

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING**

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE GREATER ACCRA METROPOLITAN AREA

VOLUME 4 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1	2
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2
1.1 AGRICULTURE SECTOR	2
1.1.1 CROPS	2
1.1.2 FISHING	3
1.1.3 LIVESTOCK	3
1.1.4 IRRIGATION PROJECTS	3
1.2 MANUFACTURING SECTOR	4
1.2.1 INFORMAL SECTOR	4
CHAPTER 2	6
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6
2.1 LAND	6
2.2 PHYSICAL PLANNING	9
2.3 HOUSING	11
2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	13
CHAPTER 3	3
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	17
3.1 TRANSPORT SERVICES	17
3.1.1 ROAD AND HIGHWAYS	17
3.1.2 RAILWAY	18
3.1.3 AIR TRANSPORT	18
3.1.4 WATER TRANSPORT	19
3.2 WATER SUPPLY	19
3.3 LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT	20
3.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	21
3.5 DRAINAGE	21
3.6 POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	22
3.6.1 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES	22
3.6.2 POSTAL SERVICES	22

CHAPTER 4	24
SOCIAL SERVICES	24
4.1 EDUCATION	24
4.2 HEALTH	25
4.3 MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT	26
4.4 SOCIAL WELFARE	26
4.5 RECREATION AND SPORTS	27
4.6 EMERGENCY SERVICES	28
4.6.1 POLICE SERVICE	28
4.6.2 FIRE SERVICE	29
CHAPTER 5	30
URBAN MANAGEMENT	30

List Of Tables

Table 1.1	Agriculture Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	3
Table 1.2	Public Sector Manufacturing Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	5
Table 2.1	Land Requirement (ha) 1993	7
Table 2.2	Cost of Land (Million Cedis)	8
Table 2.3	Cost Estimates 1993 (million cedis)	11
Table 2.4	Housing Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	12
Table 2.5	Cost Summary on Environment (Million Cedis)	16
Table 3.1	Roads and Highways Project - 1993 (Million Cedis)	17
Table 3.2	Railway Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	18
Table 3.3	Air Transport Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	18
Table 3.4	Water Transport Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	19
Table 3.5	Water Supply Projects - (Million Cedis)	20
Table 3.6	Liquid Waste Management Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	20
Table 3.7	Solid Waste Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	21
Table 3.8	Drainage Projects - 1993	21
Table 3.9	Telecommunication Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	22
Table 3.10	Postal Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	23
Table 4.1	Educational Projects 1993 (Million Cedis)	24
Table 4.2	Health Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	25
Table 4.3	Manpower Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	26
Table 4.4	One Year Plan Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	26
Table 4.5	Parks and Gardens Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	27
Table 4.6	Police service Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	28
Table 4.7	Fire Service Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)	29
Table 5.1	Cost Summary - Urban Management - 1993 (Million Cedis)	32

INTRODUCTION

An Annual Plan is the natural development of a medium-term plan. The 1993 one year plan for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area is therefore the direct outcome of the Five Year development Plan 1993-1997 prepared for the area. It is the action plan that translates the broad policy objectives and strategies of development into concrete programmes and projects with specific budget estimates for the year 1993. In addition to the estimates of financial resources that are required for the execution of the one year plan, the plan also calls for specific policies that must be adopted from the beginning of the plan period to ensure a smooth implementation of the programmes and projects in the plan.

Like the Five Year Development Plan, the annual plan lays more emphasis on the rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructure in GAMA that have suffered deterioration during the period of economic decline of the late seventies and early eighties. It is the belief that the efficient operation of the economy of GAMA can only come about with the revival of the economic and social infrastructure of the area. In addition, the private sector activities in the productive sectors of the economy called for in the Economic Recovery Programme can only take place in an environment of efficient infrastructural services.

The bulk of the expenditure in the plan is on basic infrastructure such as energy, transport, water supply, post and telecommunications. These infrastructure sectors together account for 73.6% of the total expenditure for 1993. Even among these basic infrastructure sectors, expenditure on road transport alone represents 23.4% of the total expenditure for the year.

Social services such as education, health, social welfare, housing etc are next high expenditure items for 1993 followed by environmental issues such as waste management, both solid and liquid, drainage, control of pollution. In line with government policy to disengage itself from investment in the productive sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing as part of the economic recovery programme, very little resources have been allocated to these sectors in the plan. Only few ongoing projects in manufacturing and agriculture are being financed from the public sector. The private sector will be the main vehicle for investment in these sectors in the future. The government's role will be to create economic environment for the manufacturing and agriculture sectors to perform.

Properly implemented the Annual Action Plan for 1993 for GAMA, it is estimated, should create some 63,8000 additional jobs from both the public and private sectors of the economy of GAMA. By the end of the FYDP plan period in 1997, there should be some 319,000 additional jobs in GAMA.

CHAPTER 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.1 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

1.1.1 CROPS

The objectives for the crops sector for the 1993 plan period are to:

- Encourage the production of non traditional export crops such as pineapples and pepper.
- Increase the productivity of the small scale farmer.
- Intensify research in crop production.
- Provide storage facilities at ports for export crops.

The Strategies to achieve the above objectives are

(1) Farmers should be introduced to improved cultivation and crop protection methods of various crops and provided with improved varieties of planting materials through intensified Crop Extension Services by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(2) The Department of Cooperatives and Crop Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture should educate and assist small holder farmers to form cooperatives to become more eligible for credit facilities from the financial institutions and to find ready markets for produce.

(3) Private investors' interest should be aroused through education, to invest in cold storage and warehousing facilities especially for export crops.

(4) Some crop production projects in the public investment programme started some time ago will continue during the year. The pineapple development project started in 1987 is one such project. The objective of the project is to produce, on experimental farms, the right type of planting material and other inputs to boost production of exportable pineapple species. The project which was scheduled to be completed in 1993 with a budget of 26 million will be extended to 1994 at a further investment of 41 million cedis to fully complete it.

Another project aimed at broadening the country's foreign exchange earning base is the ongoing Horticultural Extension Project which was started in 1988. The aim of the project was to develop non-traditional export crops especially pineapples, pawpaw, avocado pear, ginger, mangoes and vegetables to standards that will meet European export markets. The project is expected to be completed in 1993 at a cost of 11 million cedis.

1.1.2 FISHING

During the 1993 plan period, the policy will be to encourage the private fisherman to operate more efficiently. The role of the Government will be to improve research and extension in fish resource management by strengthening the research facilities at Tema and improving the fishing harbour services for both canoe and large fishing vessels especially tuna vessels.

