staff of CCMADU.

WEST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME (WAAPP)

Under the programme, two field demonstrations on maize and two demonstrations on cassava were carried out in four different communities. The maize demonstrations which were carried out during the major season has since long been harvested. The cassava demonstration plots are still being taken care of by the cooperative farmers. Both fields are doing well and are under constant monitoring.

COLLABORATION WITH NGO & AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

- Collaboration and support from the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly especially in the organization of the Central Regional farmers' day celebration hosted by Cape Coast was commendable.

- Collaboration with GTZ (MOAP) in citrus nutrient management and fruit fly control demonstration is ongoing.

CONSTRAINTS

- High initial cost of agricultural production due to high labour and agro inputs costs
- Scarcity of farm lands
- Lack of necessary logistics
- Difficult mobility on the part of some field staff due to lack of motor bikes.
- Field officers having motorbikes are finding it very difficult to keep their bikes in serviceable condition because their Motor Maintenance Allowance has not been paid for a long time.
- Lack of or inadequate funds allocated for staff training and other programmes seriously hinder our ability to organize and execute much needed and important trainings.
- Delay in the payment of Technical officers' T&T is seriously affecting extension delivery.
- Lack of financial assistance to organize study tours for staff and farmers

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

- Training of farmers on management practices in cassava, vegetable, citrus, oil palm, woodlot and livestock and poultry production.
- Strengthening of existing farmer groups and formation of new ones
- Education on HIV/AIDS
- Refresher-training workshops/in-services field staff
- Demonstrations, and field days in the various sub- sectors to continue
- Weekly radio extension programme to continue.

CONCLUSION

In spite of the numerous challenges we still ensured that our farmers were facilitated to undertake their various farming activities upon which their livelihoods depend.

So far we have been enjoying a healthy relationship with our farmers in the various communities of our operational area.

3.5. METROPOLITAN INFORMATION SERVICE

3.5.1. Activities

The department embarked on educational and sensitisation campaigns on a lot of issues such as sanitation, environmental cleanliness, and tax obligations, among others. Some of the campaigns are:

- 14-day public education on necessary measures to prevent unforeseen eventualities.
- 14- day public education of 18 fishing communities on the changing of the premix colour to blue, education campaign on capitation grant, school feeding programme and National youth Employment Programme, Global launch of Hand wash with soap, instant justice, teenage pregnancy and need for peace and unity in the communities.
- The department covered other important activities such as the following:
 - visit of the Minister of information, Mrs Zita Okaikoi,
 - visit of the President of America, Mr. Barrack Obama's to Cape Coast,
 - visit of President John Evans Atta Mills during the Fetu Afahye celebration, and
 - The World Aids day celebration.

3.5.2. Challenges

- Lack of ICT gadgets to enhance administrative work
- Lack of in-service training for staff
- Problems of equipments, that is, frequent break down of projectors and cinema van.
- Lack of collaboration between the department and other departments in the Metropolis.
- Problems of revenue mobilisation.

3.6. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

4.6.1. Staffing

The staff strength is currently 18, made up of four (6) females and ten (12) males during the year under review.

3.6.2. Activities

The department continued activities in the process of evaluation and granting of building permits in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

3.6.3. Challenges

- Due to lack of funds and building materials, the routine maintenance of Government's estate was affected.
- The department also need a project vehicle to facilitate its development control activities.

3.7. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

3.7.1. Introduction

The vision of the department is to ensure that vulnerable people are brought into the mainstream of the society. This report highlights the activities of the Department from January to December 2013. This would be achieved through three core programmes:

- Community care
- Child rights and protection
- Justice administration

3.7.2. ORGANIZATIONAL DETAILS

At the time of compiling this report, the organizational details of the Department stood as follows;

Number of Staff on Roll:	2
Senior Social Dev. Officer	1
Social Dev. Officer	1

National Service Personnel		3
Volunteer	1	
Total		6

4.7.3. COMMUNITY CARE

- **Services to Person’s with Disability**
 - **Meetings**

The Department continues to educate and assist Persons with Disability (P.W.D’s) in the Metropolis. Four quarterly meetings for the Mainstream Disability Sub Committee were organized in the year. Three Mainstream Disability Committee Caucus meetings were also held to deal with matters that needed immediate attention. Significant among the issues discussed in the meetings were NHIS registration for PWDs, Federation land and monitoring reports on Common Fund allocations.

For the purposes of the disbursement of the Common Fund Allocation to the PWDs (1st - 3rd Quarter 2012), the Fund Management and Special Needs Committees were convened to make allocations to appropriate Associations and persons.

- **Monitoring**

The Department, serving as the Disability Desk for the Metropolitan Assembly, facilitated the designation of five monitoring teams to monitor each Association’s payments of the Common Fund in March and October 2013. The teams were made up of the members of the Mainstream Disability Sub-Committee. The reports received from the teams were discussed at committee meetings and they showed that beneficiaries were making improvements in their lives.

- **Support**

The Department continually provided secretarial services to the PWDs. The various associations were visited at their meetings.

The Department took part in the occasion for the presentation of sixteen (16) wheel chairs to PWDs by the Member of Parliament for Cape Coast South, Hon. Ebo Barton Odro. It also assisted the PWDs in the celebration of the International Disability Day.

- **Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)**

The 18th – 20th Phases of LEAP payments were made by the Department, in collaboration with Ghana Post. The three payments were made on July 31st to August 2nd, 16th -18th October and 10th to 12th December 2013. In all, the payments covered months spanning from November 2012 to August 2013. Significant among the challenges faced by the payment team was the three-day period given for the payments to be made. This, coupled with the fact that information on the scheduled payments came rather late, made the Department unable to reach some beneficiaries for their monies.

- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)**

- **Registrations and Renewals:** the following presents the organizations that registered or renewed their certification within the year under review.

No.	NGOs Registered in 2013	NGOs Renewed in 2013
1.	ROJP Foundation	Human Service Trust
2.	Higher Life-World Christian Network	Christian Rural Aid Network (CRAN)
3.	NOSWAD Foundation	Bebo Foundation
4.	Central and Western Rugby Academy	HEPENS
5.	ECOSCOUT	FEDEP
6.	ANOPA	HALP
7.	Salt to Ghana	CSAC
8.	Uriyah Society	ASA Initiative
9.	Christian Centre for the Aged	Sanford World Clinics
10.		First Intervention
11.		Coastal Intercultural Exchange
12.		Foundation Builders Kids Club

13		Global Brigades
14		Twereamong Traditional
15		C.L.C.D
16		Samaria Gospel of Love
17		Abusua Foundation

The Department attended a series of meetings with ProWorld-Ghana and its project partners to discuss the choice of Impact Project for 2013 as well as help regulate the relationship amongst the organizations in this fraternity.

The Department also organized a workshop to train NGOs and CBOs on report writing, fundraising, and networking and resource management. Interns from ProWorld, Tessa Lavdiotis and Sara Ewigman assisted the funding for the programme.

As part of its activities to strengthen relations with the NGOs and properly empower them to render their invaluable services to the people of Cape Coast, the Department has released National Service Personnel to two NGOs, namely Human Service Trust and Centre for Learning and Community Development.

- **Residential Homes**

The Department visited and inspected the premises of all the three Residential Homes in the Metropolis: Human Service Trust, New Life Children’s Home and the Lighthouse Children’s Homes. It has also visited and inspected the records of Samaria Gospel of Love Mission, a predominantly non-residential home located in the Metropolis. The Department discussed with the management of the homes the needed changes and communicated to them expectations. General observations made at the homes included the need to enroll caregivers at the training offered by the Department and to structure exit plans for the children at the centres.

The Department also organized a one-day training workshop for Caregivers of Residential Homes. The programme provided the caregivers the opportunity to acquire knowledge in Child Development, First Aid and Nutrition.

It also embarked on a hand washing project in the Residential Homes in the Metropolis, during which children in Lighthouse, Human Service Trust and New Life Homes were taught proper hand washing. During the same exercise, some donations of toiletries, washbasins and buckets were made to the Homes.

- **Child Labor**

The Department collaborated with the Metropolitan Labour Officer to attend a 2-day workshop on Child Labour held in Kumasi in August 2013. Topics discussed included working with the National platform for the eradication of the worst forms of Child Labour.

CHILD RIGHTS, PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

- **Case Work**

The Department continues to educate parents on their responsibility towards their children. Cases reported are also investigated and settled amicably. The Department handled a number of cases. This is illustrated in the table below.

Nature of case	Number of cases handled	Pending	Discharged
Child Maintenance	46	17	29
Child Custody	43	13	30
Family Reconciliation	11	3	8
Paternity	1	1	

The Department also made eight (8) referrals, three to the Family Tribunal and the others to DOVVSU for appropriate action.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

- **Day Care Centre Proprietors/Proprietresses Meetings**

The Department coordinated quarterly meetings with Proprietors and Proprietresses of Day Care Centres operating in the Cape Coast Metropolis. These meetings discussed

topics including registering the Day Care Centres, the standards at the various centres, and the training of caregivers and supervisors.

The Department also facilitated a meeting for the executives of the Association of Day Care Centres with the Metropolitan Chief-Executive and the Metropolitan Coordinating Director. Dominant among their discussions was the need for the re-categorization of the Day Care Centres under the rate system of the Assembly so as to enable them pay rates that are commensurate with their status in the Metropolis.

- **Monitoring of Day Care Centres**

The Department has inspected the premises of Day Care Centres in the Metropolis. These were done as part of a process for their registration or renewal. Some inspections were also made by Assembly members on behalf of the Department. Some of the general observations made on these visits include: low attendant-child ration, relative congestion in some playrooms, inadequate play materials/equipment and poor record-keeping at some of the centres. The Department communicated its recommendations to the Centres and implored them to adhere to them.

The Department also made a recommendation to the Metropolitan Authority for the closure of Little Lambs Day Care Centre due to the unacceptable conditions under which it was operating.

- **Registration and Renewal:** the table below shows the centres that registered or renewed their certification in the year under review.

No.	Day Care Centres Registered in 2013	Day Care Centres Renewed in 2013
1.	Aikins International	Care Well Day Care
2.	Mikonvill Day Care	Calvary Hill Crest
3.	Unistar Day Care	Little Angels
4.	Mother Care	Promiseland
5.	Aubsel Day Care	Klassy Kiddies Coop
6.	Mfantsipim Day Care	Praise Baptist Day Care

7.	Sammo Day Care	Maranatha Happy Home
8.	Good Shepherd Day Care	Emmanuel Methodist
9.	Covenant Day Care	Destiny Child
10.	Victory International	Futures Academy
11.	God's Way Day Care	Royal Palace
12.	Rose Day Care	Agape Parent's Substitute
13.	Cape Coast Educational Complex	Ecole Fraincais
14.	Bethel Day Care	UIC Jesus Kids
15.	Maxwell Rabb	Headstart Day Care
16.	St. Nicholas Day Care	Pleasant Living Spring
17.	Samrose Day Care	Unique Christian Vision
18.	St. Paul's Methodist Day Care	Stars of Hope
19.		Sir Peter Holdbrook Smith
20.		St. Monicas
21.		Central Lyceum
22.		Childcare Day Care

- **Day Care Centres Monitoring Workshop**

A workshop to equip Assembly members in the Metropolis was organized by the Department on seventeen (17) selected Assembly members were taken through a prepared inspection guide created by the Department to assist them to inspect the centres and provide feedback. The participants at the workshop were also given the opportunity to discuss the proposed Regulation for Day Care Centres in the Metropolis.

- **Day Care Centres Regulation**

The Department forwarded and defended the proposed Day Care Centres Bye law at the Social Services Committee. By the close of the third quarter of the year, the proposed Bye Law had reached the Executive Committee and awaiting discussion at the General Assembly.

- **Caregivers Training Programme**

The fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) batches of the Day Care Caregivers Training Programme were trained and certificated in the year under review. Overall, 72 Caregivers have been trained.

The Department also trained eighteen (18) Supervisors in the period under review.

STAFF POSTINGS

Mr. Ebenezer Amofa Appiah, a Social Development Officer, was posted to the Department in the first quarter.

