



**UN HABITAT**

Regional and Technical Cooperation Division



# GHANA URBAN PROFILE



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# GHANA URBAN PROFILE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME  
REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

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## FOREWORD



The annual urban growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost 5 percent, twice as high as in Latin America and Asia. It also has the world's largest proportion of urban residents living in slums, which today are home to 72 percent of urban Africa's citizens representing a total of some 187 million people. As more and more people seek a better life in towns

and cities, the urban slum population in Africa is projected to double every 15 years in a process known as the urbanisation of poverty. African cities are thus confronted in the new Millennium with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations in inclusive cities, providing them with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development.

UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for implementation of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, Target 10 (reducing by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water), and Target 11 (achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020).

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-HABITAT is working with the European Commission to support sustainable urban development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Given the urgent and diverse needs, the agency found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. In 2002, based on the European Commission's Consultative Guidelines for Sustainable Urban Development Co-Operation, UN-HABITAT successfully implemented an Urban Sector Profile Study in Somalia for the first time. The Study resulted in the identification and implementation of three major programmes with funding from a variety of donors.

In 2004, UN-HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States took the initiative to develop the approach further for application in over 20 countries. This was achieved in collaboration with other departments within the agency – the Urban Development Branch with the Urban Environment Section, the Global Urban Observatory, the Shelter Branch, the Urban Governance Unit, the Gender Policy Unit, the Environment Unit and the Training and Capacity Building Branch. This new corporate approach is known as Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS). The implementation of RUSPS was launched thanks to contributions from the Governments of Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The idea behind RUSPS is to help formulate urban poverty reduction policies at the local, national and regional levels through a rapid, participatory, crosscutting, holistic and action-orientated assessment of needs. It is also aimed at enhancing dialogue, awareness of opportunities and challenges aiming at identifying response mechanisms as a contribution to the implementation of the MDGs.

RUSPS addresses four main themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS and environment. It seeks to build a national profile, and three settlements representing the capital or a large city, a medium-sized city, and a small town. The profiles offer an overview of the urban situation in each participating city through a series of interviews with key urban actors. This is followed by a city consultation where priorities are agreed. City-level findings provide input for the national profiling that is combined with a national assessment of institutional, legislative, financial and overall enabling frameworks and response mechanisms. The profiles at all levels result in supporting the formation of city and national strategies and policy development. Additionally, the profiling facilitates sub-regional analyses, strategies and common policies through identification of common needs and priorities at the sub-regional level. This provides guidance to international external support agencies in the development of their responses in the form of capacity building tools.

In Ghana, the profiling was undertaken under the leadership of national and local authorities. This initiative has been carried out locally in Ghana, as well as Accra. The National Urban Profile focuses on the findings of a desk-study, interviews with key actors and a town consultation with key urban actors and institutions. Consultation participants agreed to address the salient urban issues including poverty, insecurity, corruption, pollution and crime all problems that negatively affect investments and economic development. A consensus was reached on priority interventions in the form of programme and project proposals to be implemented.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Mohamed El Sioufi, who developed the concept of the urban profiling, Alain Grimard the programme manager and country focal as well as Kerstin Sommer who is coordinating programme activities. I also wish to cite those members of staff for their role in helping produce this report. They include Alioune Badiane, Antonio Yachan, Adolphin Asimah, Ben Doe Doris Tetteh, and Sylvester Gabianu.

I would like to thank the Government of Ghana through the Ghana Metropolitan Assembly, Ministry of Information Service, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, city mayors, local government officials, authorities, and all those who have participated in and supported this initiative and wish every success in its implementation. I also look forward to supporting further their efforts in the development of Ghana.



**Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka**  
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations,  
and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

The urban profiling is an accelerated and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building gaps at local and national levels. It is currently being implemented in over 20 countries in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries as well as in the Arab States. Urban profiling uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through consultative processes. The profiling methodology consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling, at national and local levels, focusing on Governance, Slums, Gender, HIV/AIDS, and Environment, and proposed interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. Urban profiling in Ghana encompasses a national profile, as well as profiles for Accra, Tamale, Ho each published as a separate report. This is the Ghana report and it constitutes a **general background**, a synthesis of the four themes – **Governance, Slums, Gender and HIV/AIDS, and Environment** –, and priority project proposals.

## BACKGROUND

Ghana is surrounded by the French-speaking states of Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Togo and Burkina Faso. The country is situated in the centre on the West African coast and one of the most successive countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of poverty reduction and democratic developments. However, with a continuing annual urban population growth rate that ranged during the past 20 years around 3 percent, persistent challenges are demanding ongoing policy responses, such as a comprehensive urban development policy. Despite a range of urban development strategies, efforts didn't cross the bridge of comprehensive transformation. In 2003, 34 percent female and 36 percent male population in Accra were living in informal settlements. Beside low job opportunities, instable and insufficient shelter, the fact of still too low basic service provision and an insecure environment threatens health and essential livelihoods of the urban poor.

UN-HABITAT's experience shows that urban inefficiency and inequality can be reduced through improved governance. Decentralisation and strengthening Ghana's financial and revenue mobilisation capacities are key factors for improving the country's conditions. The government should expand service delivery and planning capacity.

A sharper focus on pro-poor policies as well as on equitable and efficient urban management is urgently needed if the potential and positive approaches of Ghana are to be enhanced.

## GOVERNANCE

The governance system in Ghana is comprised of a comparatively stable and balanced democratic constitution that provides a considerable degree of power sharing. Nevertheless, there remains still a great portion of challenges in terms of good governance to be faced, due to the fact that capacities are often weak and processes not always transparent. The required steps towards decentralisation had just be made, but have to be transformed and established more efficient and effectively. Decision-making is still centralised and this marginalises participation at the local level and concomitantly undermines efforts in terms of ownership and capacity-building. This trend needs to be further reversed by enforcing decentralisation, strong commitments to institutional restructuring and reforms, transparency and accountability. The urban poor need improvement in their living standards, which must begin with the establishment of effective planning, coordination and collaboration among the responsible stakeholders.





## SLUMS

Slum formation accelerated with the increasing urbanisation within the past 20 years. The lack of adequate response mechanisms of the government resulted in the emergence of squatter settlements that are prone to insecure tenure, high unemployment rates and unsanitary conditions. Only concerted efforts to achieve structural and institutional changes in land policy and an upgrading of poor shelter can reverse and counter fight slum formation.

## GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

The representation of women in leading position within the country's economic, political and public sector has increased and reached a considerable degree. Nevertheless, women have to be strengthened especially with regards to land ownership, health provision and business establishment. The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs is addressing women's issues but has to enforce an effective transformation into the realities of every-day life of the women in the country. Especially with regards to HIV/AIDS, women are still

disadvantaged with an infection rate that is as double as the rate for men. Increasing access to accurate information and preventive measures need to be intensified and integrated into all scaling up actions of the concerned actors.

## ENVIRONMENT

In most urban areas, basic garbage and waste disposal systems are not operating sufficiently. And where they are available, they are overstretched due to high densities and pressure from the population. The inadequate provision of basic services is affecting the urban populations, mainly the urban poor who live in informal settlements, in terms of health and living quality. Policies, targeting this problem are already in place but have to be improved and provide the necessary infrastructure that is potent to transfer regulatory frameworks and national environmental programmes into a well established and sustainable environment, as well as a flourishing community development and economic growth.