Accordingly three projects have been planned for implementation during the plan period, that is, Fish Stock Monitoring and Assessment Project, Exploratory Fishing for Crustaceous, and Marine Fisheries Research Laboratory. A total of 66 million cedis is to be spent by Government in 1993 for the three projects.

1.1.3 LIVESTOCK

In livestock production, GAMA plays an important role in Ghana. It produces about 24% of total poultry in the country in addition to cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. In 1990, GAMA produced 2 million poultry birds. GAMA has the largest concentration of modern poultry industry with sophisticated management and husbandry practices.

During the plan period, the policy will be to encourage the private livestock owner as the principal producer. The role of government will be limited to research and extension on breed improvement. The private sector will also be encouraged to provide services in the field of veterinary services, marketing and feed production. The policy will also, involve a feed programme for the production of small ruminants such as sheep, goats and pigs.

1.1.4 IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The improvements to Weija and Ashaiman irrigation projects will continue during the 1993 period. These improvements, when completed, will facilitate optimum use of the two facilities for increased crop production. The Irrigation Development Authority should promote farmer groups and train them in irrigation agriculture to enable the farmers reap the expected benefit from the facilities to make the projects viable.

1.1.5 PLANNED EXPENDITURE

A total of 263 million cedis is planned for expenditure on public sector agriculture projects during the plan period. The bulk of developments in agriculture will however be from the private sector as part of the policy initiated under the economic recovery programme. Table 1.1 shows agriculture projects to be executed in 1993.

Table 1.1 Agriculture Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

Ongoing PIP Projects	FC	LC	Total
Pineapple Development	-	26	26
Weija Irrigation	-	93	93
National Seed Laboratory	-	45	45
Horticultural Extension	-	11	11
Fish Stock Monitoring and Assessment	30	-	30
Sub Total	30	175	205

New Projects	FC	LC	Total
Ashaiman Irrigation	3	19	22
Exploratory Fishing for Crustaceous	15	11	26
Marine Fisheries Research Laboratory	-	10	10
Sub-Total	18	40	58
Grand Total	48	215	263

1.2 MANUFACTURING SECTOR

1.2.1 INFORMAL SECTOR

To streamline the operation and improve the contribution of the informal sector to the local economy, the district assemblies should establish units to be solely responsible for the sector. The Informal Sector Units when established should evolve policies, plan and create the enabling environment for the operation, development and growth of the sector.

The Informal Sector Units of the Assemblies in collaboration with the National Board of Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), the Town and Country Planning Department and existing association of small scale informal operators should organise an educational seminar on the role of the informal sector in the economy, its operational activities and requirements, and future development.

The Town and Country Planning Department should zone adequate land in planning schemes to accommodate the activities of the various categories of informal operators.

The Informal Sector Units of the Assemblies in collaboration with the NBSSI should assist the various categories of informal operators to form cooperative associations. This could be done through education on the benefits of such associations and directions on the procedure and modalities for the formation of the associations.

The Informal Sector Units and the NBSSI should draw up a training programme for skills upgrading and business management for the various categories of informal operators. The training should be organised by the NBSSI with advice from or in association with identified institutions such as MDPI, GRATIS, which have expertise in the trades and vocations of the categories of informal operators.

Table 1.2 Public Sector Manufacturing Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

In 1993 a total of 7,484 million cedis is planned for expenditure on public sector manufacturing projects. The table below shows the projects for implementation in 1993.

Ongoing PIP Projects	FC	LC	Total
Kool Bottling Factory	389	80	469
Nicom chemical and Paint Factory	56	14	70
Tema Food Complex	1042	904	1946
GIHOC Foundry	189	57	346
Promotion of Non-Traditional Exports	4000	384	4384
Development of Small-Scale Industries	62	216	278
Total	5738	1655	7493

Critical to the development of the small-scale manufacturing sector is the Development of Small-Scale Industries on which 278 million cedis is planned to be spent in 1993. The project under the National Board for Small-Scale Industries will upgrade and improve the preparation and packaging of indigenous foods, the training of small-scale industrialists in new technology and management skills, and the training of potential entrepreneurs.

More than half of the expenditure on the 1993 ongoing projects, (4,384 million cedis), is to be spent on the Promotion of Non-traditional Exports. The key component, under the Export Promotion Council, is the development and expansion of non-traditional exports in the fields of furniture and other wood products, agricultural and food processing machinery producers, canned fruits and vegetable products, salt producers and handi-craft exports. Since most of these activities are located in the Informal small-scale manufacturing sector, GAMA operators are targeted to benefit from the project.

CHAPTER 2

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 LAND

The Objectives of the one year plan is to:

- Maintain adequate supply of land for urban development.
- Develop an efficient land management and administration systems.
- Reduce land litigation.

The strategies to achieve the above objectives of land development in the one year plan are stated below.

1. Adequate supply of land for urban development.

(a) Urban Land Development Programme.

The Town and Country Planning Department in consultation with the Lands Commission, Land Title Registry and other infrastructure service agencies should prepare a land development programme for GAMA. The programme should provide details of the projected amount of land to be released, the location of releases and the expected sales and construction periods. This will reduce the problem of extending expensive lines of trunk infrastructure to new areas with comparatively low levels of utilization and returns on investment.

(b) Repossession of undeveloped land

The Lands Commission should document all land for which development lease conditions have not been met. All leases with conditions which have been breached for over 10 years should be repossessed.

(c) Land Bank

The Lands Commission should investigate the possibilities of creating a Land Bank. All under-utilised or surplus land held by government or corporations, land held in trust under Act 123, 1962 for urban development purposes and repossessed land should be transferred to the land bank.

(d) Establish Estates Departments in District Assemblies.

Estates Departments should be established within the assemblies to manage all assembly lands. The Department would be responsible for acquiring, leasing and selling local government land held in the Land Bank to individual private land developers, large public and cooperate sector developers.

Table 2.1 Land Requirement (ha) 1993

	1990	1993	Increase
Commercial	1,650	1,770	120
Civic & Cultural	130	136	6
Institutional/Special Uses	4,280	4,661	381
Residential	26,350	28,459	2,109
Industrial	2,690	3,440	750
Defence	1640	1640	-
Major Roads	1460	1607	147
Transportation (Terminals)	920	920	-
Open Space/Recreational	2000	4775	2775
Total Urban Land	41,120	47,408	6,288
Total Rural Land	110,880	104,592	
Total GAMA	152,000	152,000	

(e) Redevelopment of Less dense areas

This strategy focuses on certain parts of Accra where residential densities are extremely low (about 24 p/ha). In the action plan, redevelopment schemes would be prepared for selected areas with the objective of increasing the density but at the same not to put too much pressure on the infrastructure and utility services that serve these areas.

