



CPP MANIFESTO 2016

NKRUMAIST NEW COVENANT WITH THE PEOPLE
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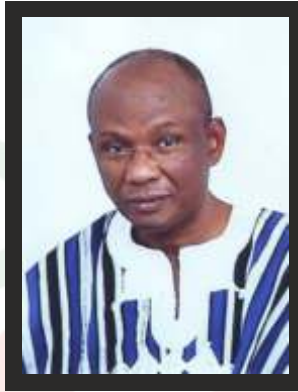
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FOREWORD



The sense of purpose and urgency which the CPP brought to national development has essentially been missing since 1966. It is time we restore it. Our people can wait no longer.

This manifesto answers our people's cry for a new covenant (Apamfofor) in Ghana. We believe that the State has a binding commitment to use its power to promote high rates of economic growth and development as well as to ensure that the wealth thereof is shared equitably among Ghanaians – North and South, East and West.

We aspire to work together with all Ghanaians to create a prosperous, just, safe, caring and united society where there is adequate food and shelter for all and there are ample opportunities for every Ghanaian to develop his or her personal and social potential to its fullest. We shall instil in our people a culture of discipline and excellence, respect for law and order, compassion towards one another, and the idea that we are one people with a common destiny.

We believe that unless political power is placed in the hands of the CPP the search for real and lasting solutions to our political and social economic problems will remain elusive. God Bless Our Homeland Ghana. Forward Ever Backward Never!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Edmund NminyemDelle', written over the large, faint watermark of the CPP logo.

Professor Edmund NminyemDelle

National Chairman and Leader of the Convention People's Party. (CPP)



INTRODUCTION

This policy document reflects the views and intentions of the Convention People's Party (CPP) on various development issues of domestic and international importance. They cover **four broad areas of development**, namely:

- A. ***Social Policies***
- B. ***Economic Policies***
- C. ***Responsive Governance***
- D. ***International Relations***

Within these policy areas the Party has identified four **short-term priority areas** that it will address **immediately** after it is re-elected into office.

These areas are:

1. **Job creation**, with the launching of the Ghana Emergency Employment Programme (GEEP) aimed primarily at the youth.
2. **Essential social services** such as providing affordable housing, water, electricity, food, transport and sanitation.
3. **Public safety**, in other words combating the armed robbery menace, the rise in sexual violence against women and children, and the fatalities on our roads.
4. **Managing our natural resources**, The CPP intends to review and/or repeal/renegotiate all contracts which are not in the best interest of the country. By this we intend to maximise our long term earnings to the benefit of our people.

Our overall development policies are informed by the **Party's ideology of Nkrumaism**, whose three main principles are:

1. **Self-determination: We must re-assert control over our natural resources and exercise national interest for the sustainable and equitable development of our country.**
2. **Social Justice: The State has a moral and constitutional duty to promote equal opportunity and equitable rewards for all Ghanaians, irrespective of age, gender, ethnic, religious, political or other background.**
3. **Pan-Africanism: We must work with Africans at home and abroad to find the common solutions to our common problems of racism, poverty, exploitation and under development.**

The implementation of the policies proposed herein will be based on a series of medium-term plans to be developed by a CPP government. These plans will reflect both the party's ideology and the *Directive Principles of State Policy*, which constitute a **national vision** agreed by all Ghanaians in the 1992 constitution.



OUR VISION FOR GHANA

The first national asset of any country is its people, and they make their own history in the process of labouring to control and appropriate nature.

The CPP shall therefore relate to the Ghanaian people drawn from across the length and breadth of our national territory as productive beings and not as ethnic or racial entities.

The people shall constitute the resilient and ultimate base of all policies of the party.

The CPP's vision is to build a just and prosperous society on the basis of a strong and diversified economy in a democratic environment.

Our party is a profoundly democratic one, rooted in the belief that individuals can only reach their full potential in a society that embodies the values of liberty, equality, and solidarity.

Only through creating material and cultural bonds of solidarity across racial, gender, age and class lines can true equality of opportunity be achieved.

The CPP's vision for Ghana in one generation is to become a high middle-income country in a society that is just, safe, caring, united and prosperous, where there is adequate food, shelter, and opportunities for every Ghanaian, and where democratic and economic governance is devolved to the local level. We believe our nation should be built on a set of values that will ensure the birth of a new citizen who places the interest of the nation above self and the creation of a community that is 'fair for all'.

NKRUMAISM IS THE ANSWER

Who are we?

The CPP is an Nkrumaist party and our philosophy is Nkrumaism. As Nkrumaists we are ever concerned with multiplying and strengthening our contact with the masses of the people and winning their confidence as their defenders against the evils of poverty, disease, hunger, ignorance and squalor. As Nkrumaists we strive to build a society that is just and fair for all.





SOCIAL POLICIES



1.1 *Education Policy*

For the CPP, education serves a multiple purpose of aiding the individual to better understand society and nature, and to acquire the skills needed to earn a decent living and contribute to national development. We intend to improve access to and quality of education and training for all Ghanaians.

Under our ***Accelerated Education Sector Investment Programme (AESIP)*** educational facilities from kindergarten to the tertiary level will be refurbished and expanded to meet the needs of a growing population and modernising society.