# BACKGROUND

## URBAN PROFILING

The Ghana Urban Profiling consists of an accelerated, action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priority needs, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The study is based on an analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others. The consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their development into proposed capacity-building and other projects that are all aimed at urban poverty reduction. Urban profiling is being implemented in over 20 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries as well as in the Arab States, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis. Once completed, this series of studies will provide a framework for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

## METHODOLOGY

The **Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme** consists of three phases:

**Phase one** consists of the rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium-sized city, and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. The analysis focuses on four themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and the environment. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants, in order to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of the national and local urban set-ups. The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached regarding priority interventions. National and city reports synthesise the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.

**Phase two** builds on the priorities identified through pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity-building and capital investment projects.

**Phase three** implements the projects developed during the two earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening, and replication.

This report presents the outcomes of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Phase One at the local level in Ghana.

## THE URBAN PROFILING IN GHANA

Urban profiling in Ghana was conducted in the capital city of Accra. Two profiles have been developed for Ghana. The National profile and a city profile for Accra.

The national consultation was conceived as a partnership platform co-developed with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Works and Housing as well as the Ministry of Environment and Science, along with other related agencies of government, the Ghana National AIDS Control Programme and local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The aim is to promote inter- agency/ intra- agency coordination and cooperation, and build synergies that can bring together a broad spectrum of professionals, academicians and urban actors in the development of an urban response in Ghana.

## REPORT STRUCTURE

This report consists of:

1. a general background of the urban sector in Ghana, based on the findings of a desk review, interviews and key informant discussions). The background includes data on administration, urban planning, the economy, the informal sector, the private sector, urban poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, health, and education.





2. a synthesis of the four main theme areas – governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment – in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilisation, and performance (this second section also highlights agreed priorities and includes a list of identified projects); and
3. a SWOT analysis and an outline of priority project proposals for each theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives, activities, and outputs.

## BACKGROUND

Over the past 20 years, Ghana's democratic structures and economy have developed to a considerable degree, which has led to a significant reduction in the national poverty rate. The establishment of various new laws has also provided a legal framework that is moving the country towards increased development and prosperity.

Ghana is the only country in Sub-Saharan Africa to successfully halve hunger and poverty rates, one of the principal Millennium Development Goals. The number of undernourished people dropped from 5.4 million in 1990 to 1.9 million in 2005. However, a number of problems need to be tackled if it is to remain on track as it heads towards middle-income country status. These include weak governance, inadequate public services, urban poverty, environmental degradation and a lack of recognition of women's rights.

Although these problems mainly affect the urban poor, all Ghanaians would benefit significantly from improvements brought about by economic growth, expanded infrastructure, better living environments and stable political structures which allow increased transparency and equality.



## THE GHANA URBAN CONTEXT

It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of Ghana's population of over 21 million now live in urban areas. This is up from 23.1 per cent in 1960 and 43.8 per cent in 2000. Despite an urban growth rate of 3.4 per cent, the country's urban development policy falls short in terms of implementation.

In 2003, only 85 per cent of the urban population had access to improved water and 75 per cent were provided with improved sanitation facilities. 45 per cent of urban dwellers live in slums and have to face the referring conditions of poverty probably at most. Beside the lack of basic service delivery, people are often facing long periods of hunger. Since the population relies mainly on agriculture (61 per cent of households are involved in food processing, such as the growing of subsistence crops), the dependency to climate related developments is high. This vulnerability further threatens the living conditions and even survival of a group which is already weak and poor.

Ghana has about 50 ethnic groups and an equal number of languages and dialects. About half of the Ghanaian population lives in urban centres and without the provision of adequate facilities such as piped water and sanitation, residents face severe everyday challenges

Solid waste disposal is not problematic and urban drains are often choked with refuse and stagnant water, posing a serious health threat, especially in informal settlements.

The lack of policies and legal instruments for regional and physical planning further contributes to the deterioration of living conditions in the face of uncontrolled urban growth.

Urban areas are obviously important if the residents' potential to access a significant share of the gross domestic product is to be realised. But instead many face a daily struggle with bad living conditions and despite their hard work, skills and innovative ideas they find it difficult to overcome their situation.

## DEMOGRAPHY

With a population of over 21 million, an annual national growth rate of 2.1 per cent and a youthful population, with a median age of 20 years, Ghana faces a continuing challenge in responding to the demands of an increasing population, especially in urban areas.

The population of the capital, Accra, increased by 66 per cent in the 15 years between 1985 and 2000, during which time the physical size of the city increased by 300 per cent

Ghana has made remarkable progress towards democratic and transparent institutional structures. However, uncontrolled human settlement growth needs to be responded to and adequate shelter provided if the manifold needs of the residents of the high-density settlements are to be met.

## HEALTH

An essential part of generating the required development within the country is an improvement of health facilities, which are strongly interlinked with adequate service provision. To this end, safe drinking water, sanitation and decent housing as well as proper waste disposal are the main areas that need to be addressed.

The Demographic and Health Survey in 2003 reported that 46 per cent of babies are delivered in health facilities; the maternal mortality rate is 214 per 100,000 births and the infant mortality rate is at 64 per 1,000 live births. In 2004 there was an average of 15 doctors per 100,000 residents in the greater urban regions.

However, since then several new hospitals and medical facilities have been set up and recently, a new concept of health services delivery, called “Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) had been developed, although it is yet to achieve national coverage.

After rising steadily for five years (1998-2003), HIV/AIDS infection rate was said to be slowing in 2004. The infection rate of women is as double that of men and the general rate in 2007 was 1.9 percent (e.g. compared to a national prevalence rate of 11.9 percent in Malawi) This has been attributed to the special attention given to the age group 15-24 years, particularly with regard to behavioural changes. Nevertheless, HIV/AIDS remains an issue of concern.

Other common diseases in Ghana are bacterial and protozoan diarrhoea, hepatitis A and typhoid fever, as well as malaria and, more recently, the highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza. The Ministry of Health has launched ambitious health information policies and programmes aimed at combating these diseases, but the fundamental basic service still lie beyond the reach of many.

## EDUCATION

Basic education is free and compulsory in Ghana. Enrolment rates are higher than in most other African countries and, since the 1980s, government has made increased investment in the education sector.

In 2004, 58 per cent of boys and 58 per cent of girls attended primary school, whereas 65 per cent of them completed the full course of the primary school.

Literacy levels are however low, with only 57.9 percent of the population over 15 years-of-age literate in either English or another Ghanaian language (2004). Literacy is generally higher in urban communities. In a regional comparison, southern communities have a lower illiteracy rate than those in the north, where figures are as high as 78.7 percent.

In 2005, the government removed all school fees, to make education more accessible and this naturally caused a major influx of students into Ghana’s school system. With the advent of the education levy, administered by the GET Fund, investment in education has increased. Churches, NGO’s and the private sector play significant roles in providing education.

The “Ghana Education Reform 2007” programme implemented several important adjustments within the education system. Universal basic education was raised to 11 years (kindergarten, primary school, junior high school) and in line with the general launch of a decentralisation policy, responsibilities for the infrastructure, supervision and monitoring of Basic and Senior High Schools was given to the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). Additional changes were formulated and introduced in the fields of curriculum development and teacher’s education. The establishment of an Independent National Inspectorate Board (NIB) aims at formulating, setting and enforcing standards in all pre-tertiary schools.





## GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

In 1992, Ghana established its constitution as the supreme law of the country. It states the sharing of power among the Executive (Cabinet and Council of States), Legislative (Parliament) and an independent Judiciary which was a milestone for democracy considering the establishment of a system of checks and balances. The parliament has 230 seats and, by law, more than half the appointed ministers must be taken from elected members of parliament. The president however, can appoint half of the ministers in the government

Advice to the President is formally given through the Council of State, which has 25 members, nominated, elected and representing institutions. Beside its consultant role towards the President, the Council also advises Ministers of State, Parliament and other public institutions, although they are not bound to accept its recommendations.