2. Develop an efficient land management and administrative system.**(a) Review of the Lands Commission**

In line with government policies on decentralization and improved efficiency and accountability, there is the need to review the operations of the Lands Commission. An independent review should be made of the operations of the Commission with firm recommendations on its future, decentralisation, restructuring and income earning capacity.

(b) Mapping Programme for GAMA.

A comprehensive mapping programme for GAMA should be started to produce both small scale and large scale maps for the meaningful planning and management of GAMA.

(c) Registration of Land.

In order to reduce future litigation on peripheral urban land, large areas of land within these areas should be targeted for title registration under the Land Title Registry Law (1986). This action should slow down the rate of disputes arising in future and enable other proposed actions in the strategy to clear the backlog of outstanding disputes. However, registration of land should be carried out within areas where planning schemes are in existence.

3. Reduce Land Litigation.

(a) Establishment of an Accra Customary Land Trust.

Along with the restructuring of the Lands Commission, consideration should also be given to all vested lands, family lands and stool lands (including unalienated stool land) being incorporated into traditional or customary land trusts. Trusts should be administered by traditional rulers, appointed trustees and advisors. The trust would have authority to sell or lease land for development, make payments to individuals, and families whose land has been developed and sold and hold a proportion of revenues from the sale of disposed land in trust until the dispute is resolved, at which time the trust would make payment to the rightful owner.

The establishment of customary land trusts would enable land to be released for development (which may be the subject of dispute) without the risk of a developer/purchaser losing a claim to good title. All land allocations made by a trust would have to be certified by the Lands Commission and the Department of Town and Country Planning to ensure it complied with development conditions. The introduction of trusts will ensure customary owners maintain control over traditional lands and continue to generate revenue from land sales; more effective control would be maintained on development as there would be fewer, land owners involved in the various negotiations with development agencies. Compensation matters could be dealt with without delay, and Government would be able to collect taxes and ground rents more efficiently.

(b) Streamlining Procedures for Litigation.

As a short term measure the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice should commission a study to identify ways of eliminating the backlog of unresolved disputes. As a long-term solution a series of district and regional courts should be established to deal with land related matters. Only appeals on a point of law would be dealt with in the higher courts. This strategy it is believed would remove most of the litigation from the courts. The regional and district courts should be composed of experts in land matters (not necessarily lawyers) in the locality. As the first step to implementation, the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General should appoint a working group to examine means of streamlining the litigation process involving land disputes and draft legislation for the setting up of a more local court system.

Table 2.2 Cost of Land (Million Cedis)

Type of Landuse/Cost of Land - 1993 (Million Cedis)

Commercial	-
Civic and Cultural	139
Institutional/Special Use	4,941
Residential	-
Industrial	-

Defence	-
Major Roads	-
Transportation (Terminals)	-
Open Spaces/Recreation	23,875
Total	28,955

The public cost for land consists of only civic and cultural, institutional and open spaces. The residential, industrial and commercial land costs will be borne by the private sector. Land for roads and transportation terminals are included elsewhere.

2.2 PHYSICAL PLANNING

Within the first year of the five year development plan, the objective of physical planning in GAMA will be to

- Reduce dispersed urban development on all fronts by concentrating development resources in fewer areas.
- Initiate steps to decongest the central area.
- Improve development control mechanism.
- Promote skills improvement programme for the Town and Country Planning Staff.

Development Strategies.

In the development of the structure plan, it has been considered that maximum integration between new and existing development is essential. The general intent of the structure plan can only be achieved if the major landuse proposals are strictly followed. The above objectives of the one year action plan will be realised through the following strategies.

(1) Preparation of Town Planning Schemes.

Existing residential areas will be managed by existing town planning schemes many of which will have to be upgraded. Many of the approved town planning schemes for parts of the metropolitan area bear no relationship to what has taken place on the ground. As a first step residential areas or planning zones will be delineated for both existing and proposed areas within the structure plan. These areas should conform as much as possible with census enumeration areas and political/administrative boundaries within GAMA. Major road corridors and public landuses should be acquired and protected. Owners of such lands should be located and the appropriate compensation paid to them.

The preparation of planning schemes should be very much coordinated with the programmes of all the other development and infrastructure provision agencies. In order to enhance urban development, planning standards and guidelines prepared by the APDP should be used to achieve improved urban design for the city.

During the first year of the plan, investigations should be conducted into finding land for the following utility services,

- Cemetery sites of 150 ha on the Nsawam, Dodowa and Akosombo roads.
- Waste dump sites of 50 ha preferably sites which can be reclaimed by landfill.
- Route for proposed Kpone-Tema water irrigation canal.
- Site for additional sanitorium and prison and
- Sites for additional television and radio masts.

(2) Upgrading of Depressed Residential Areas.

A programme should be initiated to upgrade some of the depressed residential areas in Accra. A group of consultants have prepared a report on seventeen depressed areas. The report should be further ranked and upgrading action should start on some of the most depressed areas. As at now there has been little action on these old residential areas in Accra. The upgrading should involve the people affected as much as possible so as to make it a continuous process.

(3) Decogestion of the CBD.

The CBD redevelopment and investment plan currently under preparation will form the basis for action in the CBD. However areas earmarked for the development of sub-regional centres should be acquired and protected from encroachment in the first year of the plan. These centres are proposed at Madina, Ofankor, Amasaman, Teshie-Nungua and Ashaiman. The timber market located in the heart of the CBD should be relocated to the proposed Amasaman site within the first year of the plan.

(4) Improved Development Control and Public Education.

It is intended that much of the responsibility for development control will be handed over to the area councils and the community leaders to ensure land for community facilities is protected and roads are not encroached upon. For this to be effective, the Department of Town and Country Planning should prepare or update planning schemes for the various residential/planning zones accompanied by a great deal of public education within the various communities. This should take place within the first year of the plan.

(5) Consolidate Motorway Industrial Area.

Encouragement should be given to prospective industrial developers to locate within the industrial plots located south of the Accra-Tema Motorway. Leaseholds for plots which are over ten years old should be re-entered and assigned to those who are ready to develop now. At the same time the use of this area by industry type should be very much controlled. Heavy, obnoxious, and hazardous industries should be advised to locate within the Tema heavy industrial area.

(6) Skills Improvement Programme for Town and Country Planning Staff.