The CPP will do the following:

1. Significantly reduce income taxes for teachers (and health personnel) and give other incentives to those who work in rural areas and places designated as “deprived”.
2. Continue to ensure that teachers are paid well and that those who need training receive them through every available and affordable means, including distance learning.
3. Use tax incentives for the private sector, especially financial institutions, to build school infrastructure in particular areas of the country and lease that infrastructure to the state for a specified period, after which they become state property.
4. Improve working conditions of teachers, including timely payment of salaries for new and current teachers and offering attractive home-ownership packages.



5. Improve education content and administration as well as learning processes by strengthening decentralisation to give local administrators the authority to deal with local problems promptly without waiting for directives from the regional capitals or Accra.
6. Accelerate on-going programmes to increase the number of teachers in our classrooms while training others already in the classrooms with minimum disruption for teachers and students.
7. Build an educational system that does not only provide academic and life skills but inculcates in our children a high degree of self-esteem, personal responsibility, civic duty, patriotism and community service (volunteerism).
8. Strengthen **academic and career counselling** at all levels of the educational system.

To meet the expanded education needs of a growing population, the CPP will do the following in collaboration with the non-state sector, including religious organisations:

1. We will invest heavily in infrastructure and most importantly, the provision of equipment for teaching of science and technology and in improving the quality of teaching.
2. We will raise the school leaving age to 18 years, **make secondary school part of basic education and free**, in order to improve access and quality at all levels throughout the country. Furthermore, we will actively promote

boarding schools as a way of encouraging Ghanaians from all walks of life to live together and know each other before they enter the world of work, as this is one of the surest ways of fighting ethnocentrism and creating a common sense of nationhood among our future leaders.

3. Make **vocational and technical education** mostly post-secondary to ensure that those attending vocational and technical schools are properly prepared academically. Resources will be increased to all vocational and technical schools under the AESIP.
4. We will establish new Industrial Training Boards in every region tasked to increase the range of training opportunities for school leavers. They will not just be concerned with the traditional craft skills, but also deal with the office, the shop, the farm and the factory.

1.1.1 Tertiary Institutions:

The CPP will expand and improve the quality of facilities at all tertiary institutions under AESIP to world class levels in order to gain a greater share of the international education market.

We will introduce an **international distance learning scheme** that will allow Ghanaian lecturers abroad to teach some classes in Ghana by the internet or satellite.

1. **Public tertiary institutions:** Set up regional campuses for all state universities and other tertiary institutions to improve access and



reduce the cost of higher education to households.

2. Decentralize teaching and other specialized training for all universities with an established capacity to offer such training. This too will improve access and reduce the pressure on facilities and staff of the specialized institutions.
3. Introduce professional managers with experience of managing large private or public organizations to head state universities. This will free academics to concentrate on teaching and research and improve the quality of leadership at these institutions.
4. Give students the opportunity to assess and rate their lecturers regularly in order to improve the quality of tertiary education.
5. Enhance governance through quarterly publication of financial and management reports of tertiary institutions and the establishment of more transparent and pro-active mechanisms for handling both staff and student grievances.
6. **Private tertiary institutions:** Regulate the quality of private tertiary institutions and encourage them to collaborate with the state and the private sector to provide the manpower needs of the country.
7. The CPP shall make Ghana the tertiary education hub of the west African sub region by expanding and modernizing our educational infrastructure. By this, we intend to raise a sizable amount of government revenue from this venture.

1.2 Science and Technology Policy

For the CPP the poverty gap is a

technology gap. The richest nations in the world are also the most technologically advanced, whilst the poorest nations have the lowest level of technological development. To place science and technology back at the centre of national development, the CPP will do the following:

1. Upgrade science and technology facilities at all educational institutions and complete the Science and Technology Museum, which has been under construction for years.
2. Resource the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to play a more active role in national development and establish a fund solely for scientific research.
3. Set up the **Ghana Global Science and Technology Consortium** (GGSTC) to foster cooperation between Ghanaian scientists at home and abroad.
4. Provide tax incentives to businesses to apply scientific and technological knowledge to industry and the larger society.
5. Expand and improve the quality of the University of Mines and Technology to attract a bigger share of the international student market while offering first class education to Ghanaians.
6. Organise **Annual Science and Technology Awards** for students and practitioners both at home and abroad in order to promote pre-tertiary and tertiary science and technology education.
7. Set up an expert panel to review all scientific and social research conducted in Ghana over the years to determine what can be used in policy making and national development.



1.3 Health Policy

The CPP proposes a health policy that will be multi-sectoral, comprising the Ministry of Health (for health care), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (for nutrition), Ministry of Sports (for fitness) and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (for sanitation), among others. Our overriding aim will be to reduce inequalities in standards of health care for all who need it. We will:

1. Give priority to improving our primary health care services, especially in the deprived communities in the inner cities.
2. Continue to improve the ante-natal and maternity services and develop our child health services.
3. Recognise the importance of the community health system and ensure that they have the power and facilities to operate.
4. Take a major public stake in the pharmaceutical industry so as to ensure that we focus on the production at affordable prices drugs that are needed to fight the most prevalent diseases and drugs that the most vulnerable in society need.
5. Decentralize the management of health services to the districts.
6. Produce and enforce a comprehensive Public Health Law that will improve environmental sanitation, including the training of sanitary inspectors.
7. Promote equity in quality health services through improved access.
8. Promote preventive health service.
9. Promote health through better nutrition and exercise.
10. Promote close collaboration between orthodox and traditional medical practitioners.
11. Promote equitable distribution of health personnel nationwide.
12. Broaden emergency services, including ambulance service, countrywide
13. Increase the number of training institutions for producing all types of health personnel and provide continuing education for health personnel.
14. Strengthen training institutions to provide supervision and monitoring of the performance of health personnel in order to improve the quality of health services.
15. Promote close collaboration between training institutions and health service personnel where trainers will practice what they teach and health personnel will teach what they practice.
16. Establish health desks at key ministries listed above -- Food and Agriculture, Sports, Local Government and Rural Development – as well as Education, and Water Resources for providing both preventive and curative care.
17. Increase resources for local research and development for both orthodox and traditional medicine.
18. Provide additional incentives such as the reduction in income taxes on allowances for medical personnel who work in rural or deprived areas so as to increase access to health services in those areas. This would be part of a larger programme to improve management in the health sector.
19. Intensify HIV-AIDS education, especially among the youth, and make treatment more affordable for those afflicted by this deadly disease.
20. Expand facilities, under the Accelerated Capital Investment Programme, to train health personnel as a first step towards combating the brain-drain in the sector.
21. The CPP will ensure that the national



health insurance scheme will be managed by health professional while professional managers of money will run the fund and it shall be totally depoliticized.

22. **The CPP shall make post graduate education for Doctors free as in the case of many countries that are serious about retaining their health professionals.**
23. **Give greater recognition to traditional/ herbal medical practitioners and occasionally award honorary doctorates to practitioners advanced in herbal medical research.**

1.4 Human Resource Development, Employment and Labour Policies

The CPP's Human Resource Development (HRD) policy aims to **create a 21 Century Labour Force** made up of highly educated, highly motivated, highly industrious, and healthy workers in safe and modern work environments.

To ensure that this labour force is available for national development at all times, our HRD policy will include a **migration policy** that promotes the equitable distribution of skilled labour across the country as well as providing appropriate incentives for our trained professionals to stay at home and for those abroad to return home.

In this regard, we shall do the following, among others:

1. **Job creation; CPP will launch the Ghana Emergency Employment Program (GEEP) aimed primarily at the youth.** We shall mobilize two million youth for the mass tropical almond tree project. Each of the two million youth will be expected to plant 32 trees per person in an 8-hour work-day or 1,280 million trees in 20 days at 175 trees per hectare, meaning that a total area of about 7,314,285.7 hectares would be planted to give us almost 26 million tons of almonds. This has the potential of generating billions of US dollars for our economy. We have the capacity to produce 30 million tons of almond oil per the above analysis. Multiply 30million tons by \$10 per liter as world market price. Our economy will potentially generate \$300 billion.
2. **Employment and earnings:** Adopt a **National Labour Policy** comprising strategies for employment creation and policies to ensure decent wages nationwide.
3. **National Employment Policy (NEP):** Accelerate the creation of a modern labour market information system (LMIS) to facilitate job search nationwide, especially for the youth, and implement other aspects of the NEP by implementing its Action Plan.
4. **National Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy:** Pass the OSH Bill and establish the National OSH Administration (NOSHA) to improve OSH standards and practices in all workplaces nationwide.
5. **Incomes Policy:** Replace the Fair Wages and Salaries Commission, which focuses mostly on public sector wages, with a **National Incomes Commission** whose work will cover both the public



and private sectors as well as the informal sector. The new commission, among other things, will regularly report on trends and undertake research into all types of incomes (such as workers, proprietors, rental, and farmers income) in all the three sectors nationwide, as well as the conditions that influence changes in these incomes.

6. **Affirmative Action Policy:** Enforce all affirmative action and related laws that promote gender equality and the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs).
7. **Combating Child Labour:** Tackle the persistent problem of child labour within the context of existing laws and international conventions by attacking the cultural and economic factors that sustain the practice.

1.4.1 Labour quality improvement:

To ensure that the economy gets the required quantity and quality of workers, we shall pursue the following, among others: and improve the quality of employment and earnings

1. Invest in skills training by both state and private institutions and align training with the demands of the economy.
2. **Understanding Labour's challenges:** Promote *labour studies* in Ghana by expanding and resourcing the existing **Labour College in Accra** to international standards for both Ghanaian and foreign students.

1.4.2 Benchmarking Productivity and Productivity Revolution:

We will work with the Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) to develop economy-wide indicators for productivity that will serve as the benchmark for determining wages and addressing the concerns of both labour and management. ***The CPP will restructure the MDPI as the centre piece*** of a national productivity revolution. To ensure that this productivity revolution is broad-based and successful, we shall solicit the opinions of the public on various socio-economic problems and how ***they*** believe we can solve them at the least cost possible.

1.5 Housing Policy

Affordable housing for owners and renters is one of the most important aspects of a responsive social policy.

The CPP promises to:

1. Work with the ***Building and Road Research Institute***, the Ghana Real Estate Developers Association (GREDA) and other stakeholders in the housing industry to provide low-cost technologies for building high-quality and high-capacity homes and apartments across the country.
2. Promote the development of the ***mortgage industry*** to increase the rate of home ownership in the country.
3. Strengthen the role of the State Housing Corporation (SHC) in the provision of affordable housing throughout the country, including in rural areas.
4. Work with the Ghana Institution of



Engineers and other relevant private and public bodies to ***improve standards and quality in the engineering and construction industry.***

5. **Remove tax holidays for the high-end housing market and provide tax incentives for mass occupancy affordable housing for workers.**
6. **The CPP will pass the reviewed rent control Act immediately whereby no tenant will have to pay more than six month rent to landlords.**
7. **The CPP will restore social housing as a responsibility of government and will bring back projects like Kaneshie estate, efiakuma estates etc.**

1.6 Cultural Policy

For years, successive governments have paid lip service to the development of a national cultural policy with the result that we have no policy framework to guide the preservation and promotion of our culture beyond annual festivals.