Since 1992, transfer of power has occurred peacefully in elections regarded as free and fair. In December 2008, Prof. John Evans Atta Mills was elected President, to follow former President John Kufuor into office.

The country is administratively divided into 10 regions and eco-zones, which are further divided into Metropolitan, Municipal, and Districts Assemblies. In 2007, 27 new Districts and 4 Municipalities were created while 27 existing Districts were upgraded into Municipalities and two Municipalities were transferred to Metropolis status. This enables a better implementation of local government policies directed to the now 169 District Assemblies.

## THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Ghana has a Gross Domestic Product of \$12.9 billion and a Real GDP growth rate of 7.2 percent (2008). The country is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for 36 per cent of the economy. After several ups and downs, the introduction of macroeconomic reforms in the 1980s led to several improvements in terms of socio-economic development and real growth. Only 24 per cent of the economically active population were in formal employment.

Although the poverty rate fell from 51 per cent in 1991/ 92 to 28.5 percent in 2005/ 06, an estimated 44.8 percent of the population still have to live on less than one US dollar per day.



Endowed with rich mineral and agricultural resources, the country aims to further develop their exploitation. Cocoa and cocoa products count for two-thirds of export revenues. Other export goods are pineapples, cashews, peppers, timber products, coconuts, shea nuts and coffee. In 2007, major offshore oil reserves were discovered. However, it is anticipated that this will take several years to develop.

To transform Ghana's potential into reality, several improvements in various sectors need to be made. The high rate of informal employment has to be transformed to formal sector work and partly legitimised. Furthermore, significant investment needs to be made in improved technologies, energy sources, micro-schemes, as well as infrastructure and basic service provision.

It is estimated that only 67.4 per cent of communities have access to a functioning road system; only 43.7 percent of the population have electricity and 68 per cent of total energy consumed in Ghana comes from wood.

Many institutions are inefficient and utility services are too expensive, which undermines the investment environment that is needed for a proper privatisation process. These challenges need to be faced if the government is to maintain accelerate recent progress and turn it into benefits and prosperity for all Ghanaians.

## EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND AID COORDINATION

The economic reforms of the 1980s, supported by the International Monetary Fund and the Ghanaian Government, marked a major turn in the country's economic policy and development. In 2001, debt relief was addressed to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) and, under this plan, deregulation policies were introduced. Following this, Ghana was eligible for debt relief in 2005 and qualified for anti-poverty grant from the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which is worth USD 547 million.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN-Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the World Bank and country-related development agencies have long supported Ghana's efforts to improve its economic, political and social performance with both funding, provision of expertise, capacity-building initiatives and upgrading programmes.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers 2006-2009 records various achievements and lists further initiatives necessary to improve the overall living conditions in the country.

UN-HABITAT is providing strategic advice and the Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure Branch of UN-HABITAT is working with cities in Ghana as part of Water for African Cities Initiative.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) is targeting the improvement of livelihoods, especially among the urban population, which faces many challenges, including weak governance structures, lack of adequate shelter, inequalities and environmental hazards.





## GOVERNANCE

With the introduction of a democratic Constitution in 1992, Ghana underwent significant steps towards liberalisation. Despite tensions in early elections, the system improved and successful elections were held in 1996, 2000, 2004, and at the end of 2008.

Governance reforms undertaken since 1992 mainly focussed on political issues, with economic and corporate governance recognised more sporadically. Public financial management as well as the tax collection system are key areas of concern in Ghana, since they are still affected by corruption and non-transparent structures.

With the creation of a separate Ministry of Private Sector Development and the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF), the necessary structures for private sector development were put in place, but private investors are still negatively affected by the poor condition of utility services such as electricity and a lack of technical capacity, knowledge and storage facilities.

A Public Financial Management Reform Programme, initiated in 1995, established different tools and systems aimed at addressing the impediments for effective economic performance. But a lack of either political commitment or capacity, has meant that these attempts have so far had little impact.

In terms of political performance, the principle of “checks and balances” as enshrined in the Constitution, is not always properly met. Numerous landmark bills, proposing amendments, legislations etc. have been passed by Parliament. But the Judiciary is widely perceived to be weak in its performance, which leads to delays and abuses.

Ghana has also been slow to pass a freedom of information law. The lack of the adequate framework that enables people to access information freely makes it difficult for citizens to exercise their rights extensively and to hold the Government to account.

A stronger enforcement of decentralisation ambitions would help to achieve better service delivery as well as to promote citizens’ participation.

The biggest challenge facing the Ghanaian government is reform of the public service, which remains one of the biggest impediments to successful implementation of the development agenda. Ineffective public service management and low compensation levels have encouraged a certain amount corruption. This must be addressed by strengthening structures of accountability, transparency and resource allocation.

### INSTITUTIONAL SET UP AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

- The Constitution of 1992 provides the basic framework for competitive elections to the National Legislature, the Executive, and the District Assembly within a democratic system that consists of Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. This system of “checks and balances” is however, partly undermined by a de facto supremacy of the Executive.
- The existing legal framework recognises the application of customary law by traditional authorities, thus they have a recognised role in conflict management and dispute resolution.
- The country is participating in the African Peer Review Mechanism, a governance initiative of the African Union that aims addressing good governance and democracy as well as socio economic development and corporate governance
- A Serious Fraud Office, the Commission on Human Rights and Justice (CHRAJ) as well as several civil society “watchdogs” are established to fight corruption; their power of enforcement however had been limited so far.
- The Medium Term Development Plan (Ghana Vision 2020) aims at addressing the various challenges the country has to face and which are targeted by sustainable improvements in all sectors.

- Similarly The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2006- 2009
- In recent years the decentralisation policy was increasingly enforced i.e. with partitioning regional administrative units and delegating responsibilities to District Assemblies
- A set of reforms in revenue collection and administration were introduced in 2001 including the establishment of National Tax Audit Team and the appointment of a head of the Revenue Agencies Governing Board to enhance co-ordination among the separate agencies
- The Bank of Ghana Act established independence of the Central Bank in 2002 and a Monetary Policy Committee had been established to maintain macroeconomic stability and mobilise savings for national development
- The establishment of the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) that is independent and mandated to investigate complaints of human rights violations, aims at addressing an improved democratic institutional framework
- The adoption of a decentralised government system that devolves administrative and financial decision-making to the local level.

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## SLUMS

Land remains a complex and contentious issue, involving economic, social, political, cultural and, often, religious systems. The failure to adopt adequate urban land policies and land management practices is one of the major causes of inequality and urban poverty as found in all urban areas of Ghana, especially the major cities of Accra, Tamala and Ho.

The poor living conditions found in these urban centres include inadequate water supply, absence of sanitation facilities, improper waste disposal, shortage of essential facilities, disregard for approved land allocation regulation, a haphazard housing development structure, overcrowding and inadequate transport systems.

The number of low-income households in urban areas has increased significantly, due to an insufficient operating housing and service delivery sector. Most people in this category have little capital or income to access the real estate market. Massive inequality in terms of livelihoods, health and sanitation and access to job opportunities is the inevitable consequence.