The preparation of the Strategic Plan for GAMA required the services of a cross section of development professional and technical personnel. Most of these personnel are expatriates and Consultants who will leave after the preparation of the plan. It will be difficult to attract such personnel into the civil service for the implementation of the plan and for the preparation of the five year development plans and the one year roll on plans. It is proposed to draw up a programme of skills improvement and manpower development so that

personnel from the department can be trained to carry on the above assignment. A comprehensive programme must be drawn immediately for implementation.

Table 2.3 Cost Estimates 1993 (million cedis)

	1993
Review of Town Planning Schemes (20)	100
Acquisition Sub-regional Centres (5)	15
Training Programme	12
Public Education	3
Development Control	5
Total	135

2.3 HOUSING

During the 1993 plan period the objectives for improvement in the housing sector will be to make efficient use of serviced residential land within the inner city for housing, improve housing conditions in some of the identified depressed areas in the metropolitan area, increase the supply and choice of housing and promote housing maintenance culture.

Strategies

(1) Redevelopment Schemes for Low Density Inner City Areas.

Redevelopment schemes, similar to the pilot project prepared for a portion of Cantonments residential area, should be prepared for Cantonments, Ridge and Roman Ridge areas. First an outline redevelopment scheme should be prepared for the whole of the Cantonments and Roman Ridge areas. A similar scheme for the Ridge area is being prepared as a component of the Redevelopment and Investment Plan for the Central Area of Accra. Comprehensive schemes should then be prepared for areas that will be identified for redevelopment and infilling for more intensive use of such prime residential land.

Preliminary investigations should be conducted for the Kanda area to determine the feasibility of a redevelopment project for the area.

(2) Upgrading of Depressed Residential Areas.

The World Bank under the Urban II programme is sponsoring a study of seventeen depressed communities in GAMA. Based on the study five of these depressed communities will be selected for priority interventions. Upgrading schemes should be prepared for the five priority areas and implementation of the improvement schemes, for at least two of the selected communities, should start within the year.

(3) Site and Services Schemes.

The State Housing Corporation (SHC) and the Tema Development Corporation (TDC) are providing infrastructure to portions of their residential land for housing development. These projects will be continued during the 1993 period, to provide more serviced land for development by both public organisations and private individuals. A total of 166 million cedis will be spent by the two organisations for the projects.

(4) Sites only and Minimum Shelter Projects.

A pilot project should be initiated during the year for the provision of sites with graded roads for low income housing.

Sites for the pilot project should be identified and acquired. Planning schemes should be prepared. Target groups and eligible beneficiaries identified and modalities for allocation of plots should be worked out.

(5) Promoting Housing Maintenance.

A comprehensive education campaign through radio and television programmes, newspapers, seminars and publication of housing maintenance manuals should be mounted to educate house owners and builders on the importance of routine maintenance of houses and effective ways of carrying out maintenance of houses.

(6) On-going and New Housing Projects.

Housing projects started some years ago by public institutions aimed at improving existing housing stock as well as providing additional houses and adequate infrastructure to housing areas in GAMA will continue to be implemented during the 1993 period.

New housing projects for increasing housing stock in GAMA have also been planned for execution during the 1993 period by mainly public institutions such as SIC, SHC, TDC, REDCO as well as real estate developers.

Table 2.4 gives a summary of both the on-going and new projects and the estimated costs for the period.

Table 2.4 Housing Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

On-going Projects	FC	LC	Total
UNDP Flats	-	25	25
Urban II Accra District Rehabilitation Project	-	11	11
Completion of uncompleted Houses	-	4	4
Approtech (Adenta)	-	56	56
Acquisition of SSNIT Flats (150)	-	418	418
Extension of Infrastructure (TDC/ SHC)	-	118	118

Housing Consolidation	-	44	44
Upgrading of Res. areas	113	72	72
Total	113	748	748
New Projects			
Redco	-		1,005
SIC		-	8,932
SHC		-	1,150
TDC		-	1,760
GREDA		-	6,680
Total	113	-	19,527

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The objective of the environmental management strategy is to increase public awareness and provide education on the effect of development on the environment.

Environmental Strategy.

The primary thrust of the strategy is directed towards measures to improve conservation, rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing environment and to effect stricter control upon predominantly new development. This is due to the recognition that resources available in the short term are limited and that these should be utilised to prevent new development from generating future environmental problems and to alleviate more serious existing ones. The approach to environmental management should be more incremental in recognition that the community as a whole will take time to be educated and to comply with desired standards.

1. Enhanced Urban Landscape

The need to improve public awareness of the value of enhancing the landscape is an important objective of the strategy. There is the need to give the city a softer green appearance. The Department of Parks and Gardens has responsibility for directing landscaping policy and its resources should be directed to enhancing and maintaining the appearance of prominent public spaces, parks, forests and play areas. However, local community landscaping schemes and encouraging the development of private gardens are the only feasible means to improving the overall urban landscape. The following initiatives are part of the strategy to enhance the urban landscape:

(a) Public Awareness of Landscaping

A greater awareness of the need for individuals to plant trees should be encouraged through publicity and education programmes supported by the Department of Parks and Gardens and the Forestry Department. Schools should be encouraged to introduce courses to create an awareness of the importance of trees and shrubs in making Accra a more pleasant place to live.

(b) Capital City Landscape Plan

A landscape plan should be prepared for the metropolitan area by the Department of Parks and Gardens. The plan should define the overall metropolitan landscape structure and a 5 year development programme for landscaping, maintenance and operations of the Department. This plan should also outline an improved organization structure for the Department and examine means of making it more self financing.

(c) Landscaping Guidelines

Landscaping guidelines have been prepared by the Accra Planning and Development Programme. The guidelines indicate landscaping techniques to be used for tree planting, public open spaces and parkland. Details of species of shrubs and trees to be selected for local climatic conditions have been specified, together with ground preparation and maintenance. The guidelines are intended for use in landscaping formal and informal public open spaces. They should also be used for landscaping of private yards and gardens.

(d) Green Belts and Buffer Parks

In order to protect any part of the natural environment it is necessary to create a network of green areas in and around the city. Parts of the network vary from buffer zones, urban parks and open spaces to larger areas of ecological importance and areas of natural resources. Investigations and surveys for the implementation of the proposed green belt around Accra should be started.

(e) Tree Planting Campaigns

Support should be given to the promotion of tree planting campaigns undertaken as part of community beautification schemes. Support should be provided by the Department of Parks and Gardens to assist communities and individuals to help select appropriate tree species for planting schemes. Such schemes should be included in areas designated for urban upgrading with a special emphasis given to child participation in planting. Children should be encouraged to adopt the trees they plant as part of an educational programme that will help to create an early awareness of the importance of looking after trees. This programme will ensure a higher survival rate for young trees. Support should also be given for the importance of planting trees.