The CPP will use culture as another arsenal to defeat tribalism and build a united country. An annual festival will be instituted that will enable all regions to display their rich culture. The timing will be geared towards attracting tourists.

We shall build open theatres in all district capital to facilitate the staging of concerts and dramas. The state will earmark funds for such creative arts especially for plays that portray our culture, our history and our heroes so as to encourage patriotism and national unity.

The Ministry of Arts and Culture will be tasked to set up and fund a team of professional musicians and song writers to write and produce music and songs of patriotic themes and that will highlight our national values on commercially competitive basis. This will also serve as a means of reducing the use of indecent lyrics.

CPP Policy initiatives will include the following:

1. Promote healthy lifestyles (under our health and nutritional security policies).
2. Foster a spirit of volunteerism by requiring all students to undertake volunteer work in their communities as part of their education.
3. Encourage Ghanaians to celebrate the virtues of the family, particular the importance of parental responsibility at all stages of a child's life, through various initiatives.
4. Teach the virtues of peaceful co-existence and the importance of resolving our difference through non-violence.
5. Aggressively discourage and eliminate harmful cultural practices, especially those against women and children.
6. Promote Ghanaian and African literature, including plays.
7. Promote and improve the quality of the performing and visual arts.

1.7 Sports Policy



The CPP looks beyond the entertainment value of sports and considers sports as important factors in promoting **good health**, fostering a **spirit of competitiveness**, and celebrating **excellence** at home and abroad.

We shall encourage every community to have locations where they can enjoy actively participating in sports that require very little investment but offer mass participation.

Active participation in sports should develop healthy culture, enhance a sense of community and reduce the incidence of ailments arising from lack of physical activity.

1. **Football:** To address the current problem of excessive focus on football at the expense of other sports, we shall consider putting professional and amateur football under separate administrative autonomous bodies.
2. **Non-football sports:** All non-football sports will remain under the Ministry of Sports to ensure that they get the attention that has been denied them for years.
3. Provide sporting facilities at the district and national levels to facilitate the development of both amateur and professional sports. Relevant laws will be enacted to ensure that any such infrastructure is provided as an integral part of socio-economic development.
4. **Sports Studies** – Set up a tertiary institution of international standing for the study and teaching of sports and specialised sports medicine.

Within the context of the 1992 constitution, we pledge to uphold all the freedoms granted to the media in this country. But we also realise that with freedoms must come responsibilities and the assurance that media work conforms to the values of the society. In this regard, we shall do the following, among others:

1. **Raising broadcast standards:** Create a **Broadcast Standards Board (BSB)** to ensure that the nation's airwaves are free of images and messages that undermine our social and moral values, such as the **glorification of violence** and the **degradation of women in movies and music**.
2. **We will revamp the Ghana News Agency as part of government's comprehensive communication practice for harnessing information about the government and state for building a viable, united and cohesive nation-state.**
3. **Advertising in Ghana:**
 - Outlaw the use of foreign-made commercials on Ghanaian airwaves as a way to help local media houses build their capacity and create employment while promoting a Ghanaian view of social and economic reality.
 - Regulate the quality of advertisements to strike a balance between commercial interests and social values.
4. **Building media capacity:** Work with various professional organizations to help raise the quality of media practice in Ghana to world standards.

1.8 Media and Society



1.9 Combating Violent Crime

The recent increase in violent crime around the country has resulted in loss of many lives and loss of property.

The CPP government will:

1. Take an “out of the box” approach to building the mobility of the Police during our first two years in office by purchasing 2,000 motor bikes to ensure that uniformed and hidden patrols can reach every part of the country.
2. Provide the Police with resources including walkie-talkies, vehicles, intelligence gathering logistics, and other material incentives to fight crime in general and violent crime in particular.
3. Resource the Judiciary to expedite the dispensation of justice, and strengthen existing laws to make penalties for violent crime stiffer.
4. Launch public education on the social costs of crime and encourage the public through various rewards to help the Police, such as reporting illegal manufacturers or sellers of firearms.
5. Reform the prison system to equip inmates with employable skills and thus reduce the incidence of repeat crime by ex-prisoners.
6. Create more employment opportunities nation-wide, raise incomes and help reduce the kind of social inequities that create the conditions for all kinds of crimes.

1.10 Confronting the Narcotics Menace

The CPP's first act would be to rid the security and related agencies of corrupt officials, implement existing recommendations for reforms, and then launch an anti-narcotics policy that encompasses **Interception, Prosecution, Treatment, and Education**.

1. **Interception:** Resource the **Narcotics Control Board** and other agencies to improve intelligence and interception as well as collaborate with international organizations to stem the flow of drugs.
2. **Prosecution:** Resource the Police, Judiciary and other state agencies to prosecute and punish drug-related offenders, particularly traffickers. Re-introduce stricter laws on the seizure of properties acquired from drug proceeds directly or indirectly.
3. **Treatment:** Resource existing institutions and create new ones, if necessary, to provide treatment for drug abusers, particularly the youth. We shall encourage civil society organisations to do the same.
4. **Public Education:** Introduce drug-abuse education in schools as well as launch a national public awareness programme on radio, TV and other media on the harmful effects of drug abuse on individuals, families and society.