## INSTITUTIONAL SET- UP

- The 1992 Constitution states the formal provision of equal access to land.
- With the implementation of the Land Administration Project (LAP) in 2003, the Government aimed at establishing a fair and transparent Land Administration System
- The government initiated the “Affordable Housing Programme” as one part of the HIPC debt relief and seeks to strengthen local governments in the provision of municipal infrastructure. An urban policy has been developed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and environment and it will provide the framework for the planned Human Settlement Development Strategy and the Shelter Policy.
- Together with the World Bank, the government has initiated measures to streamline the land administration system. The Land Administration Pilot Project, a 15-year initiative introduced under the Ministry of Lands and Forests, is attempting to reform the land titling and registration under the



Land Title Registration Law of 1968. It is a long-term commitment to enhance economic and social growth by improving security of tenure, simplifying the process of acquiring land and developing and fostering prudent land management.

## LAND TENURE

Ghana's land tenure system is governed by both customary and formal land administration systems. About 80 per cent of rural land is regulated by customary law, under the custodian guardianship of traditional authorities. According to this, all members of lineage are entitled to usufructuary rights (the right to use or derive profit from someone else's land) or customary freehold.

However, this structure has significant implications for spatial development and urban sprawl. Since urban land development, land-use controls, titling and registration are highly centralised, district assemblies have little authority in terms of land management activities. Instead, the involvement of different agencies often leads to duplication and distortion.

Since private developers have so far been reluctant to invest in building for the urban poor, because of its high risk and low profit, responsibility has fallen to urban authorities.

The government has repeatedly addressed housing problems by promoting low-cost housing projects, creating building societies, roof and wall protection schemes as well as rural co-operative housing schemes. These activities are mainly directed at residents of urban areas. However it has not stopped the increasing sprawl of informal settlements.

Many workers in Ghana, who cannot afford to build or purchase their own houses, have to rent rooms for themselves and their families. However, some landlords demand up to two years' rent in advance, a figure that can rarely be afforded by poorly paid informal workers.

It is estimated that 51 per cent of Accra's inhabitants live in informal settlements. Urban sprawl is especially apparent in the western areas and in-fill areas of the city and also along railway lines, places of employment or markets, where the informal sector is particularly active.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS:

- Location on marginal land with poor drainage
- Insecurity of land tenure
- Poor housing conditions with few foundations, makeshift roofs and impermanent building materials
- No community health facilities or schools
- Poor non-existent sanitation and water services
- High density, poor access on foot and no roads

According to a study conducted by CHF International in 2004 (Strategic Assessment of the Affordable Housing Sector in Ghana), there are a number of interlinked economic and social driving forces:

- Spillover of traders and informal artisans associated with the size and growth of nearby markets
- Population influx for a range of economic and family reasons and tribal conflict
- Impermanent residents seeking services, such as health and education, for a short period of time
- Displacement on eviction from other, largely rental, accommodation
- Demand for land for business, free from the bureaucratic constraints that exist in the recognised formal areas

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<b>SLUMS N°1</b>	Training and Retention of Staff in Shelter Policy Formulation	

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<b>SLUMS N°2</b>	Capacity Building in Monitoring and Evaluation of Housing Development	



## GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

After the election of President John Atta Mills, women were appointed to several prominent positions in the political and business sector. For the first time women hold the posts of Speaker, Police Inspector General and Attorney General.

However, despite the fact that gender disparities still exist, the issue is not broadly accepted as a critical development one and women are often still excluded from national processes, are under-represented in public life and decision-making and have limited access to economic assets.

Unequal access to education discriminates against girls. Primary school enrolment is 78 per cent for girls, compared to 85 per cent for boys. In secondary and tertiary education, the gender gap is even wider: 64.5 per cent boys and 35.5 per cent girls

According to the USAID Women in Development Project, 45 per cent of women are illiterate, compared to 28 per cent of men. However, gender parity is better than in much of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs is very active in promoting women's rights.

Food crop cultivation is the domain of women (70 per cent) and they are also important stakeholders in agro-forestry, fishery and post-harvest activities. The Country Gender Profile (CGP) estimated in 2006 that women make up 52 per cent of the agricultural labour force.

Due to various factors, women's ability to access land rights is still limited. They cannot establish land ownership through land clearing, as traditionally this task is exclusively male. However, women can acquire land through their lineage, inheritance or marriage. Depending on the kind of kin system with which they associate, their access to land can vary and is not guaranteed by a fair or transparent administration system.

The government now has eight female Ministers and several other important positions are held by women. In 2008 the women's representation in the parliament was 10.8 percent.

Violence against women remains a critical issue. A range of case studies have assessed the problem and, after intense pressure, the Domestic Violence Victims Services Unit (DOVVSU) was established within the police force to protect victims and punish offenders. However, from January to December 2008, 708 defilement cases against girls were reported, compared to five against boys.

The Women and Children's Affairs Ministry estimates that between 15 to 30 per cent of females in Ghana still undergo female genital mutilation.

### INSTITUTIONAL SET- UP

Within the past few years, the government has passed a number of laws aimed at promoting the rights of women.

- The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs was established in 2001 to strengthen women's issues, such as Gender Equality, socio-economic empowerment for women and protection of women's rights.
- Several programmes were aimed at addressing women's particular vulnerability, including a sensitisation programme to create health awareness for women, an International Expert Forum as well as consultative processes, which address key stakeholders.
- The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2006-2009 noted significant aspects of targeting Gender Equity. The success of it depends however on the willingness of the government to provide the Ministry with the necessary resources and ability to monitor the implementation process.
- The National Strategic Framework on AIDS/HIV 2006- 2010 targets the disease and aims to promote advocacy methods and an enabling environment which addresses the social, cultural, legal and economic impacts of HIV/ AIDS.
- The Performance Assistance Framework for 2009/2010 included gender equality targets and progress has been made but it still needs to be strengthened to counter the persistent inequalities and other challenges facing women.

### WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES

Generally speaking, women are performing very well in terms of enterprises. An increasing number of women are emerging in the sector of micro businesses. Although legal frameworks related to business do not discriminate various factors constrain the further growth of women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises:

- the difficulty of balancing work with family life
- a lack of access to formal credit and markets
- bureaucratic constraints
- lack of adequate business skills

It is not surprising, therefore, that very few women's businesses operate in sectors with high growth rates.

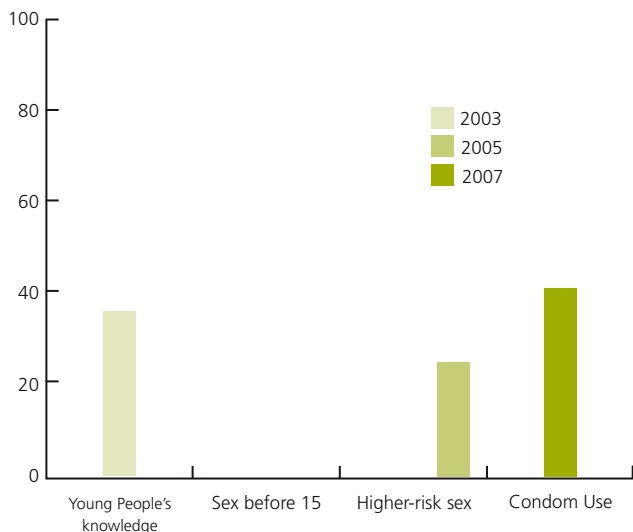
### HIV/ AIDS

The national HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in 2003 was 3.1 per cent, twice as many women as men infected. An estimated 30,000 deaths from AIDS by 2003 has produced 170,000 orphans, who have to face a life without one or both parents. Generally speaking, HIV/AIDS prevalence is higher in urban areas. Despite the fact that the national prevalence rate slightly decreased in recent years, it is estimated that 260,000 people were living with the infection in 2007. A major problem is the persistent lack of adequate awareness activities. Knowledge about sexual transmission of the disease – especially among the young -- needs to be increased significantly, since it is generally recognised they are more amenable to behavioural change than adults.