(f) Expansion of Nursery Industry

The private nursery industry has expanded in response to a growing demand for trees, shrubs and house plants. Several areas of the city which are flood prone should be set aside for the expansion of these small scale enterprises. It is expected that the private sector should be the main supplier of landscape materials and plant. The Department of Parks and Gardens nurseries should be expanded.

2. Conservation of the Natural Environment

Natural environment is the carrier of human activities and the supply of material and energy. Development must respect the constraints set by the environment and natural resources. Prevention of negative environmental disruption is more efficient than repairing damage and cleaning up the polluted environment.

Development must be restricted or prohibited along the coast, selected waterways and hills surrounding the Metropolis. With the exception of Korle Lagoon and Odaw river in Accra and Chemu Lagoon in Tema these areas are still unpolluted but in many cases are threatened by the pressure for development.

(a) Coastline

The coastline of GAMA has enormous development potential for recreation and tourism which could be of great benefit to the local economy. A coastal management plan has been prepared for this area. The plan sets out strategies to manage the future use of the coastline. Specific policies covered in the plan are:

- Environmental Pollution
- Coastal Erosion Management
- Lagoon Outlet structures
- Fishing Activities
- Development and Investment
- Sediment Management and Drainage
- Land Use
- Land Tenure
- Disaster Planning
- Administration, Education and Implementation

The Plan will be implemented through local coastal management committees of the district assemblies reporting to the regional coastal management secretariat under the Environmental Protection Council. Further funding for projects and programmes are expected to come from a variety of sources under the PIP and from the Global Environment Fund set up to provide assistance to developing countries requiring assistance to alleviate problems in natural habitats of international significance.

(b) Escarpment

The Akuapim Hill forms a natural escarpment which divides the coastal plain from the hill country of Eastern Region. Much of the natural vegetation on the escarpment has been removed and the area comprises predominantly regenerated shrubland and subsistent farming plots. The area is unsuitable for urban development because of geological, slope and soil erosion problems. The plan provides for the designation of the escarpment as part of the metropolitan area green belt. Replanting should be undertaken as conservation measures in future on the escarpment.

(c) Erosion Control

The drainage strategy outlines measures that should be taken to slow down run off and to improve the overall management for surface water run off. The Coastal Management Plan outlines a number of measures including: the designation of a coastal protection zone; replanting of coconut trees; coastal engineering works and better control of sand winning to slow down the process of coastal erosion.

(d) Afforestation

There is a need to stabilise many of the steeper sloping land along the escarpment, Achimota, Malam and Medie area of Ga District by introducing forestry projects. In the erosion prone areas of the metropolitan area drainage system and around future open storage water supply reservoirs, afforestation projects should be undertaken to reduce run off and siltation buildup. A programme for the long term development of afforestation areas within the metropolitan parkland system should be prepared by the Department of Parks and Gardens and the Forestry Department for inclusion in the Metropolitan Landscape Plan.

(e) Education and Conservation

In precolonial times traditional land owners adopted sound conservation practices to protect and manage land, water and wildlife resources. With the rapid development of the metropolitan area and its demand for resources, many of the traditional ways have disappeared. The net impact of these heavy demands on the metropolitan area's natural resources has been the spoiling of the landscape and a seemingly careless attitude about improving it. For many people there is a sense of hopelessness in being able to do anything. Such attitudes require change which can only be brought about through improved education, information and a community responsibility to want to improve the environment in which they live. A multi-sectoral strategy targeted at the school, work, home and business environments should be developed by the Environmental Protection Council (EPC) as part of a local - and national - programme of awareness of the importance of maintaining and improving the quality of the environment in which they live. This programme should be reinforced by giving publicity to community initiatives for improving the environment, outlined in Volume 2 of the Strategic Plan.

Table 2.5 Cost Summary on Environment (Million Cedis)

	1993	
	FC	LC
1. Environmental studies	17	60
2. Coastal Management	1298	1919
Total	1315	1979

CHAPTER 3

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

3.1 TRANSPORT SERVICES

3.1.1 ROAD AND HIGHWAYS

The main policy framework of the Plan during the next five years is to rationalize and improve the existing network in order to make it efficient and safe, improve accessibility to and mobility within new areas and ensure proper planning development and efficient management of maintenance operations in GAMA. With this policy framework a number of projects have been outlined for 1993 at an expenditure of about 11,170 million cedis. Under the programme for 1993, a number of Accra city roads will continue to be rehabilitated. Some of the roads are the Liberia Road, Independence Avenue, Kanda Highway, Castle Road etc. The plan also involves the provision of pedestrian facilities and the construction of missing links in the road network. Table 3.1 below shows both ongoing and new projects to be executed in the annual plan for 1993.

Table 3.1 Roads and Highways Project - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Road Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Arterial and Collector Network	1038	2904	3942
Road Widening and Upgrading	850	2320	3170
Pavement and Drainage Rehabilitation	226	100	326
Construction of Missing Links in the arterial and collector network and Upgrading the rest of existing sections	238	665	903
Provision of Pedestrian Facilities	2276	60	2336
Safeguarding Right of Way for future development of Planned Transportation Network Institution Strengthening	427	23	450
Construction of Missing Links and Water crossings in Feeder Roads Network in Metropolitan Area	38	5	43
Sub-Total	5093	6077	11170

3.1.2 RAILWAY

The objectives of the railway sector is to provide a safe and fast transit system using the current basic infrastructure facilities, rehabilitated and improved, with support facility of suitable design.

The one year action plan for 1993 provides for a total amount of 164 million cedis. Of this amount 50 million cedis will be used for the continuation of rehabilitation and improvement of existing infrastructure. The rest of the total amount will be for the construction of railway station/platforms and facilities, the establishment of an Urban Railway Unit in Accra, and the safeguarding of Right Of Way (ROW) of future urban railway network.

Table 3.2 Railway Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Rehabilitation and improvement of Existing Infrastructure	-	34	34
Construction of Railway station/Platforms and facilities	32	62	94
Establishment of an Urban Railway Unit in Accra	17	17	34
Safeguarding ROW of future Urban Railway Network	1	1	2
Total	50	114	164

3.1.3 AIR TRANSPORT

The policies for the air transport sector is to bring Kotoka International Airport (KIA) to international standards of safety and efficiency; to ensure the smooth flow of persons and goods and to acquire a site for a new international airport.

A total of 8,363 million cedis will be spent on ongoing projects and new projects in 1993. Table 3.3 shows both ongoing and new projects for 1993.