1.11 Empowering Women: Beyond Gender Tokenism

The CPP's record on combating political exclusion of women has not been matched by any political party in our history. We pledge to continue this tradition of ensuring





political space for all women in the struggle to liberate the country from poverty. Our agenda for gender equity will, therefore, be pursued on these fronts:

1. Tackle aggressively the root causes of discrimination against women from childhood (**inter-generational gender discrimination**).
2. Use affirmative action policies to address current discrimination against women in all spheres of national life.
3. Uphold the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 2030 Agenda officially known as “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”
4. Create a conducive environment for gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through passing and implementing enabling laws and policies, building solid institutional infrastructure, providing financial resources, strengthening participation mechanisms, and investing in sex-disaggregated data to guide national action.
5. Intensify efforts to remove discrimination against girls, and by extension women, at all levels of the educational system through increasing resources to the relevant public and non-public institutions.
6. Declare the **growing incidence of teenage pregnancy**, especially statutory rape against young girls, many of them still in basic school, as a national epidemic and set up a task force to investigate the causes and propose lasting solutions.
7. Enforce the **Affirmative Action Policy** to deal with current discrimination against women in various aspects of national life.



1.12 Protecting our Children

The Ghanaian child remains vulnerable as indicated by the high infant and child mortality rates, the half-a-million children who are still out of school despite the introduction of the capitation grant, and the thousands more who continue to be trafficked across the country to work as slaves.

The CPP, in honouring the United Nation's Convention on the Child as well as various national laws, such as the Children's Act of 1998, the Juvenile Justice Act of 2003, and the Human Trafficking Act of 2005 will consolidate all programmes, including **The Child Cannot Wait** action programme, that are designed to improve the welfare of the Ghanaian child and ensure that they are implemented fully.

Among specific actions to be taken to protect the Ghanaian child are:

1. **Family Hours on Television** to ensure that adult programmes that can corrupt the morals of children are shown only late at night.
2. Introduce a **Children's Budget** to track public resources devoted to the welfare of the Ghanaian child, including education and recreation.

1.13 Caring for the Aged

Article 37 (2) (b) of the 1992 Constitution enjoins government to take measures to protect various social groups, including the aged.

A CPP government will empower all relevant state institutions to ensure that all sectors, including civil society organisations,

participate adequately in caring for the aged in Ghana. (Our agricultural policy deals with income security for farmers and fishermen in old age.)

1.14 Persons with Disability

Despite the passage of the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715), the disabled – PWDs – in Ghana continue to face serious discrimination and institutional impediments to their efforts to contribute to national development. Physical access to buildings, including government ones, remains limited.

The CPP will introduce a number of interventions that are designed to give full effect and impetus to the Disability Act. We will make sure that the Disability Act and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are fully implemented with the speed of light. We shall go further to ensure that the dignity of PWDs is protected and enhanced. We shall leave no stone unturned.

The CPP pledges to do the following:

1. Enhance and adequately fund the National Council of Persons with Disabilities.
2. Decentralise the activities of the National Council of Persons with Disabilities to improve access to and quality of service at the local level.
3. Institute the right to free education: PWDs will be given free education at public institutions, and the required resources, materials and facilities will be given to ensure unhindered access and facilitate their education.



4. District Assessment centres will be established and/or properly resourced to among other things ensure early childhood detection of Disability. Under the NHIS, health care for PWD's with certain health conditions or illnesses will be free.
5. **All public employers would be legislated to ensure that at least 5.0 per cent of their workforce are PWDs. Private Employers' will be given tax incentives for employing PWDs as 5.0 per cent of their workforce. National Employment Centres will also have special Disability desks.**
6. **The CPP will increase the disability common fund allocation to 5%, and ensure its timely payment into separate accounts for this purpose.**
7. Establish community-based rehabilitation and employment support centres for the disabled as a means of enhancing their skill and capacity.
8. **Transportation shall be made progressively free for PWD's.**
9. **The CPP will ensure that PWD's in need of personal assistants will be provided them free.**
10. **Parents of children with Disabilities will be provided with both legal and economic support.**
11. **Women with Disabilities will be given special attention due to their additional challenges as women and as women with disability.**

1.15 Developing our Youth



The CPP values the youth because they are the ones who will run this country when the current generation of leaders retire and pass on.

Our youth development strategy thus is both comprehensive and forward-looking, as outlined below:

1. Create opportunities for young people to channel their youthful energies into creative and socially desirable ends by requiring every district to provide **Youth Activities Centres (YACs)**. These centres will contain facilities for sports, ICT centres, libraries, and counselling services that are designed to prevent the youth from falling victim to socially harmful activities such as drug abuse, alcoholism, and pre-marital sex, all of which have been on the rise in recent times.
2. Launch the **State of the Youth Report** to serve as a guide for implementation of youth development programmes. The report will be produced every two years with the active participation of the youth and other stakeholders.
3. Other youth development initiatives are embedded in our social policies such as education, sports, and human resource development.