<b>GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°1</b>	<b>Project proposal</b>	<b>Page 29</b>
	Supporting Metropolitan / Municipal Assemblies to deal with gender inequality issues in urban areas Ghana	

<b>GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°2</b>	<b>Project proposal</b>	<b>Page 29</b>
	To promote women's equal access to, and control over economically significant resources and benefits in urban areas.	

<b>GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°3</b>	<b>Project proposal</b>	<b>Page 30</b>
	Integrated programme on land rights and advocacy on secure tenure into UN Gender System Programme	



**Young People's Knowledge:** Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

**Sex before 15:** Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15.

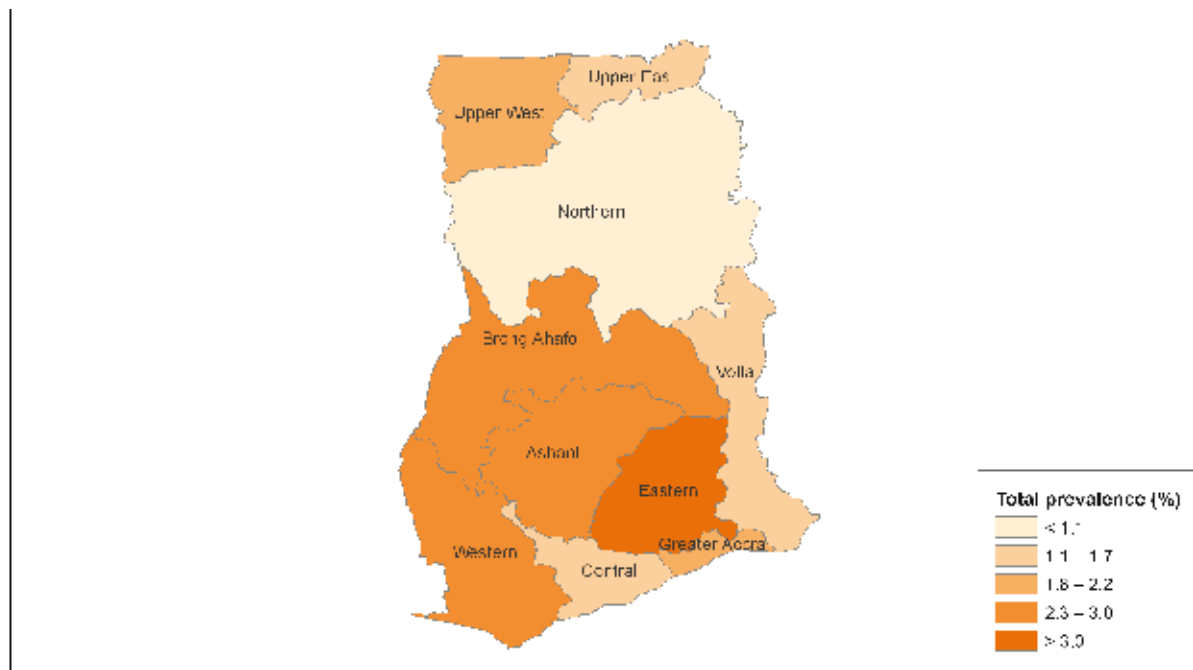
**Higher-risk Sex:** Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

**Condom Use:** Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Note: 'Higher Risk Sex' and 'Condom Use' have their age range expanded and definition changed for 2007 round of reporting. Therefore, the data is not directly comparable to the indicators to previous years.

Source: UNAIDS; Ghana UNGASS country progress reports (2003, 2005 and 2007)

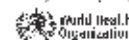
## ADULT (AGED 15-49 YEARS) HIV PREVALENCE IN GHANA REGIONS POPULATION-BASED SURVEY, 2003



The country (as well as names shown) and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or state, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2009. All rights reserved.

Data source: Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR), and ORC Macro, 2004. Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2003. JICA, GSA, WHO.

Map production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (PHGIS)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR), and ORC Macro, 2004. Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2003. UNAIDS, WHO





## ENVIRONMENT

Ghana has a variety of natural resources, including arable land, forests and sizeable deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite. Beside this natural riches, however, the Ghanaians have to suffer repeatedly from natural hazards and challenges.

Accra and some parts of the central region for instance, are prone to flooding. The main reason for this is the improper disposal of waste, which chokes drains in the city. The city is also built on a fault line and experiences occasional earth tremors.

The uncontrolled growth of urban areas and the emergence of slums, with the attendant problems of inadequate housing, poor sanitation facilities and the absence of waste collection, has led to deteriorating environmental conditions, which spill over and have an impact beyond the urban communities themselves.

Among the main problems are the inadequate urban management of solid and liquid waste, perennial flooding, poor drainage networks, disorganised informal sector activities, crowded and unhygienic markets, as well as domestic and outdoor pollution. Existing policies and regulations are targeting the issues and intense efforts are being made to rectify the situation. But environmental degradation and pollution remain a complex and challenging issue for central and local authorities.

The inadequacy of potable water supply, sanitation and hygiene, as well as air pollution, seriously affect the general health of the population and the pace of economic growth. The Ghana Country Environmental Analysis, conducted by the World Bank and others, estimates that poor resource management costs Ghana about 10 per cent of GDP, with four per cent due to forestry and wildlife depletion and four percent due to water and air pollution. The lack of effective regulatory institutions and indecisive leadership, endanger the prospects for community development and economic growth.

The quality of the environment can be a critical contributor to death toll especially among children and deeply affect the health and well-being of people. The Ghana Medical Association stipulated that about 5 million children die annually from illness or similar conditions caused by the environment in which they live.

### INSTITUTIONAL SET- UP

- Since the late 1980s, the Ghanaian government has prioritised environmental issues. The National Environmental Action Plan was developed to address environmental degradation.
- An Environmental Protection Agency (Act of 1994, Act 490) to assess the state of the environment, sustainability and institutional collaboration was also set up..
- The implementation of a Environmental Sanitation Policy in 1999 was constrained by institutional problems and a lack of technical and financial capacity in the sub- sector.
- The Land Administration Project (LAP) run by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is addressing the lack of a sustainable and well functioning land administration system. Between 2003 and 2008, several concerned Secretariats had been established in different regions through the country. In collaboration with various Houses of Chiefs, key stakeholders and civil society, systematic land titling was envisaged.
- In 2006 the government turned to a private service provider (PSP) to manage the production and distribution of water. Efficiency however, has been elusive as there is no national water policy.
- -In 2008, Ghana signed a sustainable forestry deal with the European Union that is embedded in the European Commission's 2003 Action Plan of Forest Law Enforcement and aims at stopping the import of illegally- harvested timber from Ghana

ENVIRONMENT N°1	<b>Project proposal</b>	<b>Page 32</b>
	Needs Assessment and Capacity Building for the Agencies under the Ministry of Environment and Science	

ENVIRONMENT N°2	<b>Project proposal</b>	<b>Page 33</b>
	Policy formulation on urban environment and urban development. Defining institutional responsibility for urban development.	