Overall, the Department received eleven (11) interns from the School of Social Work, Accra. Three (3) of which worked with the Department from 28th January to 15th February, 2013 while the other eight (8) worked with the Department from 25th September to 11th October, 2013.

The Department received nine (9) interns from ProWorld Ghana (NGO) who worked with and financed most of the activities of the Department.

ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

The Department honoured all meetings within the period under review including Social Services Committee, Metro Education Oversight Committee and General Assembly Meetings.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Through the meeting with the NHIA, the Department in collaboration with the Mainstream Disability Sub-Committee was able to secure the registration and renewal of cards for poor Persons with Disability under the indigent clause.
- The Department was able to identify and register eighteen (18) new Day Care Centres and nine (9) Non-Governmental Organizations.
- The Department was able to successfully organize two (2) Training Courses for Caregivers and one Training Course for Supervisors of Day Care Centres. These trainings have impacted positively on activities at the Day Care Centres.
- The Department supervised interns, Meghan Zybuski and Lexi Goates, to undertake a hand washing project in five (5) selected Day Care Centres and three Residential Homes in the Cape Coast Metropolis.
- The Department was able to bring onboard Assembly members in the monitoring of Day Care Centres in the Metropolis.
- The Department successfully organized a training workshop for NGOs and CBOs in the Metropolis on report writing, fundraising, and networking and resource management financially supported by interns, Tessa Lavdiotis and Sara Ewigman.
- It was also successful in organizing one-day training for Caregivers of Residential Homes on proper child care practices.

CONSTRAINTS

- The Department lacks human resource to undertake its enormous activities. Currently, the Department has only two permanent staff.
- The Department also lacks means of transport for efficient monitoring of Day Care Centres, NGOs, Children's Homes, and other Associated Activities.
- The Department also lacks equipment for proper execution of its activities, e.g. computers and accessories.
- The Department's efforts are thwarted by the failure of the Social Services Committee of the Assembly to sanction unregistered Day Care Centres and NGOs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Department recommends the posting of personnel/officers with sociology, psychology, education and social work background to complement the current staff strength.
- It is also recommended that the Department be provided with means of transport to enable it properly execute and monitor its activities in the Metropolis.

CONCLUSION

The Department will continue to embark upon its activities and persistently ensure the well-being and welfare of the vulnerable in the Metropolis. It would, therefore, not hesitate to welcome any assistance that would enable it to pursue its mandate in the interest of the people of the Metropolis.

3.8. GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES)

INTRODUCTION

Mandate

The Ghana Education Service (GES) is responsible for the implementation of Pre-tertiary educational policies of the Government to ensure that all Ghanaian children of school going age irrespective of tribe, gender, disability, religious and political affiliations are provided with quality formal education and training through effective management of resources to make education delivery efficient and relevant to the manpower needs of the nation.

Key Objectives

The objectives of the GES are in accordance with the National Policy Objectives espoused in the Education Strategic Plan (ESP), the preparation of which is guided by the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). The key policy objectives to be achieved in the medium term include: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels, Improve quality of teaching and learning; Bridge gender gap in access to education; Improve access to quality education for persons with disabilities; Improve Management of Education Service Delivery Staff strength. The staff strength of

the Service (as of December 2013) was 3018 Out of this figure, 690 (representing 22.9%) were non-teaching staff.

The staff strength of the Service by the various cost centres are as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Staff strength of GES

Cover	Total staff strength
Central Administration	60
Kindergarten	162
Primary	583
JHS	530
SHS	1438
TVET	76
Special Schools	81
Teacher Trainees	
Newly Trained Teachers	15
Study Leave	
Total	2, 945

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Enrolment

Kindergarten (KG)

Enrolment in the public KG schools decreased from 4667 in 2011/12 to 3721 in 2012/13, registering a decrease of 20.27%. Efforts are being made to increase the enrolment with Fast Track Transformational teacher training programme initiated.

2. 1. 2 Primary

At the Primary level, enrolment in public schools decreased by 7.5%, from 16967 in 2011/12 to 15694 in 2012/13. The decrease could be attributed to a higher transition rate to Junior High School as compared with admission rate from KG to Primary

2. 1. 3 Junior High School (JHS)

At the JHS level, enrolment decreased from 7825 in 2011/12 to 7279 in 2012/13, representing a decrease of 6.9%

2. 1. 4 Senior High School (SHS)

At the SHS level, enrolment increased from 18271 in 2011/12 to 19621 in 2012/2013, registering an increase of 6.9% .However, this percentage decrease could be attributed to having cohorts of four-year and three-year duration of senior high school in the 2012/13 academic year.

2. 1. 5 Technical/Vocational

Similarly, enrolment in Technical/Vocational Schools increased from 994 in 2011/12 to 1109 in 2012/13 (Table 3 shows enrolment by circuits in public schools).

Table 3a: Enrolment by Circuits in Public Schools

Circuit	Kindergarten			Primary Schools			Junior High Schools		
	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
Cape Coast	682	683	0.15	2561	2534	-1.05	1064	1090	2.44
Aboom	537	439	-18.25	2838	2859	0.74	1412	1548	9.63
Bakaano	790	735	-6.96	2764	2605	-5.75	1408	1195	-15.13
OLA	436	429	-1.61	1963	1955	-0.41	1578	1005	-36.31
Pedu/Abura	735	664	-9.66	3240	3197	-1.33	1448	1424	-1.66
Efutu	808	771	-4.58	2376	2544	7.07	964	1017	5.50
Total	3988	3721		15742	15694		7874	7279	

2. 2 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

2. 2. 1 Kindergarten (KG)

GER at the KG level has increased from 91.1% in 2011/12 to 121.7% in 2012/13, registering an increase of 33.6%

2. 2. 2 Primary

At the Primary level, GER increased from 107.1% in 2011/12 to 132.5% in 2012/2013, representing an increase of 23.7%

2. 2. 3 Junior High School (JHS)

At the JHS level, GER increased from 97.8% in 2011/12 to 108.4% in 2012/13, representing an increase of 10.8%. Table 4 shows GER by levels.

2. 3 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

2. 3. 1 Kindergarten (KG)

NER at the KG level has increased from 57.8 % in 2011/12 to 79.1% in 2012/13, registering an increase of 36.8%

2. 3. 2 Primary

At the Primary level, NER increased from 89.3% in 2011/12 to 98.5% in 2012/2013, representing an increase of 3 8 %

2. 3. 3 Junior High School (JHS)

At the JHS level, NER increased from 61.1% in 2011/12 to 71.2% in 2012/13 academic year. Table 5 shows NER at the Basic school level.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Trained Teachers

Kindergarten (KG)

The number of trained teachers at the public KG schools has decreased from 110 in 2011/12 to 142 in 2012/13 registering a increase of 22.5% over a period of one year in public schools.

Primary

At the Primary level, the number of trained teachers in public schools increased from 425 in 2011/12 to 475 in 2012/13 representing an increase of 10.5 %

Junior High School (JHS)

At the JHS level, the number of trained teachers increased from 443 in 2011/12 to 507 in 2012/13, representing an increase of 12.6%

Table 7: PTR – Basic

Kindergarten			Primary Schools			Junior High Schools		
2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
28	27	-3.7%	36	27	-33.3	14	14	-

Teacher motivation and retention

In 2013, conscious efforts were made to reduce the attrition rate through the following teacher motivation strategies. Teachers due for promotion were promoted. INSET Programmes were introduced for continuous professional development. A number of teachers were given study leave with pay. Teachers were given chance to go for sandwich programmes. The metropolis gives sponsorship for student teachers in critical subject areas. Best teachers' award was organised for all teachers in Cape Coast, Laptops were supplied to schools to help teachers improve on their ICT skills

Learning Outcomes

3. 5. 2 National Education Assessment (NEA)

The test was held in July, 2013 in the following schools in Cape Coast metropolis: Pedu 'A' primary, Amanful Catholic Boys primary and Child Care International.

The completed examination materials were duly submitted to the director, CRDD through the Regional Education Directorate, Cape Coast. Report and analysis are yet to be disseminated at a workshop on Monday, 20th January 2014 at Aggrey Memorial Senior High School.

Table 9 BECE Core Subjects Pass Rate

BECE Subject Pass Rates	Total Pass Rate %	Male Pass Rate %	Female Pass Rate %
English	62.5	56.3	68.6
Social Studies	47.5	46.9	48.1
Math	36.1	38.4	33.7
Science	48.2	47.9	48.5

Table 10 WASSCE % Passes in Core Subjects for the period 2010-2013

Year	Percentage Passes Recorded			
	English AI – C6	INT SC AI – C6	MATH AI – C6	SOC. STDS AI – C6
2010	NO WASSCE			
2011	96.5	96.5	89.0	96.6
2012	97.4	98.0	88.0	97.5
2013	98.3	97.3	89.5	98.2

Science Technology and Mathematics Innovative Education (STMIE)

Monitoring of practical and effective teaching and learning of science and mathematics was conducted in all the 10 public and 3 private schools in the metropolis that access the Science Resource Centre facility. For two consecutive years, STMIE camp could not be organized at the district and regional levels due to lack of funds. National Science week celebration was launched at Mfantsipim school, Cape Coast on 21st November, 2013. Selected basic schools, senior high schools and national executives of GAST were in attendance.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

About 78% of all teaching staff in the Metropolis have been trained in the Better Ghana ICT training programme and laptops have been distributed to schools within the metropolis. Few breakdowns have been reported and the metropolis is finding ways of repairing them. The performance of students in ICT in the 2013 BECE was not

encouraging. Abura Ahmadiya ‘A’ and the Science Resource Centre have been chosen as centres for the ICT training.

Kindergarten (KG) schools

The number of public KG schools has increased from 60 in 2011/12 to 61 in 2012/13, registering an increase of 1.6%

Primary schools

At the Primary level the number of public schools saw no increase and remained at 66 in 2011/2012 and 2012/13.

Junior High School (JHS)

The number of public JHS also remained the same for 2011/2012 and 2012/13.

Senior High School (SHS)

Similarly, the number of public SHS has not changed and remains at 10 in 2011/12 and 2012/2013.

Technical/Vocational

There are three SHTS schools in the metropolis which is made up of Mfantshipim school, Efutu SHTS and Oguaa SHTS and one public technical institute (Cape Coast Tech . Inst.) There has not been any changes in the number of SHTS and that of the technical institute. This is as a result of the fact that there has been expansion in infrastructure and new programmes in the existing schools.

Table 11a: Type and Number of Schools – Basic

Kindergarten			Primary Schools			Junior High Schools		
2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11a: Type and Number of Schools – Second Cycle

Senior High School			Tech/Voc		
2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
3	3	-	1	1	-

3 9 10 School Health Facilities

Provision and usage of hygiene facilities including hand washing facilities for all basic schools in the metropolis to enhance healthy condition among school pupils. Introduction and implementation of oral hygiene (brushing of teeth after school lunch/meal) at a selected school as a pilot programme at Kubease M/A basic school. A successful programme which will be implemented in other National School feeding schools in the metropolis.

Monitoring, addressing challenges by organising in-service training to update records of HIV alert model in selected schools in Cape Coast.

Sensitization, education, health talk on personal hygiene, medical health certificate and approved uniform for school food vendors to enhance food vendors activities.

Bridge Gender Gap in Access to Education

In addition to the materials and financial support for needy girls in a bid to achieving gender parity, other measures were taken to improve access to education.

Meeting parents and discussing in details their total responsibilities towards their girl child to be able to attend and complete schools. The girl children were also met regularly to be guided and spoken to. Inviting role models/tracers to encourage and inspire girls to complete school. In so doing, the percentage of girls' enrolment has improved significantly at the basic level as shown in the table below.

Percentage of Girls' enrolment

The percentage of girls' enrolment has improved significantly at the basic level as shown in Table 12

Table 12 Girls' Enrolment

Level	Total Enrolment	Girls' Enrolment	Percentage
KG	8246	4093	49.6
Primary	25610	21120	82.5
Junior High	10921	5491	50.3

4. 2 Gender Parity Index (GPI)

KG recorded GPI of 0.95 for the period 2011/12 and 1.04 for 2012/13. The Primary level registered GPI of 0.97 for the period 2011/12 and 2012/13. GPI for JHS decreased from 0.97 in 2011/12 to 0.87 in 2012/13.