Table 3.3 Air Transport Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Rehabilitate Runways & Taxiways	2238	885	3123
Update aircraft, passenger & freight handling facilities	3158	780	3938
Update technical equipment Miscellaneous civil Works	722	28	750

Rehabilitation and Construction of Infrastructural Services	59	30	89
Establish suitable Site for new International Airport	37	10	47
Acquire Site for new International Airport	-	416	416
Total	6214	2149	8363

3.1.4 WATER TRANSPORT

The policies for water transport during the 1993 plan period will be to develop the full potential of Tema harbour, improve access to the port, develop the Accra Old port at James Town into a full fishing port and tourist attraction, and provide improved fish landing facilities in the fishing communities along the GAMA coast.

Accordingly a total of 8,616 million cedis is planned for the development of the water transport sector. Of great importance is the rehabilitation of the Tema Fishing Port. The outer harbour of the fishing port will be constructed to accommodate the deep sea fishing and tuna vessels. In addition the Accra Old Port will be revamped to serve both as a fishing port for the fishermen of James Town and the surrounding areas and also a tourist attraction. Six landing stages are also to be provided with basic fishing port facilities to cater for the canoe fishing communities. Table 3.4 shows projects planned for 1993.

Table 3.4 Water Transport Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Rehabilitation of Tema Fishing Port Phase II (Ongoing)	5114	562	5676
Road access to Tema Port	2003	478	2481
Redevelopment of Accra Old Port	174	220	394
Provision of basic servicing facilities at fishing canoe landing stations	31	37	68
Total	7322	1297	8619

3.2 WATER SUPPLY

The reduction of water losses through leakage, increase in production of treated water by expanding the treatment works, expansion of the water supply coverage throughout GAMA and improvement in the revenue base are some of the objectives of the water supply sector. In line with the above objectives a total of 6,131 million cedis has been planned for 1993. An amount of 3859 million will be spent in increasing supply capacity, improving availability and reliability will cost 2,203 million cedis, while 69 million cedis will be spent on improving the revenue base.

There are a number of ongoing projects which have also been budgeted for in the 1993 plan. These include extending or improving water supply to areas such as Dansoman, Teshie-Nungua, Nima, Labadi, Kwashie-man, and North West Accra.

Table 3.5 Water Supply Projects - (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Increasing Supply capacity	3573	286	3859
Improving Availability and Rehabilitation	1913	290	2203
Improving Revenue base	62	7	69
Total	5548	583	6131

3.3 LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

With the several problems associated with the treatment and disposal of sewerage in GAMA, the policy during the plan period will be to reduce the level of pollution arising from sewerage discharges, eliminate health hazards from delivery of raw sewerage into the sea, create a common maintenance and management for existing sewerage systems based on a common sanitation strategy for GAMA.

Within this policy framework a total of approximately 2,820 million cedis has been allocated for expenditure on projects in 1993. These projects are: treatment facilities for Accra (929 million cedis), treatment facilities for Ashaiman (39 million cedis), institutional system connection (1456 million cedis). There are various projects in Accra some of which are ongoing, example, Accra Slaughter House. An expenditure of 295 million cedis has been planned for. Other projects are designed to deal specifically with problems of liquid waste management in GAMA like upgrading of public toilets.

Table 3.6 Liquid Waste Management Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Various Projects in Accra	110	185	295
Treatment facilities in Accra (GWSC)	729	200	929
Treatment Facilities in Ashaiman (GWSC)	38	1	39
Institutional System connection	908	548	1456
Upgrading of Public Toilets	30	71	101
Total	1815	1005	2820

3.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste Management policy during the plan period is to provide a more efficient waste collection and disposal system and to encourage waste recycling. To achieve these policy objectives about 1,115 million cedis as part of a total of 3066 million cedis for the five year period is to be spent on three projects in 1993.

Table 3.7 Solid Waste Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Waste disposal facilities	468	5	473
Reduction of cost of collection disposal	140	500	640
Recycling of waste products	-	2	2
Total	608	507	1115

3.5 DRAINAGE

The policy for drainage during the plan period is to prevent flooding in GAMA during the wet season and to institute a proper management unit for the maintenance of drains. The existing regulations for development control will be enforced to stop people from building in flood prone areas. An amount of about 3,997 million cedis is to be spent on drainage works both ongoing and new, in 1993. Odaw side drain, Nima tributaries are some of the ongoing projects which have started and will continue in 1993.

Table 3.8 Drainage Projects - 1993.

Drain	Length (Km)	Cost
Sukura	1.1	77
Dansoman	2.2	99
Mampong Stream	1.6	138
Mataheko	4.3	306
Tesano	1.7	242
Chemu Stream	1.6	6
Kaneshie	5.5	21
Mokose	3.4	26
Castle	0.4	42
Dzorwulu	6.6	46
Nima Tributary	5.4	9
Adabraka	-	313
Circle Drain	1.6	-
Kpehe	1.6	25
Awudome	0.6	425
Labadi	2.00	20
Accra Central	2.4	50
Accra West	6.8	900
Ridge	5.5	750

Odaw Side drain	7.6	502
Total	61.98	3997

3.6 POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

3.6.1 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE

The policy for telecommunication is to provide an improved and reliable telephone service, expand the network and improve planning management and the revenue base. Within this policy framework an amount of 2,547 million cedis will be spent in 1993 on the provision of switches, external plant, transmission lines power and air condition and buildings and civil works. This is part of the total five year plan. The major expenditure is on the provision of nearly 37,000 extra line capacity in GAMA. A breakdown of the projects is shown in Table 3.9

Table 3.9 Telecommunication Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Provision of Switches	541	-	541
External Plant	1,651	231	1882
Transmission	45	-	45
Power and Air Condition	72	-	72
Buildings and Civil Works	5	2	7
Total	2314	233	2547

3.6.2 POSTAL SERVICES

The policy objectives for Postal services sector is to expand the postal services, provide quick and reliable postal service and improve the range of postal service. Accordingly an amount of about 14,798 million cedis has been planned for expenditure on the postal service in 1993. The bulk of the expenditure is in the construction of new post offices in several parts of GAMA such as Kwashieman, East Legon, Sakumono and Taifa. It is also planned to expand the existing postal facilities in Adabraka, Trade Fair Centre and Osu.

Table 3.10 Postal Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Expansion of Postal Services	12,800	72	12,872
Improvement of Postal Services	1,920	6	1,926
Total	14,720	78	14,798

CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL SERVICES

4.1 EDUCATION

The improvement in both the quality of education and enrolment depends on increase in of financial resources and improvement of the efficiency of the delivery system. A number of strategies have been accepted to overcome the financial constraints, including increasing school fees; levying direct taxes; initiating special real estate taxes; introducing a lottery system; and encouraging the establishment of private schools. A number of them would be implemented in 1993. The cost is shared by communities (in case of primary school constructions) and local and central governments. Given the necessary financial and fiscal incentives and benefits, the private sector will continue to expand its activities in 1993.