## GOVERNANCE

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITY ISSUES	OBJECTIVES
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR POVERTY REDUCTION</b>					
Ghana poverty reduction strategy document	Poor resource generation	Government commitment to wealth creation in the country	Endemic corruption	Efficient local government administration for poverty reduction	To strengthen the capacities of DAs and their sub-districts in implementation of poverty reduction strategies
Existing of local government system	Weak capacity for poverty targeted	Government commitment to good governance	Low remuneration of local government staff		
	Inadequate public participation in policy making and implementation	Stable economic climate	Insecurity of tenure of office of Chief Executives		
	Gender discrimination				
	Lack management capacity on the local level				
No mechanism for involvement of the public in decision making					
<b>PROMOTE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
The willingness of the local government staff to undergo in-service training	Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure facilities	Availability of sound macro-economic policies		Promote socio-economic development	To strengthen the management and technical capacities of stakeholders to manage community facilities, individual and co-operative micro-enterprises and basic infrastructure and services
	Low incomes and low levels of education	Political will			
		Completion of the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Programme			
		Donor communities willing to support Ghana's developmental efforts			
<b>RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</b>					
Central government transfers to D/As	Poor revenue collection system	Growing central government revenue sources	Corruption of tax collectors	Fiscal and financial reforms	To reform and modernise fiscal structure of central and local government levels
D/As IGR	Backlog of central government transfers to D/As	Government commitment to DACF			
	Local governments do not have absolute free hand in the usage of DACF	Stable economic climate			
	Poor records of revenue sources	Public-private partnership for revenue collection establishments			
	Inadequate resources and logistics				



**Project proposal**

Building District capacity to implement and maintain decentralisation and poverty reduction strategies at the local levels

**INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION:** Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 24 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** Selected District Assemblies. Residents of selected low-income rural and urban settlement, staff of District Assemblies, Community Based Organisations and NGOs, operational staff of relevant institutions

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:** Development Partners, District Assemblies, Civil Society

**ESTIMATED COST IN US\$:** \$2.4m

**BACKGROUND:** District Assemblies are, responsible for the overall development of the Districts. In discharging their duties the DAs are however plagued with numerous problems such as weak skills in budget development, weak resource generation and allocation skills at the local levels, gender discrimination, geographical imbalances in distribution, weak capacity for poverty targeted planning and implementation, failure of poverty targeted programmes to reach the vulnerable and excluded, inadequate public participation, particularly representing the poor, in policy making and implementation, redistribution measures not incorporated in planning and budget processes, oversight role of civil society, inadequate logistical base etc. This project is therefore aimed at building the capacity of the District Assemblies to implement and maintain decentralisation and poverty reduction strategies at the local levels.

**OBJECTIVES:** To strengthen the capacities of DAs and their sub-districts in implementation of poverty reduction strategies

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUTS:** Established community consultation mechanisms involving all stakeholders Technical capacity of District Assemblies reinforced

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** Enhance procedures at the District Assembly and area/town council levels on providing support to community development initiatives: Mobilise, sensitise and build capacity of local authorities, communities and community organisations on participatory planning and decision-making Elaborate guidelines on decentralisation and on district functions Conduct training at district level, involving community and other partners Establishing a monitory system to follow improvements and identify constraints

**DESCRIBE HOW THE PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:**

The project will be nationally executed through the External Resources Mobilization of government. MLGRD will have the overall responsibility for implementation and will be directly responsible for the coordination of planning, implementation, financial management, review, monitoring and evaluation in general.

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:**

Appropriate equipment

**Project proposal**

Strengthening capacity of Local Governance Institutions

**INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION:** Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 24 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** Selected District Assemblies, residents of selected low-income rural and urban settlement, staff of District Assemblies, CBOs, NGOs, staff of relevant institutions

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:** Development Partners, District Assemblies, Civil Society

**ESTIMATED COST IN US\$:** \$2m

**BACKGROUND:** Promoting equitable, socially viable and stable human settlements is inextricably linked to eradicating poverty. The eradication of poverty however requires sound macro- economic policies aimed at creating employment opportunities, education and training that will promote sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment, work and basic social services. The MLGRD however in the bid to contribute to poverty reduction in the country has as one of its aims to facilitate the development of all human settlements through community and popular participation in poverty reduction. It is in view of this that the project is planned to strengthen the capacity of Local Government Staff to support poverty reduction in selected districts and communities in the country.

**OBJECTIVES:** To strengthen the management and technical capacities of stakeholders to manage community facilities, individual and co-operative micro-enterprises and basic infrastructure and services

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUTS:** Participating District Assemblies have formulated and established the appropriate administrative framework for assisting local initiatives at community level, including assignment of personnel and earmarked budgets Low income households and community organisations in participating settlements trained and capable of managing local project, basic infrastructure and services Micro-enterprises established and operational in participating communities

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** Formulate policies on providing support to local level development initiatives Earmarking appropriate budgets to the community support programmes, Assign trained and sensitized personnel to the community support programmes, Design appropriate training material and courses which are geared to the empowerment of women and which strengthen the status and involvement of women in community life and local politics, Organise specific policy and project management workshops for community leaders, zonal council and unite committee members and staff of DA departments, Conduct training sessions in business management and entrepreneurship for small scale enterprises in participating communities, Establish and provide support to the management of revolving funds and micro credit schemes, Ensure the establishment of links with appropriate regional level and nationwide savings and credit schemes

**DESCRIBE HOW THE PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:** The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) will have the overall responsibility for implementation and will be directly responsible for the coordination of planning, implementation, financial management, review, monitoring and evaluation in general.

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:** Appropriate equipment

## SLUMS

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITY	OBJECTIVES
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL SETUP					
Available laws and regulations on land management, planning and development	Outdated laws and regulations	Land Administration project underway	Inability to maintain high caliber personnel in the public service due to low remuneration	Reforms in land administration	To formulate regulatory and policy measures for housing
MWH responsible formulating housing policy	Inability to administer laws on development	Reforms in land administration		Institutional capacity for housing policy formulation	
MLG&RD responsible for slum upgrading and provision of utility services	Lack of institutional capacity for land administration and development planning	Review of laws on planning and development			
Bilateral assistance for carrying out reforms in the land sector	DAs not involved much in the preparation and implementation of upgrading projects	Use of Das in slum upgrading	Continued development of more slums	Undertake more slum upgrading and prevent further development of slums	Make funds available for provision of services and utilities in deprived communities
Continued assistance from the World Bank for slum upgrading	Too much dependence on external sources for upgrading	Commitment of GOG to the reforms	Housing provision lagging behind population growth		

<b>SLUMS</b> N°1	<b>Project proposal</b>
	Training and Retention of Staff in Shelter Policy Formulation

**LOCATION:** Ministry of Works and Housing

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS** 24 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** Professional staff of the Ministry of Works and Housing

**IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS IDENTIFIED:** Training Institutions

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$30,000.00

**BACKGROUND:** The Ministry of Works and Housing has responsibility for the formulation of shelter and housing policy as well as building regulations. In 1992 the Ministry, with the collaboration with UNCHS, was designing shelter and housing policy for the country. The contract for the design was awarded and implemented to international consultants with local counterparts in

the Ministry. The policy formulation came to an abrupt end after the international counterparts left and the local project staff were transferred. In order to formulate a national shelter and housing fill this vacuum the Ministry is interested in undertaking a capacity building project in this area. The project will not only train staff of the Ministry but will also take measures ensure retainment of professionals.