1.16 Bridging the North-South Divide

A CPP government will launch a special development agenda under the Office of the President to put forward time-bound strategies and initiatives for creating employment and other economic opportunities in the north in line with

ECONOMIC POLICIES



Taking economic growth and development as our central task is vital to invigorating our nation and is the fundamental requirement for lasting stability of the nation.

First, we take public ownership as the foundation of our economic philosophy. It is the basic force of the state that is used to guide and promote economic and social development. It is also a major guarantor for realizing the fundamental interests and the common prosperity of the majority of the people.

The state sector will be strengthened by the consolidation of state enterprises into large industrial champions with the goal of consolidating effort and creating internationally competitive national industries.

The state will focus on the 'commanding

heights' of the economy with a growing private sector working in partnership with the state to industrialise.

The country will create the right regulatory framework that will promote inclusive growth beneficial to the majority of our citizens.

The CPP identifies under-production and unemployment as the greatest impediments to economic prosperity. Inflation is the cause as well as the effect of economic under performance. Unlike the NDC and NPP that see nothing wrong with the development of an aid dependent economy, the CPP from the perspective of our Nkrumaist philosophy of self-determination is committed to achieving economic independence:

An economy that is led by the state in partnership with the private sector for the



benefit of the broad masses of workers, students and the ordinary individual on the street.

An economy that is internally sustainable, an economy that will provide full employment, develop our human capabilities and the productive resources of our nation to transform our society.

This will be the fulfilment of our responsibility to achieve political and economic freedom so as to regain our dignity and self-respect and mitigate impoverishment that the NDC and the NPP have imposed on our economic and social development.

Our priority is to restore macroeconomic stability and to generate inclusive growth. This means making further efforts toward fiscal adjustment by taking concerted action at fiscal consolidation that is tilted towards supporting local industry and exports in order to balance our external trade.

We will seek to control inflation through pragmatic monetary and fiscal policies which will lead to a reduction in interest rates catalysing the private sector producing consequential growth and jobs.

We will invest intelligently in new factories that will substitute for imports and provide competitive products for our exports.

We will invest in cocoa plantations and value addition. These plantations will serve as model farms and will showcase best practice for other farmers. We will also invest heavily in tropical almond, bamboo, sheanuts, mango and cashew plantations to form the foundation of our agro industry for export



markets and to reduce dependency on cocoa.

These structural reforms will be necessary for improving the resilience of the economy particularly its ability to withstand shocks. The shortfalls in electricity supply that have led to what is popularly called 'dumsor' in the last few years has damaged the private sector extensively. We will resolve this condition by encouraging and supporting value for money investments in generation, transmission and distribution.

Unlike the NDC and NPP governments we will meet our financial obligations to the public energy institutions to help them deliver on their mandate.

In order to manage the economy well, the CPP will do the following:

2.1 National Development Planning

We will support the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to ensure effective national development planning. To this end, the CPP has been supportive of the 40-year development plan.

2.2 Macroeconomic Policies

We will take whatever measures that are necessary to maintain macroeconomic stability by:

2.2.1 Monetary Policy:

We will work with the Bank of Ghana (BoG) to strengthen Ghana's monetary policy and to continue reforms in the banking and financial sector, including improved oversight of banking and financial institutions and the passage and implementation of laws to protect the welfare of consumer.

1. Lowering Interest rates: We shall work with the BoG to induce our banks to bring down interest rates to reasonable and realistic levels for businesses, entrepreneurs and workers in both the formal and informal sectors. Lower interest rates will also make available long term funds for investment.

2. Mobilizing Private Sector

financing: We will encourage the BoG to implement a new regulation that caps the percentage of Government assets held on the banking sectors balance sheet and turn that capital towards financing the private sector.

3. State-owned

banks/development banks: We will review the mandate of the state-owned banks to ensure that we have development banks again. We shall reform state-owned banks, including by listing them on the Ghana Stock Exchange, to deepen their capacity to finance national development and make them internationally competitive. Where possible, we shall encourage them to venture into foreign markets, just as foreign banks are venturing into the Ghanaian banking sector.

4. Rural banks: We shall work with the central bank to strengthen the capacity of rural banks to finance rural agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Among other things, this calls for increased governance and transparency in the management and supervision of rural banks.

2.2.2 Fiscal Policy:

Fiscal policy involves taxation, spending of the revenue from taxation, and management of the public debt.



The CPP will institute a programme to improve the **overall public financial management** of government revenue from *all* sources. It is important that we manage both oil and non-oil revenue efficiently and transparently to create public confidence in the managers of the economy.

1. An efficient and equitable tax regime: Despite many years of reform, the tax system in Ghana remains susceptible to abuse, especially by large companies which evade taxes through many means. This situation is compounded by big tax concessions often given to foreign investors without similar concessions to Ghanaian businesses. All these practices deprive the state of billions of Ghana Cedis every year, more than what we receive in foreign aid. By plugging these loopholes, we can reduce our dependence on donors while we improve our ability to finance our development and grow our economy.

2. Improving public expenditure. Hard as it is to believe, nobody knows exactly how many people are on government's payroll at any given time. The result has been massive waste and theft in public expenditure. An estimated 25.0 per cent of salary expenditures and 50.0 per cent of non-salary expenditures in the education sector alone do not reach their intended beneficiaries. The CPP will first undertake a comprehensive census of the public sector and introduce systems and benchmarks to deal with this problem. The National Identification System which we intend to implement will be greatly helpful in this regard.