Table 12a: GPI by Level – Basic

Kindergarten			Primary Schools			Junior High Schools		
2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change	2012	2013	% change
0.95	1.04	9.5%	0.97	1.02	5.2%	0.97	0.87	-10.3

Access to Quality Education for persons with disability

Workshops were held to sensitise parents of pupil/students with special needs in all districts throughout the country. Screening and identification of children with special needs at basic schools were also conducted. Enrolment in special education institutions witnessed a growth of 14% as shown in Table 13)

Table 13: Data on Special School Education

Total Enrolment	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	% Change
	364	372	2.6%

Source: EMIS (2011)

These pupils/students were enrolled in schools for the deaf, the blind and the intellectually disabled (from kindergarten up to SHS and technical institutes). The number of schools in each type of special education is depicted in Table 14

Table 14: Special education institutions

SCHOOL TYPE	NUMBER
Schools for the Deaf	1
Schools for the Blind	1
Inclusive Schools	6
Senior High Schools for the Deaf	1
Schools for the Deaf and Blind	1
Total	10

Workshops were held to equip parents of pupils with special needs in identified areas in the metropolis to enable them bring wards to schools. Screening and identification of children with special needs at base schools were also conducted. Enrolment in special schools grew by 2.6 %.

Improve Management and Supervision

Personnel Training and Development

Rlg ICT training for teachers

Tessa training for teachers of selected public girls' school (basic) and Capacity building workshop for MEO staff

Financial Management

The percentage share of non-salary budgetary allocation increased from 16.67% in 2010/2011 to 21.05% in 2011/2012. Table 15 and 16 show GES budgetary allocations and non-salary budget and expenditure respectively

Other Programmes/Interventions

Provision of Free School Uniform and Exercise Books

As part of the Social Protection Intervention in schools, 394 uniforms and 154,832 exercise books have so far been distributed to all children in public basic schools in Cape Coast.

FEEDING PROGRAMME (GES/WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME)

In the year of review

BECE Subsidy

Government absorbs 70% of BECE fees of pupils in both public and private schools.

Subsequently, an amount of GH¢ 28,320.00 was paid for 2981 candidates who sat for the 2012 BECE and GH ¢ 45,900.00 paid for 3030 candidates who are yet to write the 2014 BECE in the metropolis.

Capitation Grant

A total amount of GH¢127926.00 was released as Capitation Grant for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd terms of the 2012/13 academic year. All public basic school pupils benefited from the Capitation Grant

Expansion and Promotion of TVET

There has been series of interventions aimed at promoting and increasing access in the TVET area, which included the following:

Training of TVET teachers on the best and current method used in the teaching and learning of B.D.T. Students placed in the industries for some attachments, Sensitization of the general public on the usefulness of TVET and Expansion of infrastructure at the SHTS and Technical Institute.

3.9. GHANA HEALTH SERVICE

Priorities for the year

- Promote the enforcement of regulations on food safety in collaboration with Metro Assembly
- Strengthening data management
- Strengthen Surveillance system and response
- Improve Adolescent Health and Family Planning Acceptors
- Improve Tuberculosis Management

- To Intensify HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control
- To improve Prevention and Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Yaws, Leprosy, Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis)
- Intensify preparedness towards Guinea worm eradication certification.
- To reduce teenage pregnancy by 3% at the end of the year.
- To promote the Health status of our Staff through screening and early management.
- To improve access to health services by opening two CHPS zones and deploying Health staff to at least 8 electoral areas..

1.4 Challenges for the year

- Inadequate and Ageing Midwives
- High burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Low EPI Coverage with high dropout rate
- Rapid Deteriorating infrastructure
- Delay in data entry /submission especially from the Hospitals and the Private Facilities.
- Shortages of S.P
- High defaulter rate of malnourished cases
- Irregular flow of non – programme funds (GOG & SBS) leading to high funding gaps in administrative expenditures.
- Delay in Staff promotion leading to low morale among Staff.

General management issues -

Internal

Meetings

Weekly management meeting for Unit Heads at Metropolitan Health Directorate (MHD)

Monthly meeting for Head of facilities including Private facilities

Quarterly meeting for District Health Management team (DHMT)

Performance management processes - Performance agreements

Performance was signed for the DDHS, Medical Superintendent and all Physician Assistant in charges

External

M&E activities including monitoring visits

- Monitoring and supervision is a routine managerial activity carry out to oversee the productivity and progress of those who directly report to them.
- It is done to check and measure progress, analyze situation and also react to new events, opportunities and issues.
- It is in this directive that the Cape Coast Metro Health Directorate used the three (3) day period to oversee the work of others in the various health facilities and establish control to improve the work and as well as the workers for the maintenance and continuation of quality health services delivery in the Metropolis.

Human Resources for Health

In all there was a total of 262 staff of all categories for the directorate. The trend of population to doctor and nurse ratio from 2009 to 2013 is as shown in a table below. The population to doctor ratio has reduced drastically from 9,493 in 2009 to about 3,325 in 2013. There was also a significant reduction in population to nurse ratio (749 in 2009 to 342 in 2013)

HR Analysis

Category	2012	2013
Study Leave	14	13
Posted/Transfer In	8	10
Transfer Out	4	7
New Entrants	18	43
Promotion Interview	15	10
Staff on Retirement	3	4

Temporal staff	23	18
Appraisal	90%	95%

There was no death or vacation of post for the year review. 198 out of 262 staff went through health check by the end of November 2013.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Health Infrastructure

Apart from the few new structures that were completed for use in 2012, most of the structure are relatively old and would need renovation especially painting.

There are eight CHPS zones with four CHPS compounds operating in the metropolis. Plans are far advanced to operate not less than four in 2014. There is therefore the need to plan for the construction of not less than six compounds.

A new structure is under construction possibly to be completed in 2014 to house the expanding Aged Clinic in now Cape Coast South constituency. There are also plans to acquire a structure for another facility in the Cape Coast North constituency.

Health equipment

Some health equipment were supplied in the year under review under the FOCUS Health Region Project (USAID), however there is the need for more basic equipment for present facilities and the intended ones.

The only polyclinic in the metropolis will need theatre equipment

Transport

There are two 4WD vehicles which one got broke down in latter part of the year under review. The broken down one will need some few cedis (GHc 2,000.00) for repairs. There are about thirteen motor bikes which have licensing problem for use.

Disease Surveillance and Control Services

Integrated Disease Surveillance Response (IDSR)

TUBERCULOSIS (TB) CONTROL

TB CASE DETECTION

YEAR	POPULATION	EXPECTED	ACHIEVED	%
		Annual		
2010	145388	295	174	58.9
2011	148411	301	135	44.9
2012	163,662	332	123	37.0
2013	186,189	378	164	43.4

TB detection has increased from 37% in 2012 to 43.4% in 2013. There is the need to do more to detect more TB cases in the metropolis. The cure rate has increased from 92.9% to 93.3% whilst there is a slight drop of success rate from 94.7% to 94.0%.

There has been a drastic reduction of defaulter rate from 12.4% in 2011 to zero in 2012 and also in 2013. There was also a drop in death rate whilst treatment has increased from zero to 5.4% in 2013.

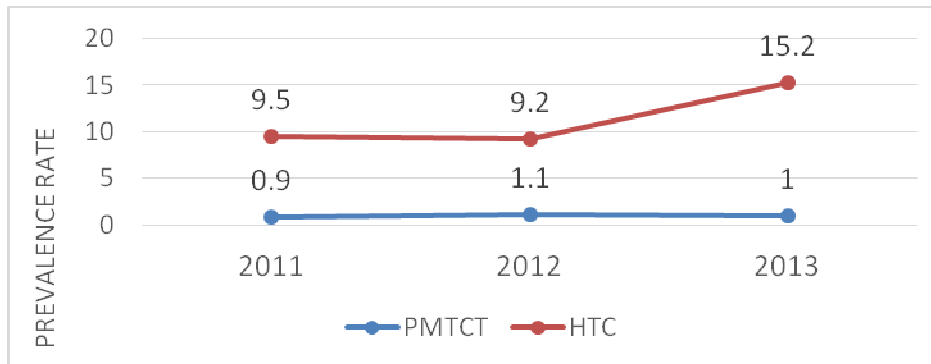
HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS prevalence has generally increased in 2013. The general HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) of people in the metropolis has recorded 15.2% of a total number tested in 2013 from 9.2 in 2012. The Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) which involves the testing of pregnant women was 1%, a slight decrease of 1.1% from 2012.

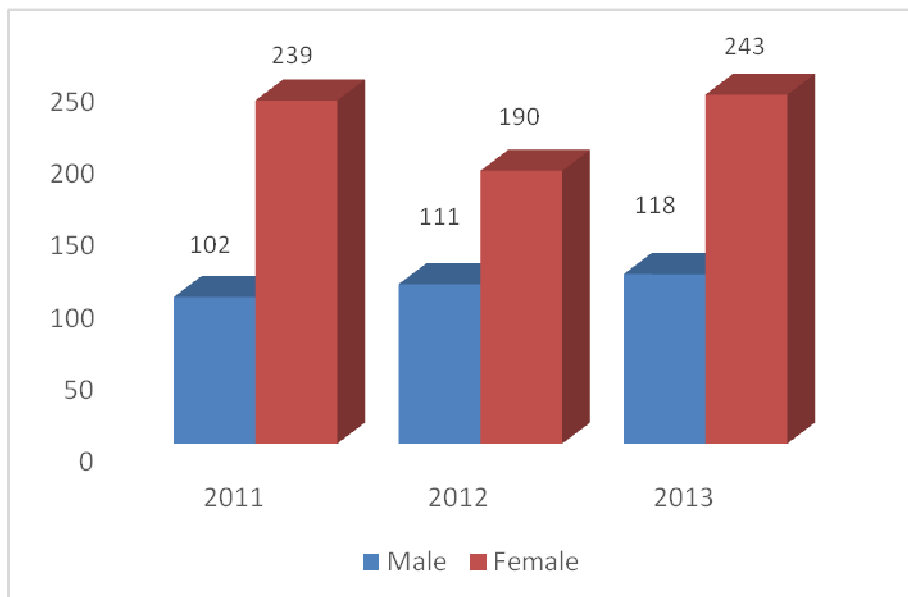
The females as usual were more than twice the number of the males who tested positive.

This is shown in the two graphs below.

Trend of Facility-based HIV Prevalence Rate; 2011-2013



Trend of Sex Distribution of New HIV/AIDS Cases (HTC): 2011-2013

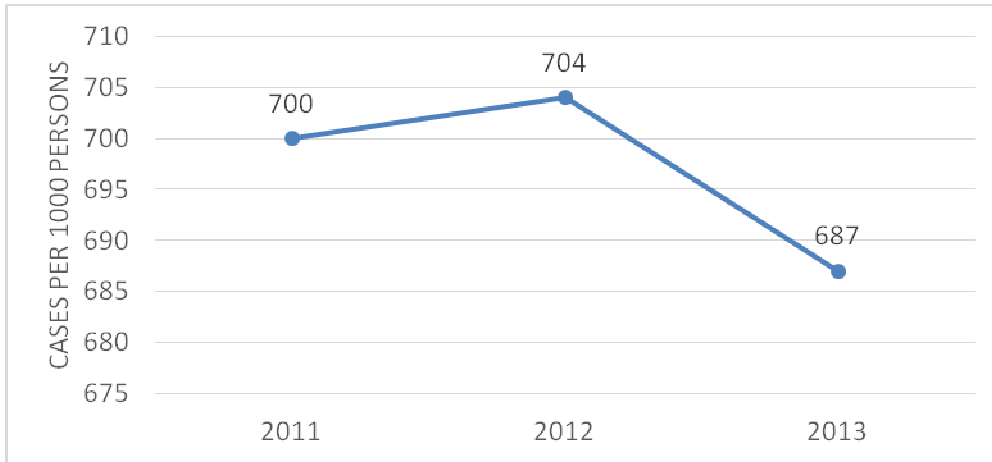


MALARIA

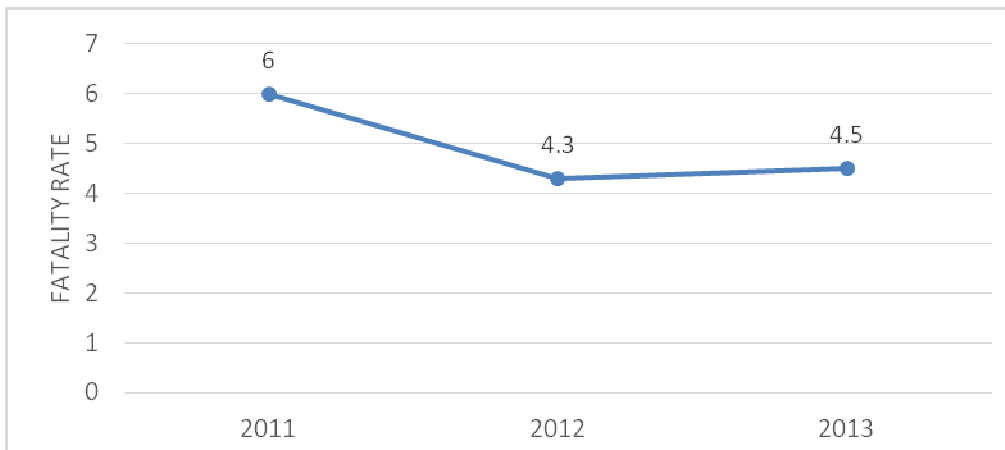
Even though there has been decrease in malaria cases for the year 2013, there has been increase in case fatality. There has almost been the same number of under-five malaria incidence.