The total budget for 1993 is 5,210 million cedis of which 320 million will be ongoing projects, 855 million cedis for construction of new primary schools. The remaining 4,035 million cedis or 77 percent will be spent on the expansion and renovation of the secondary school system.

Table 4.1 Educational Projects 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
A. Primary School			
Construction of primary schools in various locations in GAMA	-	855	855
B. Senior Secondary School			
1. Ongoing (PIP) Projects			
Tema Technical Institute Foundry	200	60	260
Accra Polytechnic-Flats	-	14	14
Home Science Complex	-	46	46
2. New Projects			
Construction of a block at Holy Trinity Cathedral school	-	30	30
Renovation and construction of various blocks at Kaneshie Sec. Technical School	-	350	350

Construction of blocks at O'Reilly SSS	-	128	128
Construction of various blocks at Accra Training college	-	435	435
Renovation of various blocks at Christian Methodist SSS	-	913	913
Construction of various blocks at Ebenezer SSS	-	552	552
Construction of various blocks at Presby SSS (Osu)	-	350	350
Construction of various blocks at Presby SSS Teshie	-	675	675
Total	200	5,010	5,210

4.2 HEALTH

The major health problems of GAMA are essentially communicable diseases resulting from poor environmental sanitation, ignorance, and poverty. The health sector strategy aims at, primarily, emphasising prevention, and cost recovery programmes to reduce excessive reliance on direct public outlays to fund health services, improving management and planning, and strengthening the delivery and support system.

A total of 250 million cedis will be spent on the health sector in GAMA in 1993. These include renovation of Labadi and Mamobi Polyclinics, Accra Mental and Achimota hospitals, for improvement of the water supply system in the polyclinics, and strengthening the District Health Management Team (DHMT) (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Health Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

Projects	FC	LC	Total
Labadi	-	70	70
Mamobi	-	80	80
DHMT	-	20	20
Accra Mental Hospital	-	30	30
Achimota Hospital	-	20	20
Water supply for all polyclinics	-	10	10
Total	-	250	250

4.3 MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

Although the economy is expected to create more jobs than the annual growth in labour force in 1993, there are problems in GAMA with meeting the manpower requirements including shortage of trained manpower and low labour productivity. The manpower and employment strategy calls for, expansion of the industrial sector, in-house training, and skills development. Various types and levels of skills are scheduled for development in 1993 at total cost of 596 million cedis. There is an urgent demand for administrative or management and technical personnel, at all levels. The Table 4.3 shows the priority of human resource development needs in GAMA in 1993. The implementation of the training programme will be undertaken by GIMPA, MDPI, and the three Universities.

Table 4.3 Manpower Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Various Professional Management Personnel	-	30	30
In-service Management Personnel	-	20	420
Sub-professional Technical Personnel	-	300	300
High Level Technical Personnel	-	45	45
Sub-professional Technical Personnel	-	6	8
Physicians	-	80	80
High Level Agricultural Personnel	-	5	5
Total	-	486	888

4.4 SOCIAL WELFARE

The objectives of social welfare development in GAMA is to prevent the occurrences of social problems and promotion of conditions that minimise the effects of social change. The main strategies supporting the objectives in 1993 are strengthening preventive services, expanding welfare services and increasing enrolment at the School of Social Welfare. However, the plan in 1993 calls for construction of a day care centre in Ga and renovation of residencies and a district office each in Ga, Accra, and Tema. (See Table 4.4 below). A total of 285 million cedis will be spent on renovation and expansion of valrous social welfare facilities.

Table 4.4 One Year Plan Projects - 1993 (Million cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
Construction of a Day care in Ga	-	60	60
Renovation of Bungalows in Ga	-	25	25

Renovation of Workshop in AMA	-	80	80
Renovation of Senior Staff Residence in AMA	-	60	60
Renovation of District Office in Tema	-	60	60
Total	-	285	285

4.5 RECREATION AND SPORTS

The policy on recreation aims at building a strong and healthy nation. Key strategies for implementing the policy are promoting and encouraging the development of amateur and professional sports, development and maintenance of recreational parks, playing fields and stadia, etc.

In the first year of the plan, a total of 198 million cedis will be spent on new projects. In addition to this amount, the Department of Parks and Gardens will spend 245 million cedis on ongoing projects. A total of 427 million cedis will be spent in 1993 on parks and gardens, two of which (New Weija and South Ofankor) will be new projects with a total cost of 89 million cedis. (See Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Parks and Gardens Projects - 1993 (Million cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
A. Ongoing PIP Projects			
Rehabilitation of Accra Parks & Gardens	-	245	245
B. New Projects			
New Weija	30	49	79
South Ofankor	-	10	10
Ring Road	-	8	8
State House	-	7	7
Castle	-	7	7
Nkrumah Memorial	-	4	4
Circle	-	25	25
Unity column	-	4	4
Ministries	-	2	2
Parliament House	-	2	2
Independence Square	-	4	4
Tema	-	17	17
Ashaiman	-	13	13
Total	30	152	182

4.6 EMERGENCY SERVICES

4.6.1 POLICE SERVICE

The objectives of the Police Service are the protection of life and property, prevention of crimes, preserve public order, and enforce laws and regulations. While some of the strategies and policies require long-term investment, others can be accomplished in the short-term and with little financial commitment. The most significant strategies which would be adopted in 1993 include expansion of physical facilities in order to increase manpower and extend police services, mostly in Accra.

Table 4.6 shows the ongoing projects and the new projects scheduled to be undertaken in 1993. The ongoing projects, costing 330 million cedis, are concerned with renovation of existing facilities, while the new projects are construction to expand the service coverage of the Police Service. The total cost in 1993 is estimated to be 2,530 million cedis, of which 2,230 million or 88 percent will be for new construction.