3. Managing petroleum revenue:

CPP will review and/or repeal the petroleum bill that adopts the royalty tax system (Re-shaped into what is called the Ghana hybrid system) as the mechanism for benefitting from her oil resources.

Instead, CPP shall adopt the Production Sharing Formula for the distribution of oil revenues and benefits. If Ghana had adopted this formula for the recent oil find, she would have earned over US \$9 BILLION from her oil resources between 2010/2015, representing 60% of total production revenue of over US \$ 15 billion.

Compare this to the paltry US \$ 3 billion earned over the same period (under the royalty tax system) representing 19.4% of total production revenue. We will manage the revenue from Ghana's petroleum sector strictly in accordance with the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011 (Act 815).

4. Debt policy and management: Our debt policy will be driven by our development needs and our capacity to repay through high economic growth and improved tax administration. Our debt policy will not be driven by donor benchmarks that ignore our development needs and undermine our ability to finance our development. We shall also improve our capacity for debt analysis and management, a deficiency which impedes our ability to raise funds both locally and externally to finance our development.

5. Transparency and Accountability: We shall require timely and consistent monthly and quarterly publication of public finances by national and local government tax agencies.



2.2.3 Exchange Rate Policy:

A CPP government will encourage and collaborate with the BoG to keep the value of the Cedi relatively stable by ensuring good balance of payment performance and intervening in the foreign exchange market when necessary.

2.3 Agricultural and Rural Transformation Policies

The NDC government's attitude towards agriculture has been one of neglect which has resulted in continuing decline.

The **CPP's agricultural policy** will focus on *attaining food security and nutrition for the nation, income security for farmers and fishermen*, and self-sufficiency in industrial sectors that depend on forest and agricultural products for their work.

The emphasis will be on the use of science and bio-technology to mechanize and modernize agriculture. We will of course have nothing to do with GMO's. Specific policy initiatives will include the following:

2.3.1 Food, Fisheries and Livestock Sub-Sectors:

The main goals shall be to:

1. Facilitate easy acquisition and utilization of land for agricultural purposes, including fish farming and ranching.
2. **It has been observed that with cheap almond nut cake protein, we could transform the entire Volta lake area into the largest fish pond in the world.**
3. **We shall set up the first tropical**

almond research institute with the view of advancing research in this area which has beneficial forward and backward linkages.

4. Increase state resource allocation, such as subsidised inputs, technical assistance and price support to farmers and fishermen, etc.
5. Increase support for the Extension Service to provide services for the farmers.
6. Increase resources to various agricultural colleges and research institutes, such as the Food Research Institute, the Crop Research Institute and Soil Research Institute to enhance their support activities for the sector.
7. Encourage and resource the University of Development Studies (UDS) to expand **specialist studies of rural economies and societies** in order to shape public policy.
8. Expand agricultural insurance schemes as part of basic broad programme to improve farmers' access to credit.
9. Establish a Co-operative Investment Bank. Development agencies and local authorities will be empowered to support and to help establish co-operatives.
10. Restructure the agricultural sector to include a **Food Distribution Board** and **Agricultural Marketing Agency**. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) will continue to support production through extension and technical services.
11. Support the development and strengthening of **Farmer-Based Organisations (FBOs)** as well as cooperatives to give farmers easy access to affordable credit and offer them other forms of capacity-building assistance, such as subsidised literacy



- and numeracy classes as well as basic business management skills.
12. Develop, in collaboration with farmers, **agricultural infrastructure**, such as irrigation systems; fish preservation and processing facilities; silos; as well as standard infrastructure like electricity, telephones, water, roads, and affordable housing.
 13. Develop a **National Nutrition Policy** based on common foodstuffs in Ghana as a way of promoting healthy lifestyles while raising the incomes of our farmers and fishermen. The Food Research Institute will be tasked to improve food preparation methods to make preparation of Ghanaian cuisine less time-consuming.
 14. Develop a **Farmers and Fishermen Income Security Scheme (FFISSH)** to protect them against old age poverty, especially in the rural and coastal areas.
 15. Adopt a fisheries policy to guide the development of sector.
 16. **Increase the production of corn, soya-bean, ground nuts, millet and sorghum to substitute for hops barley and wheat in beer, flour, edible oil and poultry production. There is a potential savings of about \$600m in imports.**
 17. **Promote the production of roots and tubers to compete with the consumption of imported rice in the food sector.**
 18. **Increase the cultivation of industrial sugar cane for the production of sugar, bio fuel and food grade ethanol. Current import expenditure on this item, which exceeds \$200m, will be retained in the domestic economy for the benefit of our farmers.**

19. **We shall encourage the growing of bast-fibre to produce jute sacks saving 300 million dollars otherwise paid other countries.**

2.3.2 Cocoa Sub-Sector:

We shall intensify cocoa production and processing to meet current global supply deficits.

We shall undertake a comprehensive assessment of the entire value chain in the cocoa sector, including production, purchasing, quality control, transportation, shipping and administration, to guarantee the continued viability of the sector and ensure that all stakeholders in the sector, especially farmers, get their fair share of returns from the production and sale of cocoa and its products.