There has also been decrease of malaria incidence in pregnancy from 2012 to 2013

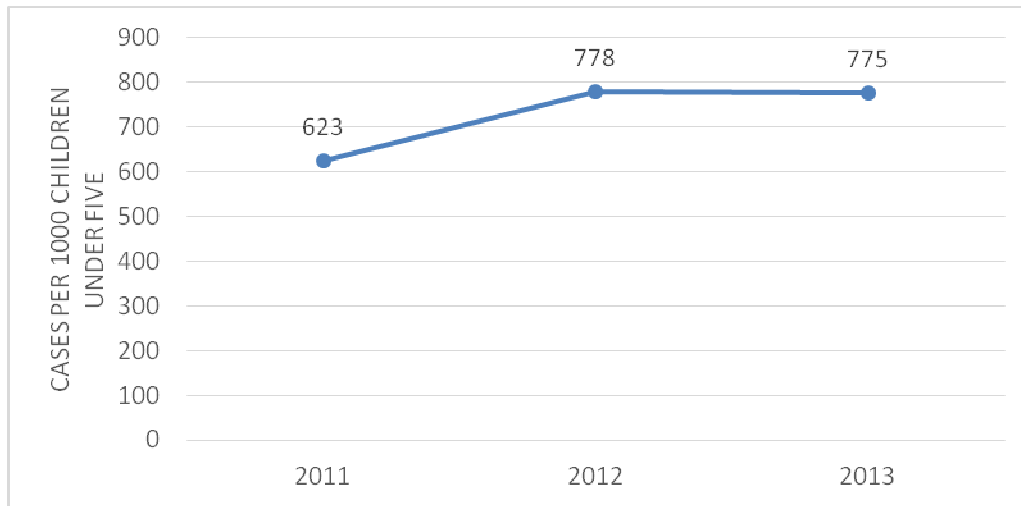
Trend of Total Malaria Incidence: 2011-2013



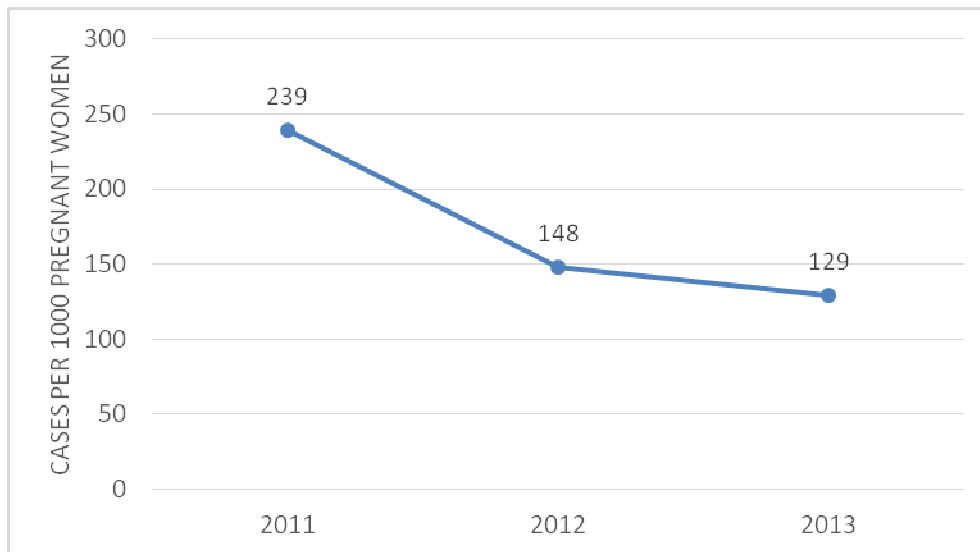
Trend of Malaria Case Fatality Rate: 2011-2013



Trend of Under Five Malaria Incidence: 2011-2013



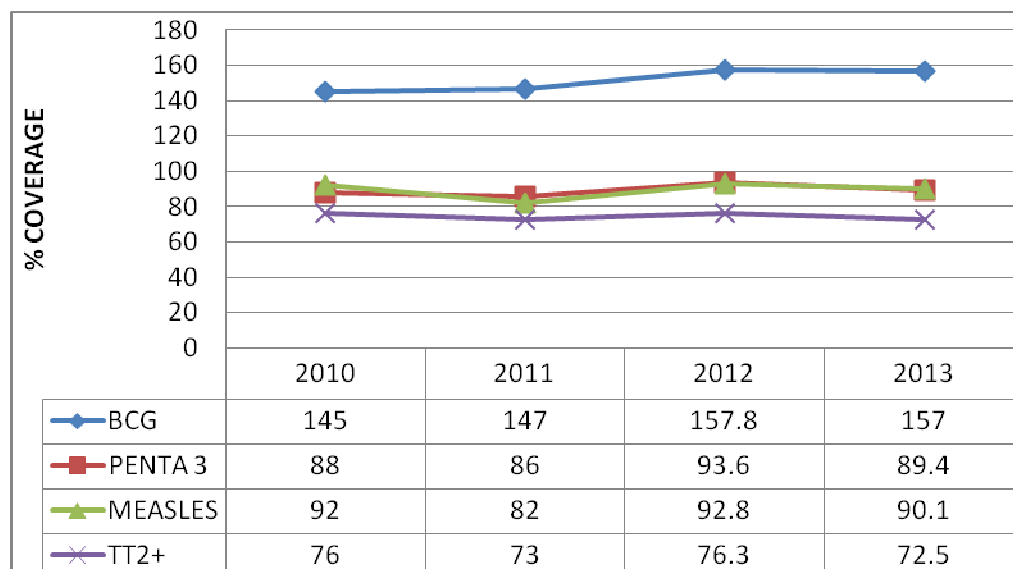
Trend of Malaria Incidence In Pregnancy: 2011-2013



EXPANDED PROGRAMME IMMUNIZATION (EPI)

Most the children in the metropolis were protected from childhood diseases since the key antigens recorded about 90% and above in 2013. The protection of women was however lower recording 72.5%. This is shown in the table below.

Trend of Key EPI Antigen Coverage: 2010-2013



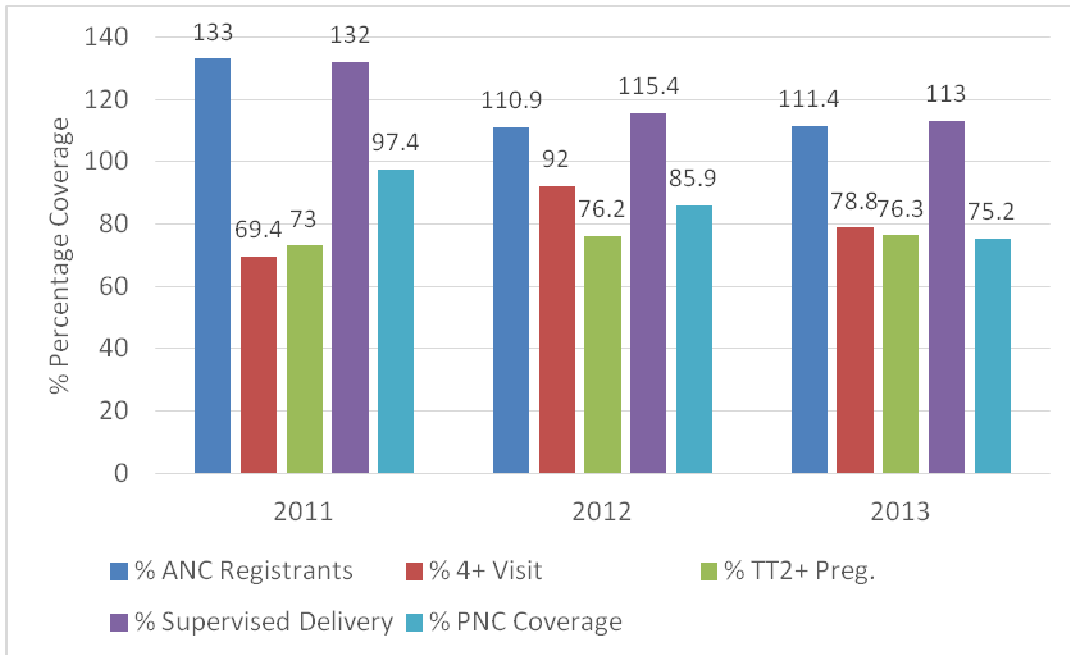
SURVEILLANCE

- A total of 11 suspected Measles cases were sent to the PHRL
 - All turned out to be negative
- For AFP, 2 suspected cases were detected and sent to NMIMR for investigation and confirmation.
- No case was detected for Guinea Worm and Buruli Ulcer
- No Yellow fever, CSM, and SARs were detected.

Reproductive Health, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health (RMNCH) Services

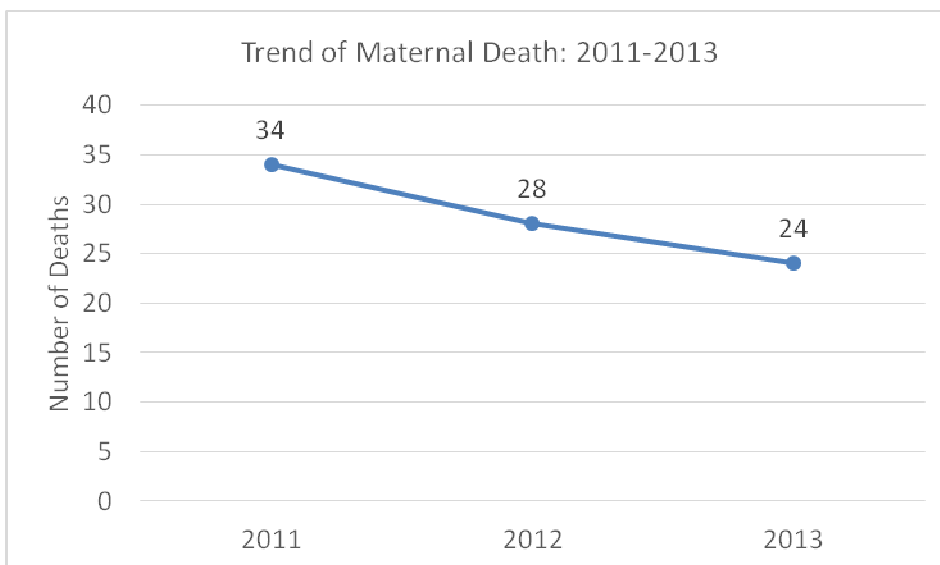
Maternal and Newborn Child

Trend of key indicators on Maternal Health: 2011-2013



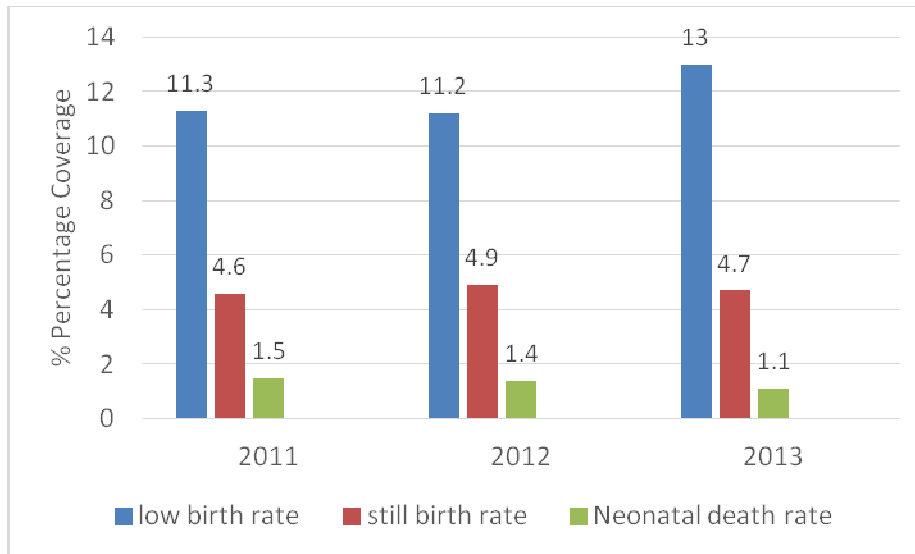
Maternal death is consistently reducing over the years. The total number of maternal deaths for 2013 was 24 including the Cape Coast Regional Hospital. There are plans to reduce the number to a single digit if not zero.