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUTS:** Trained staff with the capacity to formulate housing and shelter policy for the country

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** Identify officers to be trained, Identify training Institutions preferably from outside Ghana since the capacity does not exist in the country, Enrol officers in the Institution, Prepare an agreement for them to be retained in the Ministry after the training

**DESCRIBE HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:** The officers will be trained in the Institution

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:** No equipment will be procured



**SLUMS**  
Nº2

**Project proposal**

Capacity Building in Monitoring and Evaluation of Housing Development

**LOCATION:** Ministry of Works and Housing

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 6 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** Professional staff of the Ministry of Works and Housing

**IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS:** Ministry of Works and Housing and development partners

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$30,000.00

**BACKGROUND:** The Ministry of Works and Housing has responsibility for policy formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of housing and shelter delivery in Ghana. For sometime now the Ministry has not been able to evaluate the housing delivery in order to inform policy and even use it to evolve building standards. Monitoring and evaluation housing development

can help to determine types of building materials to use in what geographical area, hazardous materials, cost of buildings, buildings to meet the pockets of the poor in terms of ownership or rental. Having realised this shortcoming, the Ministry is interested in building capacity for the staff to undertake this important assignment on routine basis.

**OBJECTIVES:** Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation officers in the Ministry.

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUTS:** Trained personnel at the Ministry, Programme to retain trained personnel

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** Work out a training programme for Ministry, Identify officers to be trained, Identify training institutions , Get admission for the officers, Selected Officials to undertake training in identified Institutions

**DESCRIBE HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:** To be implemented with development partners

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:** No equipment will be procured



## GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITY ISSUES	OBJECTIVES
<b>GENDER INEQUALITIES</b>					
Entrepreneurial potential of Ghanaian women	High illiteracy among women	·Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Male chauvinistic attitudes of institutions	Gender equity	To address imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities in urban areas
Establishment of gender desks	cultural practises against women	The passed bill on Gender Action Plan of Ghana			
Women participation in politics	Low levels of women in decision making bodies	Gender advocate			
The joint UN systems National Gender Programme	Inability of government to implement gender sensitive policies	Affirmative action			
Identified focus areas of the gender programme					
Gender mainstreaming processes					
<b>ACCESS TO RESOURCES</b>					
Availability Socio-economic infrastructure	Existence of gender disparity in control of assets	Affirmative action	Low levels of women's participation in decision making	Access to re-sources	To promote women's economic self-reliance, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources in urban areas
Operation of micro business credit scheme	Women's low participation in decision –making	University quota for women's admission	Low education among women		
	Low employment opportunity for women	Women's willingness to penetrate into the male dominated trade	High level of female dropout in schools		
	Poor employable skill		Early marriages and teenage pregnancy among females		
	Harassment from city authorities		HIV/AIDS		
Lack of collateral among women for credits					

**GENDER  
HIV/AIDS  
N°1**

**Project proposal**

Supporting Metropolitan / Municipal Assemblies to deal with gender inequality issues in urban areas Ghana

**LOCATION:** MOWAC

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 24 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** 11 Metro/ Municipal Assemblies in Ghana

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:** National Council on Women and Development (NCWD), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), NGOs, Development Partners

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$850,000

**BACKGROUND:** Without the active participation of women and their perspective at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved. The MOWAC therefore, has as one of its objectives to enhance its contribution to the development of Ghana by achieving equal status for women and promote rights for children. To achieve this objective the Ministry advises all MDAs to establish gender desks. Even though some MDAs have established these gender desks their performance leaves much to be desired. The MOWAC has therefore decided to support the municipal assemblies to deal with gender equality issues in urban areas in Ghana.

**OBJECTIVES:** To address imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities in urban areas

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUT:** Some imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities in urban areas addressed

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

1. Establish adequate gender units in all municipal /metropolitan assemblies
2. Create a directory for all qualified women and women groups in all the municipalities
3. NCWD to organise political parties to promote women's representation in all elections.
4. Encourage women in municipalities to involve and present themselves for elections

5. Organise workshops in municipalities to create greater awareness of women's political and legal rights and responsibilities

**HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:**

NGOs, Research and Training Institutions and Development partners to be involved at different levels. Project results to replicate in district assemblies. Project to involve public/private participation.

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:**

Office equipments, computer and computer accessories, stationery, logistics, training materials e.g. audio and visual aids

**GENDER  
HIV/AIDS  
N°2**

**Project proposal**

To promote women's equal access to, and control over economically significant resources and benefits in urban areas.

**LOCATION:** MOWAC

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 24 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** The 11 Metro/Municipal Assemblies in Ghana

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:** NCWD, MLGRD, NGOs, Development Partners

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$1,000,000.00

**BACKGROUND:** Studies have shown that women experience greater poverty, have heavier time burdens, lower rates of utilisation of productive resources and lower literacy rates. Gender disparities exist with respect to access to and control of a range of assets including direct productive assets such as land and credit, human and capital assets and social capital assets such as participation at various levels, legal rights and protection.

**OBJECTIVES:** To promote women's economic self-reliance, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources in urban areas.

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUT:**

- Women's access to resources such as land, capital and technology improved



- Women in urban areas attain employable skills
- Working conditions for women in urban areas improved
- Women micro and small entrepreneurs linked to banks and other financial institutions
- Women entrepreneurs' business management skills upgraded

#### MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Municipal assemblies to link up with NGOs to organise workshops in the municipalities in the following areas:
- organise skills training programmes for identified women's groups in the urban areas
- Link women entrepreneurs and groups to banks and financial institutions for credit.
- Advise District Assemblies to support women entrepreneurs through the District Assembly Common Fund (poverty reduction)
- Organise business management training programmes for women entrepreneurs in the municipalities
- Link women entrepreneurs to NGOs for monitoring and sustaining of credit programmes

**HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:** The project will be nationally executed and implemented through the MLGRD to all the municipal assemblies, NGOs, Research and Training Institutions and Development partners to be involved at different levels. Project results to replicate in district assemblies. Project to involve public/private participation

#### EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:

Office equipments, computer and computer accessories, stationery, logistics, training materials e.g. audio and visual aids

**GENDER  
HIV/AIDS  
N°3**

#### Project proposal

Integrated programme on land rights and advocacy on secure tenure into UN Gender System Programme

**LOCATION:** UN System Gender Programme/ Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC)

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 24months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES** People in slum areas of selected cities, Metropolitan Assemblies, Identified government Ministries and civil society organizations

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:** MFEP, MOWAC, UN Agencies, Municipal Assemblies, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLG&RD)

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$700,000

**BACKGROUND:** Gender inequality and discrimination against women remains one of the serious challenges to national development in Ghana. In response to this challenge and the international concern with gender equality, as reflected in the recommendations of all the international UN conferences, UNDP in cooperation with UNFPA and UNIFEM has launched a joint UN system National Gender Programme. The programme is a joint effort to achieve the highest possible degree of coordination and collaboration within the UN-system, as called for in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The National Gender Programme builds on the local and global experiences and activities of UNDP, UNFPA and UNIFEM and coordinates the programme initiatives of the individual agencies. An important component of the programme is the partnerships that UNDP is actively seeking to create among UN-agencies, bilateral donors, government agencies and other partners in civil society and the private sector in order to push forward the course of gender equality and the advancement of women.

**OBJECTIVES:** Support and build national capacity for sustainable human development and contribute to the attainment of the MDGs

**MAIN PROJECT OUTPUT:**

1. MDA contribute effectively to the implementation of the MDGs
2. Key National institutions develop structures and strategies in support of slum abatement
3. Gender concerns on slum abatement advocated appropriately at all levels

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

1. Sensitize/Train national/regional/district statisticians involved in collecting, collating and processing data for MDGR, to identify and use data that can give gender dimension to Goal 7.
2. Organize studies using rapid participatory methodologies to collect qualitative information on key gender dimensions on land rights,

security of tenure, access to water and sanitation, housing conditions and livable areas.