Table 4.6 Police service Projects - 1993 (Million cedis)

	FC	LC	Total
A. Ongoing PIP Projects			
Divisional Headquarters, Nungua	-	41	41
Accra Senior Police Officers Bungalows	-	30	30
Achimota Block of Flats	-	25	25
Airport Block of Flats	-	25	25
Achimota Junior Staff Quarters	-	20	20
Teshie Block of Flats	-	25	25
Police Stores & Supply Depot	-	39	39
Renovation of Accra Central Police Station	-	82	82
Rehabilitation of Cantonments Police Station	-	17	17
Rehabilitation of Flag Staff House Flats	-	26	26
Total	-	330	330
B. New Projects			
Police Headquarters	-	150	150
Regional Headquarters	-	150	150
Police Depot	-	684	684
CID Headquarters	-	45	45
Airport District HQs	-	116	116
Odorkor District HQs	-	27	27
Cantonment District HQs	-	90	90
Ashaiman District HQs	-	120	120
Madina District HQs	-	160	160
Achimota (Mile 7)	-	290	290
Adenta	-	126	126

Sakumono	-	20	20
Community 11 Tema	-	126	126
Taifa	-	126	126
Total	-	2,230	2,230
Grand Total	-	2,530	2,530

4.6.2 FIRE SERVICE

The objectives of the Fire Service are to improve the quality of fire service in all parts of GAMA, extend fire services in parts of GAMA not yet covered, initiate and strengthen cooperation with agencies dealing with various infrastructural developments in GAMA, train additional personnel to man existing and new fire stations, and to draft new fire codes. Strategies for the 1993 plan period to achieve these aims include building of new fire stations, installing new fire hydrants, and expanding the training facilities for increased production of well trained fire service manpower.

The total cost for 1993 is estimated at 33 million cedis, of which 18 million cedis will be spent on the construction of a fire station at Teshie, and 7 million cedis for manpower training.

Table 4.7 Fire Service Projects - 1993 (Million Cedis)

Projects	FC	LC	Total
Teshie Fire Station	-	18	18
Abeda Fire Station	-	-	-
Tema Fire station	-	-	-
Fire Fighting Equipment	5	3	53
Fire Engines	-	-	-
Utility Vehicles	-	-	-
Fire Protections Materials	-	-	-
Manpower Training	-	7	7
Total	5	28	78

CHAPTER 5

URBAN MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Several issues for effective management of the metropolitan area were addressed in the Strategic Plan; and the FYDP focused on the priority policies to be adopted for implementation within the first five years of the implementation period of the plan. This section of the 1993 Action Plan presents details of the specific actions required during the year for improvement in management of the metropolitan area.

Objectives

The objectives for the metropolitan management to be pursued within the year are:

- ensure the adoption of the Strategic Plan to serve as a broad development guide to local government in GAMA as well as other development and management organisations in the metropolitan area.
- strengthen the operation of the overall coordination institution established for integrated planning, development and delivery of services within GAMA.
- build the management capability of local government, organisations and agencies for planning and development of the metropolitan area.
- establish appropriate information management technology.

Strategies for the achievement of the above objectives are as follows:

1. Adoption of Plan.

The draft reports of the Strategic Plan were distributed for review by the three Assemblies and all organisations and agencies responsible for planning, development, management, and delivery of services within GAMA. The reports were technically reviewed at a Seminar/Workshop held at the end of May, 1992. The final draft plans have been prepared based on comments and suggestions made by participants at the workshop as well as follow up consultations with most of the organisations and agencies. The final draft plans will be submitted to the Government in December 1992 for final consideration and approval. The final plans should then be adopted by all concerned as statutory plans for implementation. This process should be completed by beginning of January 1993 and the plans ready for implementation.

2. Development and Management coordination.

(a) Coordination

Proposals have been submitted to Government by the Ministry of Local Government in conjunction with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for the designation of the composite administrative areas of Accra, Tema and Ga districts as a Special Development Area. Following this will be the establishment

of a Joint Development Planning Board as an overall management coordinating body for the territory, with powers to coordinate planning and development in the area. The composition and functions of the proposed board have been detailed in the FYDP. It is expected that a decision on the proposal will be taken before or during 1993 to put in place a permanent coordination institution for integrated planning, development and management of the metropolitan area.

As an interim measure Government has established a forerunner institution known as "Steering Committee for Co-ordinating Planning, Development and Services in Accra/Tema/Ga metropolitan area." The committee is empowered with the overall "coordination, finalisation and operationalisation of the implementation of plans for effective and coordinated development of the metropolitan area." The committee is expected "to develop and keep a spirit of corporate metropolitan planning and management in which all public agencies involved in the planning, development, servicing and management of the metropolitan area, respond to a common responsibility for efficient, orderly development and servicing of the area." The committee is currently working out collaboration modalities, establishing working procedures and forming sub committees for specific issues. It is expected that the committee will be fully operational by the beginning of 1993 to oversee the adoption and implementation of the strategic plan in a coordinated manner and the establishment and operation of the proposed Joint Development Planning Board should Government approve the proposals submitted by Ministry of Local Government and NDPC.

(b) Secretariat for Coordination Institution

The Accra Planning and Development Programme will form the nucleus of the Secretariat for the overall coordinating institution. To make the Secretariat fully operational additional personnel in the following disciplines will be required: metropolitan management, urban economist, transportation planning, infrastructure planning, municipal engineering, architecture and administration. A sub-committee of the coordinating institution should be formed to make proposals for recruitment of personnel to the unit or where such personnel cannot be identified to draw up a programme for training of persons in the required disciplines.

3. Building Management Capability of District Assemblies and Development Agencies.

(i) Strengthening Local Government.

The on-going transfer of departments and agencies to district assemblies as specified in the Local Government Law 1988 should continue and more responsibilities delegated to them. The assemblies should provide support and the necessary logistics needed for the departments and agencies to be operational at the district level.

Manpower needs of all the departments and agencies for planning, development and management of the metropolitan area should be identified and a programme drawn up for recruitment of personnel for the staffing needs of the various departments and agencies.

(ii) Manpower Development Programme

A comprehensive skills upgrading and manpower development programme for personnel at all levels should be drawn for the district assemblies and other organisations in the metropolitan area by a sub-committee of the Steering Committee for implementation over a ten year period.

4. Establishment of Information Centre.

A Computerized Geographic Information System (GIS) facility has been established at Accra Planning and Development Programme. Training of core staff drawn from APDP and the regional office of the Town and Country Planning Department in GIS will be completed in October 1992. During 1993 the trained staff will

organise series of training in GIS for staff of Town and Country Planning Department and other organisations which are users of spatial data.

During the year a digital spatial data base will be created for the metropolitan area using updated 1:2500 scale paper maps, SPOT imagery and available digital data from other organisations. This will serve as a core base for use by most organisations for land development, management and facilities management by the infrastructure agencies.

Table 5.1 Cost Summary - Urban Management - 1993 (Million Cedis)

Project	FC	LC	Total
Establishment, Operation of JDPB and Secretariat	6	32	38
Manpower development	53	10	63
Information System/Mapping	75	30	105
Total	134	72	206