Trend of Maternal Death: 2011-2013



There has been high low birth rate 11.2% in 2012 to 13% in 2013. Stillbirth has also increased whilst there has a slight decrease in neonatal death rate.

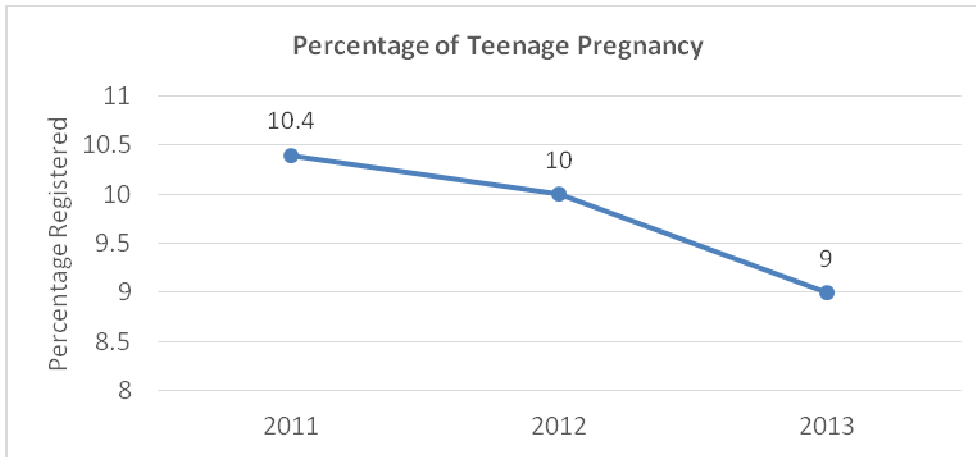
Trend of low birth, Stillbirth and neonatal death rates: 2011-2013



Teen pregnancy has decreased in year under review as shown in the table and the graph below. However a lot of work had to be done to reduce this menace especially the nine under 14 year old children who got pregnant

Teen Pregnancy

YEAR	10-14	15-19	TOTAL
2011	5	668	673
2012	10	628	638
2013	9	579	588



FAMILY PLANNING

There has been a slight increase in family planning acceptor rate of 20.4% in 2013 with a high Couple Year Protection (CYP).

Trend of Family Planning coverage: 2011-2013

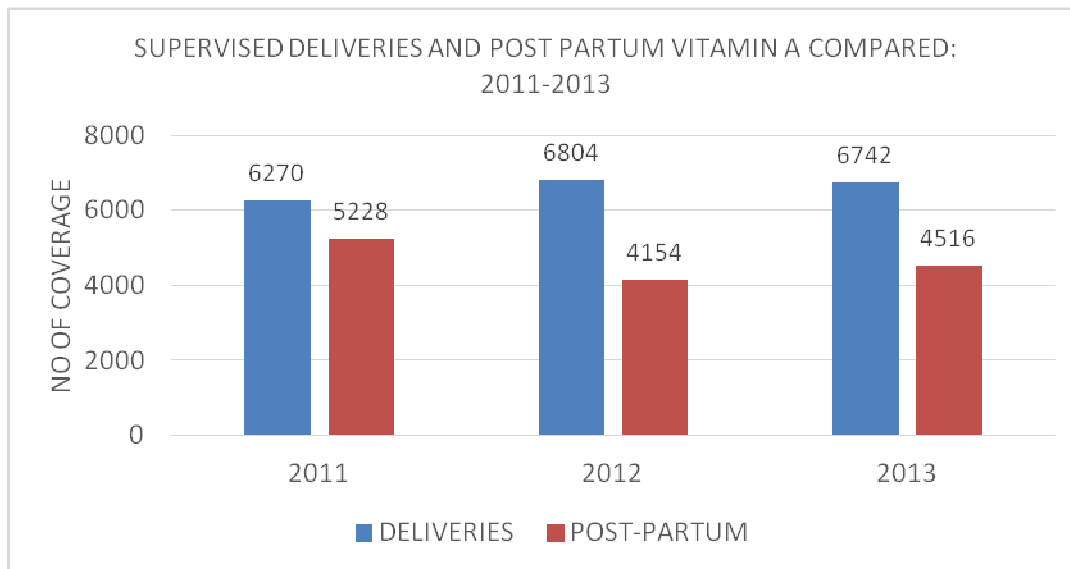
YEAR	FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS	% COVERAGE	CYP
2011	10633	27.8	8283
2012	9038	20.0	7808
2013	9475	20.4	12942

Nutrition

Vitamin A Supplementation

There was a low coverage of 28% vitamin A supplementation for children under 5 years and 67% for the postpartum as show below. More of the postpartum especially should have covered since the deliveries are facility based.

Year	No. of chn 6 -59mths dosed	%
2010	9626	46.1
2011	10195	38.2
2012	8950	27.5
2013	10415 (Target – 37238)	28.0



Malnutrition

A total of 39 malnourished children were recorded at the Nutrition Rehabilitation centre in Cape Coast with eleven of them coming from KEEA, THLD, AAK and Mfantseman districts. As many as 30.7% were marasmic condition with 48.7% underweights.

DISTRICT	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CAPE COAST	88	72.7	80	75.5	44	65.6	28	71.7

CASES	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
KWASHIOKOR	25	20.7	6	5.7	4	6.0	1	2.5
MARASMUS	21	17.4	17	16.0	12	18.0	12	30.7
MARASMUS/KWASH.	1	0.8	2	1.9	3	4.4	0	0
UNDERWEIGHT	74	61.2	79	74.5	29	43.3	19	48.7
SPECIAL CASE	0	0.0	2	1.9	19	28.3	7	17.9
TOTAL	121	100	106	100	67	100	39	100

Clinical/Institutional Care

New health facilities completed & operational, new ones initiated & major gaps

The Only Aged Clinic

This was established in 2011 to bridge gap for more elaborate care for the aged in the society.

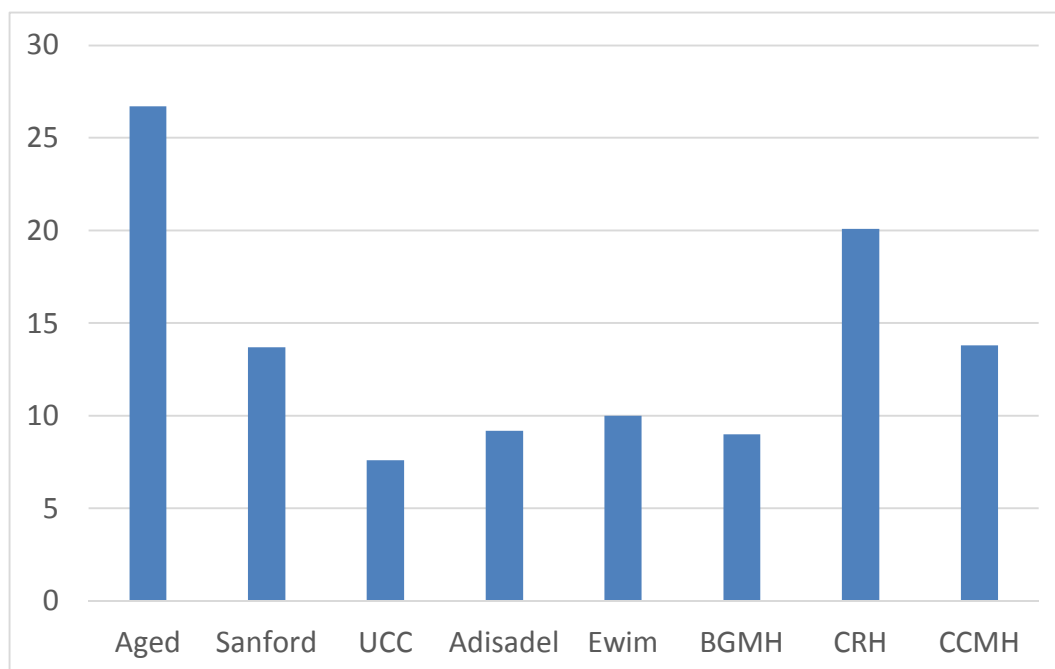
There is always more females attending the clinic than males over the years. Even though the clinic was established for the aged, other categories of patients are seen. 32.3%, 30.9% and 26.7% were seen as aged (over 60 years) in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

In all the over 70 years formed the majority of the aged as shown in the table below.

INDICATORS	2013		2012		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	2,001	34.7	1,678	35.2	896	40.0
Female	3,768	65.3	3,095	64.8	1,346	60.0
Aged 60-69	608	10.5	469	9.8	260	11.6
Aged 70+	932	16.2	1,007	21.1	463	20.7
Total	5,769	100.0	5,778	100.0	2,242	100.0

This percentage of aged seen at the Aged Clinic was compared the other bigger facilities which are supposed to seen the aged as well. The result indicated that the Aged clinic saw relatively high percentage of aged in 2013 than other facilities as shown in the graph below.

Percentage of aged attendance in some facilities in 2013



Community Engagement and Partnerships

Community based Services (CHPS)

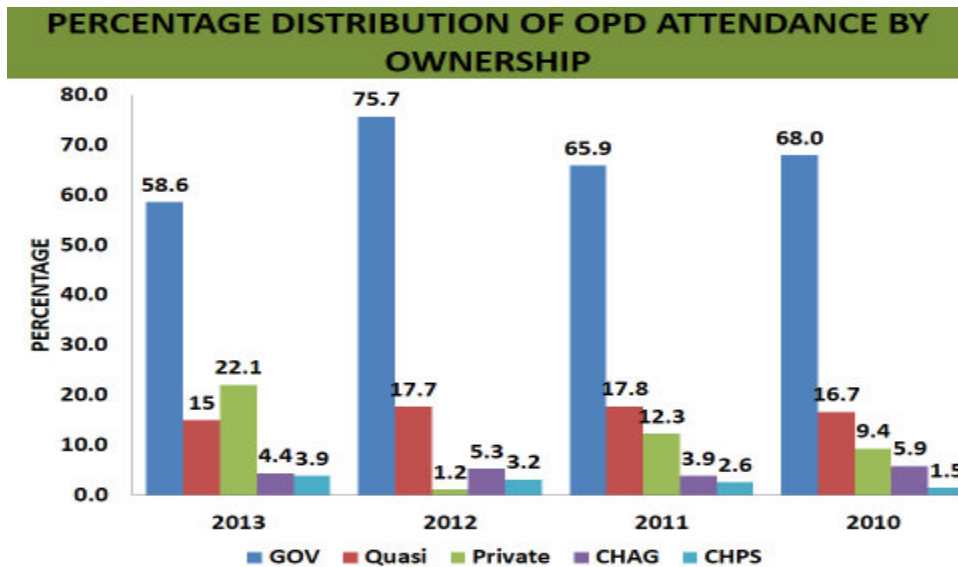
There has been increase in CHPS zone from six in 2012 to eight in 2013 with four CHPS compound since 2011. A total of 37,709 population was being served in 2013 as against 22,806 in 2012, an increase in population of 14,903.