3. Identify and document Civil Society Organizations including women's groups
4. Train and empower Civil Society Organizations (including women's groups) on issues of the environment, land rights and slum improvements.

**HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:**

MOWAC would implement the project through selected MDAs, metro, municipal and district offices. Consultants, NGOs, and civil societies will contribute highly in this project

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:**

IT Equipments, photocopiers, fax machines, audio & visual aids



## URBAN ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITY	OBJECTIVES
POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK					
Available laws, regulations to manage environmental problems	Laws are not implemented	Stable political climate to attract investors	Weak institutions in environmental planning and management	Definition of institutional responsibilities	To improve environmental planning and management in Ghana
	Lack of funds to implement environmental programmes and plans	Private sector being encouraged to go into environmental programmes		Needs assessment and capacity building for institutional responsible for environmental planning and management	
	Institutional responsibilities are not well defined				
RESOURCE MOBILISATION					
	High cost of waste management.	Potential source of funding through charging for sanitation services	Public attitude towards sanitation	Sustainable resource mobilization for solid and liquid waste management in all settlements in Ghana	To recover operational cost for waste management in Ghana
	Low cost recovery for waste management				
	Low budget provision for waste management				
	Inability to implement sanitation by laws				

<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> N°1	<b>Project proposal</b>
	Policy formulation on urban environment and urban development. Defining institutional responsibility for urban development.

**LOCATION:** Ministry of Environment and Science

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 9 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** Town and Country Planning Department, Environmental Protection Agency, District Assemblies

**IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS:** Ministry of Environment and Science, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$25,000.00

**BACKGROUND:** The EPA Act, the Town Planning Ordinance Cap 84, Sanitation Policy, Local Government Act and various laws and legislation for planning and development do not focus very much on Urban Environment and Urban Development. Issues relating to Urban Environment

and Development are therefore not treated in the context of any specific regulations. Some of the issues in Urban Development are: management of water bodies in towns and cities, drainage and flooding, liquid and solid waste management, congestion in markets/food venting on the floor, indoor and outdoor pollution, traffic congestion etc. Issues related to urban development include uncoordinated development, unauthorised development, hierarchy of settlements, development on fragile lands etc. The lack of a clear policy on Environmental Planning and Management and Urban Development has resulted in the degradation and blight of many urban centres.

Presently Institutional responsibility for Environmental Planning and Management and Urban Development is diffused. The role is played by the EPA, Town and Country Planning Department and the District Assemblies. While the EPA and the head office of the TCPD are located in the Ministry of Environment and Science, the District offices of the TCPD are located under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The EPA has only regional offices while the TCPD has offices in over 90% of the Districts. Additionally there does not seem to be much coordination and collaboration among these agencies.



## OBJECTIVES:

- To carry out a study leading to the formulation on Environmental Planning and Management and Urban Development
- To study and propose Institutional responsibility for EPM and Urban Development

## MAIN PROJECT OUTPUTS:

- Policy document on Environmental Planning and Management and Urban Development.
- Document on Institutional responsibility for EPM and Urban Development

## MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

- Prepare Terms of Reference
- Source for Consultants to bid
- Select a consultant
- Undertake the studies
- Prepare and submit report

## DESCRIBE HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:

- Conduct desk study
- Conduct field study to cover the whole country
- Workshop to discuss preliminary findings from the study
- Analyse result of studies
- Workshop to discuss the draft report
- Prepare reports
- Submit report

## EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:

No equipment required

Project proposal	
<b>ENVIRONMENT N°2</b>	Needs Assessment and Capacity Building for the Agencies under the Ministry of Environment and Science

**LOCATION:** Ministry of Environment and Science.

**ESTIMATED DURATION IN MONTHS:** 12 months

**TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:** Ministry of Environment and Science, Town and Country Planning Department, Environmental Protection Agency

**IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS:** MES, MLG&RD, Consultants

**ESTIMATED COST:** \$150,000.00

**BACKGROUND:** The Ministry oversees two Departments, which have responsibility for environmental planning, management and development. The two Departments have capacity problems in the planning and implementation of programmes relating to the environment. At the Ministerial level the required staff is not available to man the desks established for the two departments. The capacity building project is intended to train the officers in skills that will enable them to meet these challenges.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Undertake a needs assessment for capacity building in the MES, T&CPD and EPA
- Provide the required training for the staff

## MAIN PROJECT OUTPUTS:

- Produce a needs assessment document for the MES
- Build appropriate capacity for the identified staff



**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

- Prepare Terms of reference
- Field a consultant
- Conduct training needs assessment
- Formulate training requirements
- Identify Institutions
- Identify staff for training
- Selected Officials to undertake training in identified Institutions

**DESCRIBE HOW PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED:** Project will be implemented by the Ministry and development partners

**EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED:**  
No equipment will be required

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## ACRONYMS:

CBO:	Community Based Organization
CGP:	Country Gender Profile
CHF:	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CHRAJ:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
EU:	European Union
FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GET Fund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GLSS:	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GOG:	Government of Ghana
HIPC:	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immune-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ILGS:	Institute of Local Government Studies
LAP:	Land Administration Project
MCC:	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCD:	Metro/Municipal Co-ordinating Director
MCE:	Metropolitan/Municipal Chief Executive
MFEP:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MLGRD:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOF:	Ministry of Finance
MOWAC:	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MWH:	Ministry of Works and Housing
NCWD:	National Council on Women and Development
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
NIB:	Independent National Inspectorate Board
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Private Public Partnership
PSP:	Private Service Provider
PSUP:	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
SIF:	Social Investment Fund
SSNIT:	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
UNDP:	The United Nations Development Programme
UNGASS:	United Nations General Assembly Session





# GHANA NATIONAL CONSULTATION

## ATTENDANCE LIST

### NAME AND ORGANIZATION

Mrs. Ankamah	NCWD
Inspector Adongo	WAJU
Mr. Salas Quaye	National AIDS Control Programme
Prof. Amoah Sekyi	Executive Director, Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)
Ms. Gladys Tetteh	NALAG
Mrs. Angela Dwamena-Aboagye	Executive Director, Ark Foundation
Mrs. Offei Aboagye	Deputy Director, ILGS
Mr. Godfrey Ewool	Project Management Unit, MLG&RD (World Bank)
Mrs. Alice Attippoe	Head of Civil Service
Mr. Offei	UNAIDS
Mrs. Joana Opare	UN Gender Systems
Dr. B.A. Toth	Italian Embassy
Ms. Benedeta Musillo	European Union (EU)
Mr. Adu-Boahen	Consultant
<b>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
S.V. Dodoo	Snr. Development Planning Officer
Anthony Owusu	Principal Rural Dev. Officer
Louis Agbe	Development Planning Officer
Herbert Antor	Principal Rural Dev. Planning Officer
Okyere-Darko-Ababio,	Director, Management Services Division
<b>MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AFFAIRS</b>	
Mr. Quaye,	Chief Director
Mrs. Kate Boadu,	Gender Analyst
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>	
Dr. T.F. Agyapong,	Director
Mr. Franks Dei,	Asst. Director
<b>MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE</b>	
Mr S N Domfeh,	Director
Mr J Allotey,	Executive Director EPA
Mr W Hayford Acquah ,	Snr Programme Officer EPA
Mr J Appenteng	Deputy Director TCPD
<b>UNDP</b>	
Mr. Alfred S. Fawundu	Res. Rep.
Mr. Paul Dariguba	Programme Officer

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### URBAN PROFILING TEAM IN GHANA:

Adolphine Asimah, Team Leader, Ben Doe, Doris Tetteh, Sylvester Gabianu