Trend of CHPS Implementation: 2010 - 2013

	2013	2012	2011	2010
No of Demarcated zones	26	26	26	26
No. of CHPS Zones	8	6	5	4
No. of CHPS compound	4	4	4	3
Total Population living within Functional CHPS Zones	37,709	22,806	22,185	

INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION

Government facilities contributed 58.6% of the total OPD attendances with the Private facilities contributing 22.1%. There has been a better collaboration with the private facilities in the year under review than others as shown in the graph below. In addition increase of 3.9% has been recorded at the CHPS zones. There has been however a reduction at the Quasi-Government and Christian Association of Ghana (CHAG) facilities.



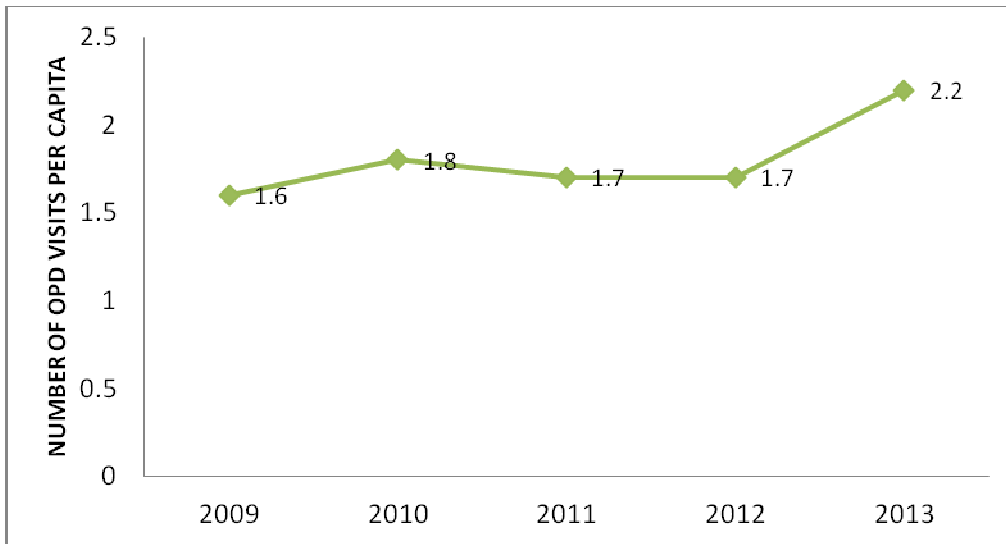
Health Information, ICT & Health Research

HMIS

OUTPATIENT VISIT PER CAPITA BY REGION

This is the number of outpatient (OPD) visits per person in the year. In 2013 every person in the population visited the OPD 2.2 times as shown in the graph. This was calculated for all the facilities including the Central Regional Hospital. Generally there has been an increase as shown in the trend.

Trend of Out Patient Attendance Per Capita: 2009-2013



Over the years (2010-2013) there has been more female patronage of over 55% of OPD than males. There has been 62% of female patronage in 2013.

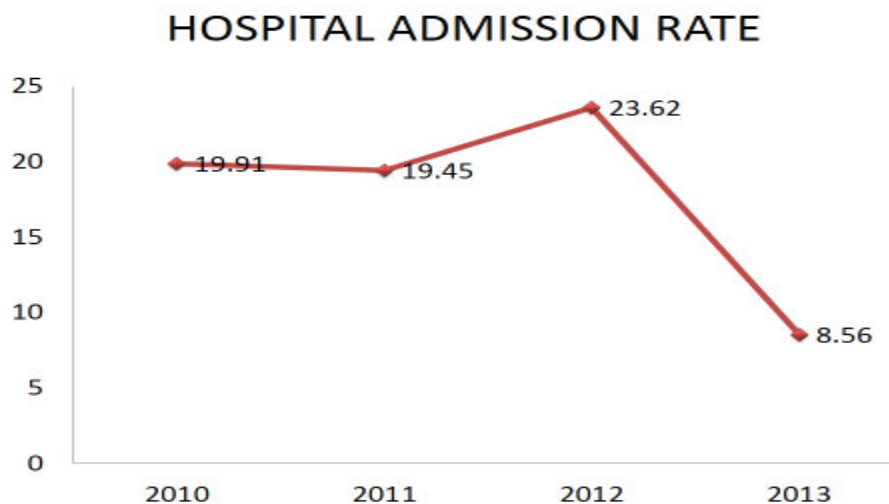
PERCENTAGE OPD ATTENDANCE BY GENDER



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

% DISTRIBUTION OF TEN TOP CAUSES OF OPD ATTENDANCE 2010-2013)					
NO. CASES		2013	2012	2011	2010
1	Malaria	28.4	28.7	30.4	32.5
2	URTI	12.2	12.9	11.9	10.8
3	Skin Diseases	5.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
4	Anaemia	5.4	4.1	2.4	2.6
5	Hypertension	5.4	6.9	5.5	4.7
6	Acute Eye Infection	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.0
7	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.3
8	Diarrhoea Diseases	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.4
9	Diabetes Mellitus	2.7	3.4	2.0	1.5
10	Intestinal Worms	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.8

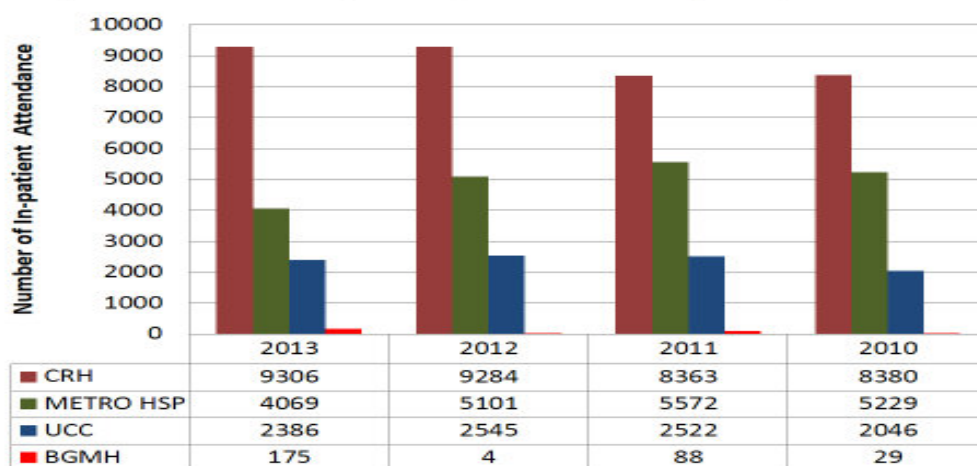
There has a drastic reduction of hospital admission rate (ie the average number of hospital admissions per 1000 population per year).



Below in the graph is the hospital admission by facility. The highest is the Central Regional Hospital (CRH), followed by Metro Hospital, University Hospital and Baiden Ghartey Memorial Hospital in that order. There was however decrease in admission rate for both Metro and University Hospitals in 2013.

The ten top causes of admission is as shown in the table below the graph.

Hospital admission by facility in the metropolis (2010– 2013)



Distribution of Ten Top Causes of Admission (2013)

NO.	CASES	2013
1	MALARIA	856
2	Abortion	344
3	Anaemia	278
4	Hypertension	204
5	gastroenteritis	179
6	Leiomyoma of uterus	162
7	Delivery by caesarean section	103
8	Pneumonia	99
9	Inguinal hernia	94
10	Congestive heart failure	92

The distribution of Ten Top causes of death at the hospitals are as shown in table below.

CASES	2013
Malaria	56
Anaemia	31
Stroke	21
Hypertension	18
HIV	12
Gastroenteritis	9
Meningitis	8
Congestive heart failure	8
Cardiac arrest	8
Pneumonia	7

HEALTH RESEARCH

IMPROVING HEALTH CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN FOUR HEALTH FACILITIES IN CAPE COAST METROPLIS THROUGH PERFORMANCE BASED FINANCING

Main Objective

- To ensure health care waste is managed effectively in 4 health facilities in the Cape Coast Metropolis

Specific Objectives

1. All four health facilities conduct medical waste disposal in full compliance of the GHS IPC guidelines by November 2013
2. All (100%) clinical staff know correct steps in disposal of medical waste acceptable to GHS IPC guidelines by November 2013

SUCCESS STORIES

The IPC committees formed and fully functioning in the four facilities were tasked to ensure the implementation of IPC policies, monitor, supervise and evaluate IPC activities.

This resulted in:

- Cleaners and laborers drawing a cleaning Roster which is closely monitored by an assigned IPC committee member
- Regular meeting with cleaners to discuss cleaning items or equipment they need
- AUHC committee planning and budgeting for the construction of a placenta pit from the facility's IGF, for the first in many years after its establishment.
- The incinerator at the Ewim Poly clinic renovated to take more safety boxes, with support from the MHD
- One committee member assigned to be going round the units at least twice in a week to interact with staffs on the number of times they've washed their hands – it serves as a constant reminder.
- The construction of storage site and provision of large wheeler bins by Zoomlion Gh Ltd have improved sanitation in the four facilities
- CCMHD is the first health directorate to contract Zoomlion Gh Ltd to lift and haul its health care waste in the Central Region
- For the past five years new staffs in the four project sites have not been trained in IPC and health care waste management practices, so this project offered the opportunity for both clinical and non-clinical staffs to be trained. Their training accounted for some of the results the projects have achieved.
- Hand washing using the GHS technique has improved among staffs in the four facilities.

SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

- The MHD will ensure that successes achieved during the project are sustained and rolled out to other health facilities in the Metropolis.
- The MDHS have directed the in-charges of the various facilities to use the IGF to pay for the Zoomlion Gh Ltd lifting/haulage fees and all other things that will be needed when the items that MHD supplied get finished or wear out.

- The Metro Assembly will construct an incinerator at AUHC to increase the capacity of incineration of sharps in the Metropolis.
- Best practices will be shared with other facilities and DHDs in the central region

WAY FORWARD

- Decrease defaulter rate of malnourished cases
- Facilitate the designation of two (2) health institution into Baby Friendly.
- Strengthen sensitization on non-communicable diseases
- Strengthen facilitative supervision
- Open at least two (2) more CHPS Zone at Danquahkrom and Mempeasem and also facilitate the completion of a CHPS Compound at Legion using the Premix fuel.
- Intensify monitoring and supervision
- Upgrading of Efutu Rural Clinic to a Health Centre
- To collaborate with the new private facilities for data collection
- Intensify health education in family planning and teenage pregnancy using durbars, the media, and health talks at churches, mosques and to various social groups, at garages and lorry parks.
- Intensify education on promotion of environmental cleanliness and the use of ITN to reduce the incidence of Malaria.
- Intensify home visits
- Strengthen adolescent health services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Coastal TV, ATL FM, YES FM and Radio Central
- NGOs
- University Hospital
- Cape Coast Metropolitan Hospital
- BCS and Fountain of Life Care
- Member of Parliament
- Metropolitan Assembly

- Regional Health Directorate
- All Health workers in the Metropolis

**SPONSORED PROJECTS FOR 2013 – METROPOLITAN HEALTH
DIRECTORATE CAPE COAST**

INSTITUTION	SPECIFIC INST	ACTIVITY	SITE	REMARKS
Metro Assembly		- Poly tanks (15)	CCRCH Ewim Adisadel Brofoyedru Esuekyir UCC Metro Hospital	
NGOs	FRHP (USAID)	Waste Management Project	Ewim Adisadel Efutu Baiden Ghartey Hospital (Private)	
Barclays Bank	Barclays Bank	20 buckets of paint	Adisadel	

INSTITUTION	SPECIFIC INST	ACTIVITY	SITE	REMARKS
Community		Support for Zonal clinics	Siwudu Anachin OLA Mpaesem Amamoma	
Innovations		Establishment of C/Poly clinic		

		Establishment of Siwudu Zonal clinic and Anachin placement of OLA Community Health Nurses	Mpaesem Amamoma Baiden Ghartey Hosp	
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INSTITUTION	SPECIFIC INST	ACTIVITY	SITE	REMARKS
Innovations		Establishment of clinic	C/Poly	
Innovation		Establishment of Siwudu Zonal clinic and Anachin placement of OLA Community Health Nurses	Mpaesem Amamoma Baiden Ghartey Hosp	
		Placement of nurse at school	Cape Deaf	
		Meeting for Public Private Partnership	MHD Conf. room	

INSTITUTION	SPECIFIC INST	ACTIVITY	SITE	REMARKS
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	German participation	Establishment of Efutu Children's clinic by a group of doctors from Germany lead by Plastic and Neurosurgeon		Ground breaking
Awards (2012)	MOH	Best Private facility in CR 2nd Best CHPS zone in CR	UCC Hospital Micro clinic (Sanford) Ekon CHPS	
Individual Participation	Nana Quarm	Renovations	DDHS Bungalow since 2011 & Dec Efutu Lab since Jan 2013	Money has not yet been paid

4.22. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

4.23.1. Placement of Disability Development Advisor (VSO Volunteer)

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly in conjunction with VSO has a Volunteer Disability Advisor whose placement. The main role of the DDA is to support the Assembly in developing support and services for people (children and adults) with disabilities. People with disabilities are amongst the most marginalised people in the community, as problems of stigma, taboo, lack of access to education, training, rehabilitation and health services, inaccessible transport, communication difficulties etc., compound the general problems of poverty and poor living conditions faced by much of the population in the Metropolitan District.

4.23.2. Initial activities to address the needs of people with disabilities:

- Identification of the organisations of People with Disabilities
- Introduction of these organisations to Metro Social Welfare
- Formation and inauguration of an umbrella organisation – Cape Coast Federation of Disability Associations.
- Establishment (from June 2008) of a Joint Forum between officers of the Assembly and representatives of the Federation to enable ongoing dialogue and understanding about the needs of PWDs and the challenges for the Assembly, and to hold the Assembly to account for the allocation of the Common Fund.
- Identification of PWDs not in Associations – particularly people with intellectual impairment and children with cerebral palsy.
- Establishment and registration of a new NGO representing the needs of people with intellectual disabilities.
- Clarification to Associations about the benefits of, and processes for, registration with Social Welfare.
- Supported Special Education Resource Officer in developing a work plan, including the creation of a survey to all Schools to identify children with problems affecting their learning.
- Supported the Federation becoming registered as a Business to provide employment to PWDs.
- Free Health Insurance Registration was made available to 95 children and adults with disabilities.
- Raising concern about disabled children with Ministry of Women and Children which resulted in Regional meeting and provision of diapers and soap to families.
- Followed up the death of a disabled child with a review meeting to learn lessons, and created a draft Child Protection Policy for CCMA (yet to be adopted).
- Identified disabled people to Metro Social Welfare for inclusion in the LEAP programme.

4.22.3. Formation of Sub-Committee on Gender

The Assembly has proposed to set up a Sub-Committee for the Disabled in addition to the existing Women and Children Sub-Committee. Meanwhile, the Joint Forum is to represent the interest of the Disabled in the Assembly till the Sub-Committee is set up and operational. Additionally, the Federation of People with Disability in Cape Coast have been given two (2) representation on the Social Services Sub-Committee.

CHAPTER FOUR

PERFORMANCE IN RELATIONSHIP TO GSGDA

4.0. PERFORMANCE IN RELATIONSHIP TO GSGDA (AND PRESIDENT'S PRIORITY FOR 2013)

This section deals with the review of performance of the Medium-Term Plan (MTDP) in relation to the GSGDA as well as the focus of the President. The Table below indicates projects implemented in 2013 in relationship with GPRS II and the President's priority areas.

Table 4.1. Programme Delivery as at December 31, 2013

**LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED IN THE METROPOLIS
BY PROJECT TYPE (THE LIST INCLUDE BOTH COMPLETED AND UNCOMPLETED PROJECTS)**

Progress report on Physical Projects as at December 31, 2013

Prepared by - Name:..... Designation:..... Signature:..... Date:.....

District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)/Internally Generated Funds (IGF) Projects

No.	Project Description	Location/Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/Actual	Paid	Balance			
1.	Completion of, and conversion of Zonal Council Office to Kotokuraba Market Police Station	Kotokuraba	66,924.61	94,071.95	93,971.95	1,100.00			Completed and handed over
2.	Street decoration towards the celebration of Oguaa Fetu Afahye	Metropolitan wide	5,836.67	5,836.67	5,836.67	5,836.67			Completed
3.	Supply of 400No. Auditorium Chairs with padded back and aluminum frame for Town Hall (lot 1)	Bakaano	80,000.00	80,000.00	65,000.00	15,000.00			completed
4.	Supply of 50No. Auditorium Chairs with arm rest for Town Hall (lot 2)	Bakaano	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00			completed
5.	Supply and installation of furniture and PA system at Assembly Hall	CCMA	35,180.88	35,180.88	10,000.00	25,180.88			completed
6.	Supply of Air Conditioners for Town Hall	Bakaano	39,900.00	39,900.00	10,200.00	29,700.00			completed
7.	Installation of conditioners at Town Hall	Bakaano	3,960.00	3,960.00	-	3,960.00			completed
8.	Preparation of Cartographical Map for the GBC Kotokoraba Market Extension	Ewim	4,230.00	4,230.00	4,230.00	-			completed
9.	Additional works on Akotokyir Clinic (retaining wall, etc)	Akotokyir	11,000.00	11,000.00					completed

10.	Supply of Electrical Fittings	CCMA	16,630.00	16,630.00					
11.	Support for rehabilitation of Robert Mensah Sports Stadium	Siwdo	127,553.60	127,553.60	10,000.00				ongoing
12.	Paving of frontage of Kotokoraba Market Police Station	Kotokoraba	12,400.00	12,400.00	5,000.00	7,400.00			completed
13.	Supply of Office Stationary for office use	CCMA	7,892.00	7,892.00	6,892.00	1000.00			completed
14.	Construction of Yam Market Shed at Mempeasem	Mempeasem	37,500.00	37,500.00	5,000.00	32,500.00			completed
15.	Street decoration towards the celebration of 2013 Oguaa Fetu Afahye	Metropolitan wide	5,926.87	5,926.87	5,926.87	-			completed
16.	Construction of 14-Seater W/C toilet facility	Nkanfua	47,622.00	47,622.00	40,000.00	7,622.00			Completed
17.	Construction of 20-Seater W/C toilet facility	Akotokyir	54,422.00	54,422.00	0.00	54,422.00			Gable
18.	Rehabilitation and conversion 12-Seater to 16-Seater W/C toilet facility	Apewosika	26,399.82	26,399.82	23,234.45	3,165.37			Finishing
19.	Reconstruction of Obelisk in front of Cape Coast Castle	Chapel Square	11,236.10	18,000.00	10,627.76	7,372.24			completed
20.	Construction of Community/Training Centre	Kwaprow	202,596.86	202,596.86					Lintel
21.	Supply of sanitary tools	Metropolitan wide	18,917.50	18,917.50					Just awarded
22.	Construction of open shed along the beach at Abrofo Mpoano Ph.2	Anafo	35,146.43	35,146.43	10,000.00	25,146.43			Completed. Ridge cap not fixed. Place being eroded.
23.	Construction of 6No. Hand-dug wells to supply water to toilet facilities	Abakam, Amisano, Amoakofua, Efutu, Koforidua, Nkanfua,.	16,292.65		4,500.00	11,792.65			
24.	Clearing of site for school								
25.	Bakano Police Station		4,163.00			4,163.00			
26.	Lorry Parks		7,870.00			7,870.00			
27.	Connection of Electricity at Oguaa Sec. Tach.		300.00			300.00			
28.	Connection of Electricity at Efutu MA School		2,066.00			2,066.00			

29.	Computerization at Abura Ahmadiya School								
30.	Provision of Electricity to 6 toilet facilities		8,000.00			8,000.00			
31.	Construction of open shed at Efutu Market	Efutu	23,000.00	24,000.00	6,300.00	17,700.00			ongoing
32.	Redevelopment of the Metropolitan Coordinating Director's (MCDs) Bungalow	3 rd Ridge	65,293.00	65,293.00	10,000.00	55,293.00			completed
33.	Rehabilitation of building at Social Welfare for temporal relocation of Amanful Roman Catholic JHS	Social Welfare	15,212.00	15,212.00	-	15,212.00			ongoing
34.	Rehabilitation of 3-Unit Classroom block for Imam Khomeini Islamic JHS	Amamoma	56,771.00	56,771.00	-	56,771.00			ongoing
35.	Redevelopment of the Residence of the Metropolitan Chief Executive (MCE)	3 rd Ridge	38,860.00						ongoing
36.	Mechanization of Borehole at the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly Administration Block	CCMA	3,281.00						ongoing

District Development Fund (DDF)/FOAT Projects

No.	Project Description	Location/Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/ Actual	Paid	Balance			
1.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Brabedze	26,898.00	39,000.00	20,738.53	10,261.47			Roofing stage.
2.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Ansapetu	26,898.00	39,000.00	37,050.00	1,950.00			Completed. Good and neat work done.
3.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Besakrom (originally for Ebubonko)	26,898.00	39,000.00	31,661.93	7,337.07			Finishing stage.
4.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Efutu (initially for Esuekyir)	26,898.00	39,000.00	37,050.00	1,950.00			Completed

5.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Efutu Koforidua	26,898.00	39,000.00	37,050.01	1,950.00			Completed. Very good work done.
6.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Amoakofua	26,898.00	39,000.00	38,025.00	975.00			completed
7.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Krofofordo (initially for Amoyaw)	26,898.00	39,000.00	15,000.00	24,000.00			Gable level.
8.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Nyame Bekyere Zongo (initially for Ankaful)	26,898.00	39,000.00	26,898.00	1,950.00			completed
9.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility	Nyinasin	26,898.00	39,000.00	17,331.58	21,686.42			ongoing
10.	Construction of a 40-Bay open shed market	Ekon	31,000.00	31,000.00	22,626.05	7,373.95			completed
11.	Construction of a 40-Bay open shed market	Kakumdo	31,000.00	31,000.00	30,427.73	572.27			Completed. Very good work done.
12.	Construction of a 40-Bay open shed market	Ankaful	31,000.00	31,000.00	22,292.69	8,707.31			completed
13.	Construction of a 40-Bay open shed market	Koforidua	31,000.00	31,000.00	15,000.00	16,000.00			Sub-structure completed
14.	Construction of a 40-Bay open shed market	Brabedze	31,000.00	31,000.00	10,000.00	29,000.00			Not yet started due to land unavailability.
15.	Construction of open shed & repair of open drains along the beach at Abrofo Mpoano	Anafo	50,565.73	50,565.73	33,856.30	16,709.43			completed
16.	Rehabilitation of Efutu Market	Efutu	20,150.00	64,538.68	36,032.50	28,505.50			completed
17.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility for UPSS	U.C.C	39,000.00	39,000.00	23,443.28	15,556.72			completed
18.	Construction of a Kraal	Mempeasem	25,500.00	25,500.00	24,862.50	637.50			Completed.
19.	Construction of 1-bedroom House for Kraal attendant	Mempeasem	29,500.00	29,500.00	10,000.00	19,500.00			completed

IDA-CWSA Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP)

No.	Project Description	Location/Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/Actual	Paid	Balance			
1.	Drilling, construction and test pumping of 10No. Successful Boreholes in the Cape Coast Metropolis	Kadadwen, Abura, Kokwaado, Amamoma, Kwaprow							Drilling completed. Pumps yet to be fitted
2.	Construction of 1No. 3-Seater for Boys and 1No. 3-Seater for Girls for M/A Pry School	Ekon	30,995.01	30,995.01	4,649.25	26,345.76			Contractor mobilizing to go to site.
3.	Construction of 1No. 3-Seater for Boys and 1No. 6-Seater for Girls Philip Quarque Girls Basic School	Coronation	46,492.20	46,492.20	7,423.80	39,068.40			Contractor mobilizing to go to site.
4.	Construction of 1No. 3-Seater for Boys and 1No. 3-Seater for Girls for Fallahya Islamic Pry & JSS School	Adisadel	30,995.01	30,995.01	4,649.25	26,345.76			Lintel level
5.	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater for Boys and 1No. 4-Seater for Girls for M/A Basic School	Antem	37,371.62	37,371.62	5,605.74	31,765.88			Excavation in progress.
6.	Construction of 1No. 4-Seater for Boys and 1No. 4-Seater for Girls for St. Francis Catholic Mixed Basic School at St. Augustine's SHS	Ola	37,371.62	37,371.62	5,605.74	31,765.88			Sub-structure level.

Fosu Lagoon Restoration (Renaturation) Project

No.	Project Description	Location/Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/Actual	Paid	Balance			
1.	Production of Project Signboard	Bakaano	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	-			completed
2.	Nursing of 3,000 seedlings for tree planting exercise along Fosu Lagoon and its catchment area.	Bakaano, Anakyin, Aboom Ola, Siwdo, Antem, Adisadel, Aquirium.	12,440.00	12,440.00	12,440.00	-			3,000 seedlings nursed.
3.	Planting of trees along Fosu Lagoon and	Bakaano,		5,000.00	5,000.00				Ongoing.

	its catchment area.	Anakyin, Aboom Ola, Siwdo, Antem, Adisadel, Aquirium							
4.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at DUR Office Area	Aquarium	13,706.44	13,706.44	6,565.46				completed
5.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at Washing Base	Siwdo	13,812.00	25,930.17	13,812.00				completed
6.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at Jamjose	Siwdo	35,833.60	35,833.60	-				completed
7.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at Goil Filling Station	Siwdo	35,347.40	32,067.05	18,277.08				completed
8.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at Gas Station at Bakaano	Bakaano	13,460.70	7,505.17	7,505.17				completed
9.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at Friends Gardens	Siwdo	13,295.70	33,783.22	13,295.70				completed
10.	Construction of solid waste traps at inlet of storm drains (for Fosu Lagoon Restoration Project) at Beullah Lane near Town Hall Area	Beullah Lane	13,812.70	7,532.47	7,532.47				completed

Ghana-Netherlands Water and Sanitation Programme (GNWSP) - WASH Project

No.	Project Description	Location/Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/Actual	Paid	Balance			
1.	Construction of 61No. platforms and installation of water reservoir tanks for schools and health facilities in the Cape Coast Metropolis	Metropolitan wide	178,669.00	178,669.00	69,771.36	108,897.64			ongoing
2.	Supply of 31No. 10,000-litre water	Metropolitan	80,631.00	80,631.00	12,094.45	68,536.55			ongoing

	reservoir tanks for schools and health facilities in the Cape Coast Metropolis	wide							
3.	Supply of 30No. 10,000-litre water reservoir tanks for schools and health facilities in the Cape Coast Metropolis	Metropolitan wide	78,030.00	78,030.00	11,704.50	66,325.50			ongoing
4.	Supply of 76No. set of Hand washing facilities for basic schools in the Cape Coast Metropolis	Metropolitan wide	26,784.00	26,784.00	26,784.00	-			ongoing

CCMA/MP DACF Special Initiative Projects – Provision of W/C Toilet Facilities along Beaches of Cape Coast

No.	Project Description	Location/ Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)		Source of Fund	Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/ Actual	Paid	Balance		
1.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet facility at the Beach (Lot 1)	Duakor	39,000.00	39,000.00			DACF	Footings. Project at very slow pace.
2.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet facility at the Beach (Lot 2)	Ola	39,000.00	39,000.00			DACF	Not yet started
3.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet facility at the Beach (Lot 3)	Abakam	39,000.00	39,000.00			DACF	completed
4.	Construction of a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility (lot 4)	Bakaano	39,000.00	39,000.00			DACF	Roofing completed
5.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet (Lot 1)	Ekon	40,000.00	40,000.00			DACF	ongoing
6.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet (Lot 2)	Kakumdo	40,000.00	40,000.00			DACF	Gable level
7.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet (Lot 3)	Ankaful	40,000.00	40,000.00			DACF	Gable level
8.	Construction of 10-Seater W/C toilet (Lot 4)	Taedo	40,000.00	40,000.00			DACF	gable
9.	Construction of 10-seater Vault Chamber toilet facility	Asenadze	38,696.70	38,696.70			DACF	finishing

MP's Common Fund/Initiative

No.	Project Description	Location/ Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Source of Fund	Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/ Actual	Paid	Balance				
1.	Construction storey of 3-Storey Children's Library	Aquarium	278,471.54	362,034.72	87,186.13	191,285.41			DACF/GET Fund	on-going but at a slow pace.
2.	Refurbishment of Science Res./ ICT Centre	Social Welfare Hill	29,269.00	29,269.00					Get Fund	Completed
3.	Setting up of Clinic for the Aged Ministries Block	Chapel Square	2,599.00	2,599.00	2,599.00	-			DACF	Completed and in operation
4.	Construction of Maternity Block for Efutu Clinic	Efutu							DACF	ongoing
5.	Construction of Beach Shed at Abrofo Mpoano	Anafo	32,069.00	32,069.00	32,069.00	-			HIPC/DACF	completed
6.	Construction of 608ft. Sancrete Drain at Zongo	Kotokoraba	5,445.00	5,445.00	5,445.00	-			DACF	

GET Fund Projects

No.	Project Description	Location/ Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Source of Fund	Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/ Actual	Paid	Balance				
1.	Construction of 6-Unit classroom block for Church of Christ Basic School	Ewim	117,610.25	117,610.25	-	117,610.25			GET Fund	Super-structure level in progress.
2.	Construction of a 6-Unit Classroom for M/A Basic School	Brabedze	143,986.34	143,986.34	-	143,986.34			GET Fund	Lintel level in progress.
3.	Construction of a 3-Unit Classroom block for English and Arabic Basic School	Dehia	137,129.38	137,129.38	-	137,129.38			GET Fund	Roofing level in progress.
4.	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities M/A Basic School	Efutu	144,536.34	144,536.34					GET Fund	Lintel level
5.	Construction of 6-Unit	Nyame							GET Fund	

	Classroom Block, Office, Store, Library and Staff Common Room for St. Andrews Anglican Primary School	Bekyere (Brimso)								
6.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for Hassaniya Islamic Basic School (Originally meant for Mensah Sarbah Basic School, Ayekoo Ayekoo)	Nyinasin	147,162.60	147,162.60					GET Fund	
7.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for Hassaniya Islamic Basic School (Originally meant for Abura New Site Basic School)	Kurowfof ordo	191,000.00	191,000.00					GET Fund	Sub-structure level. Project delayed due to problem with land.
8.	Construction of a 6-Unit Classroom Block, library, office, storeroom and toilet facility for Oguaa Sec. Tech	Ekon	157,671.14	157,671.14	157,671.14	-			GET Fund	finishing
9.	Construction of 12-Unit classroom block for Oguaa Sec-Tech	Ekon							GET Fund	plastering in progress
10.	Construction of 2-storey Boys Dormitory block for Oguaa Sec-Tech at Ekon	Ekon							GET Fund	finishing
11.	Construction of 2-storey Girls Dormitory block for Oguaa Sec-Tech at Ekon	Ekon							GET Fund	oversight concrete
12.	Construction of 2-storey Girls Dormitory block for Oguaa Sec-Tech at Ekon	Ekon							GET Fund	excavation
13.	Construction of 1No. 12-Unit classroom block for a new Vocational School	Nkanfoa							GET Fund	
14.	Construction of 1No. 12-Unit classroom block, and Administration Block and a Library facility for Academy	Abura							GET Fund	

	of Christ the King School									
15.	Construction of 2No. 6-Unit classroom block for Academy of Christ the King School	Abura							GET Fund	
16.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block for University Practice Secondary School (UP-SHS)	UCC							GET Fund	
17.	Construction of Boys Dormitory block for University Practice Secondary School (UPSHS)	UCC							GET Fund	
18.	Construction of Girls Dormitory block for University Practice Secondary School (UPSHS).	UCC							GET Fund	
19.	Construction of 3No. 6-Unit Classroom block for Cape Coast Technical Institute (Cape Tech)	Pedu							GET Fund	
20.	Construction of 3-storey Boys' Dormitory for Cape Coast Technical Institute (Cape Tech).	Pedu							GET Fund	
21.	Construction of 3-storey Girls' Dormitory for Cape Coast Technical Institute (Cape Tech).	Pedu							GET Fund	
22.	Construction of Administration Block for Cape Coast Technical Institute (Cape Tech).	Pedu							GET Fund	
23.	Construction of a Science laboratory for Cape Coast Technical Institute (Cape Tech).	Pedu							GET Fund	
24.	Construction of 3No. 6-Unit Classroom block for Ghana National College SHS	Menyame mwu							GET Fund	

25.	Construction of 1No. 8-Unit Classroom block for Wesley Girls SHS	Kakumdo							GET Fund	
26.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom block for Holy Child SHS	Akyim							GET Fund	
27.	Construction of Teachers' Bungalow for M/A Basic School	Nyame Bekyere Zongo							GoG	Completed
28.	Construction of Teachers' Quarters (cluster of six) {8 bedrooms, 2 kitchen, 2 Toilets & 2 Bathrooms}	Nyinasin							GoG	Completed
29.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for 6 Basic Schools	Kyirakom fo							GET Fund	Block work in concrete (footings)
30.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for 6 Basic Schools	Akwakrom							GET Fund	
31.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for 6 Basic Schools	Ankaful,							GET Fund	
32.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for 6 Basic Schools	Efutu							GET Fund	
33.	Construction of a 20-Unit Classroom Block for Efutu Sectech	Efutu							GET Fund	
34.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for 6 Basic Schools	Koforidua							GET Fund	
35.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block for 6 Basic Schools	Amisano							GET Fund	
36.	Construction of a Bathroom/Toilet Complex (24-Seater W/C, 20cubicle bathroom/urinal, and washing bay) for Mfantshipim School.	Kadadwen							GET Fund	

37.	Construction of a Technical Block for Mfantshipim School.	Kadadwen							GET Fund	
38.	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Efutu Kokwaado M/A Basic School	Efutu Kokwaado							GET Fund	

GOG/Special Projects

No.	Project Description	Location/Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Source of Fund	Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/Actual	Paid	Balance				
1.	Construction of learning Centres and Cafeteria for UCC SMS at Central Regional Hospital	Pedu							GoG	completed
2.	Construction of a Diagnostic Centre and an Auditorium for Central Regional (Teaching) Hospital	Pedu							GoG	completed
3.	Construction of Nurses' Quarters for Rural Clinic (cluster of four)	Efutu							GoG	completed
4.	Construction of Clinic (CHPS Compound) with Nurses' Quarters	Nkanfoa							GoG	completed
5.	Construction of community centre	Amamoma							GoG	completed
6.	Construction of Clinic at Aborofo Mpoano near Cape Coast Castle	Anafo							Premix Fuel Proceeds	Lintel level
7.	Construction of 12-seater W/C	Gyegyem	104,000.00						GoG/MP	excavation in progress

Other Donor/NGO-Sponsored Projects

No.	Project Description	Location/ Beneficiaries	Contract Sum (GH¢)		Amount (GH¢)				Source of Fund	Stage / Remarks
			Estimated	Revised/ Actual	Paid	Balance				
1.	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block for M/A Basic School	Kubease							USAID	Lintel level
2.	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities for M/A Basic School	Mempeasem							USAID	Gable level
3.	Construction of 3-Unit KG Classroom Block with ancillary facilities for Presby Basic School	Ola	327,000.00						USAID	Superstructure
4.	Construction of 3-Unit KG Classroom Block with ancillary facilities for M/A Basic School	Brabedze	327,000.00						USAID	Superstructure
5.	Construction of Toilet Facility for M/A Basic School	Aboom	333,000.00						USAID	Not yet started