2.3.3 Forestry and Tree Crops Sub-Sectors:

We shall intensify current programmes such as replanting (and the provision of alternative income sources such as livestock breeding to rural dwellers) to preserve our forests. To this end, we will introduce a nation-wide tree planting exercise notably almond trees with the view of safeguarding the environment and preventing the adverse effect of climate change. Through this, we shall create employment, provide alternative energy sources, and raise the incomes for a large section of the population, especially the youth, in a relatively short period. The **Forest Products Research Institute** will be funded to enable the establishment of a pulp and paper industry using local raw materials to satisfy the country's pulp and paper needs and for export.



We will also intensify the cultivation of almond, bamboo, cashew, sheanuts and coffee to diversify our agricultural export commodity sector.

2.3.4 Agro-processing:

Value addition to primary produce like cashew, sheanuts, coconut, oranges, pineapples, and other fruits will be aggressively promoted by ensuring that existing and new manufacturing firms develop relationships with out-growers that gives them steady supply of raw materials for their firms.

The Industrial Research Institute and Food Research Institute will be adequately funded to undertake research up to the pilot plant scale to (i) replace the use of imported barley malt and malt adjuncts such as flaked rice, oats and corn with locally produced sorghum and corn, (ii) produce corn/cassava syrup for our soft drink companies, and (iii) produce pharmaceutical grade starch.

2.3.5 Rural Transformation:

Rather than viewing the rural areas as a permanent source of cheap labour for the cities, we shall guide the transformation of those areas from deprived communities to well-developed ones by providing them with a wide array of infrastructure, such as modern roads, electricity, irrigation systems, and medical facilities, to facilitate both agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

Rural enterprises will be encouraged with increased government assistance for the Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and similar projects. The REP has proven to be an effective project for promoting local

economic development (LED).

Factories for making door and floor mats, bamboo factories to manufacture bamboo cups, trays, furniture and other products, rattan factories and wood factories will be encouraged. This strategy will stem the current flow of rural-to-urban migration and lead to balanced development of the country.

2.4 Industrial Policies

Our industrial policies will embrace all productive activities for the effective growth and development of the economy. We must rebuild our industrial strength - and we can do so under a CPP Government working together with LOCAL EXPERTS and indigenous players, to plan Ghana's industrial development.

Our aim is not just to save Ghanaian owned companies and factories from closing down, but to create new companies and new technology-based industries using, where necessary, new public enterprises as catalysts.

We will develop regional industrial development plans for every region through the establishment of development agencies in conjunction with local authorities in line with the national development plan. Their role will be to identify opportunities for labour intensive industrial production and crafts with potential for export and help establish them. The new development agencies as well as the potential factories and crafts will be resources for investment.

Among our initiatives to pursue our industrial policies will be:



1. **Industrial competitiveness:** Improve domestic and international competitiveness of Ghanaian industry through benchmarks to be jointly developed by industry and government.
2. **High-value industrial employment:** In the short-term, this will entail a focus on industrial activities that depend on local raw materials and are labour intensive.
3. **Incentives from the state:** Provide incentives to industry, such as discriminatory pricing for electricity as well as land reforms, to ensure easy acquisition and development of land for business.
4. **Industrial capacity:** Assemble experts to initiate the building of a **machine tools industry** for Ghana in the shortest time possible, along with the revival of strategic factories, both of which are critical to a modern industrial economy.
5. **Agriculture/Manufacturing Guest Worker Program:** The CPP will promote a program that can enhance the skill capacity of Ghanaian workers through an EU/AU Guest Worker framework that could be established. This will enable technology transfer/best practice managerial/operational and governance skills to be acquired as well as stem the tide of illegal migration and will have significant socio economic benefits.
6. **On assumption of office CPP will abrogate any EPA signed unilaterally with EU.**

2.4.1 Private Sector



Development and Partnership:

Our private sector development policy is founded on our concept of the development of the productive resources of the country to satisfy domestic demand and export in order to achieve an internally sustained and balanced growth, full employment and prosperity. It will generally reconstruct the colonial economy that has been inflicted on us. This development approach will be part of our industrialisation effort and will be undertaken in partnership with the private sector.

The objects of our policy will be:

- A. **The encouragement of the formation of identifiable cooperatives and marketing associations in primary production to which will be extended research and production technology, improved management techniques, marketing access, credit and a price support mechanisms to sustain and increase production.**
- B. **The delivery of public goods and services such as research, land acquisition and water resource development that in totality will nurture and facilitate the development of big private sector firms that invest in and operate processing plants and provide support for large and small holders in primary production.**

1. We will intervene in the market to lend a hand and stimulate the private sector to secure the strategic investments that are our development imperatives.
2. We shall go beyond the creation of an enabling environment for private sector development. Indeed our goal is

the development of the capacity and capability of the private sector for international partnerships and participation in global economic and trade competition.

3. We will develop food and raw material agriculture for the production of import substitutes in our food processing and beverage manufacturing sectors.
4. We will develop our brick and tile industry to produce building construction material and reduce the level of clinker imports.

This private sector development and partnership strategy will reduce our dependency on imports, reduce our trade deficit, stabilise our currency and lower the inflation rate. It will also expand the formal sector and widen tax net to increase revenue.

We acknowledge the challenges that will be faced in the implementation of this private sector development and partnership strategy. Among these are informal structure and low level of technological and managerial capability of much of the private sector.

2.4.2 Mining and Quarrying Policy:

A CPP government will address the following major issues:

A. Galamsey'

The CPP is very concerned about the rate at which illegal small scale mining, popularly known as 'galamsey', is polluting and destroying our lands and water bodies.

To arrest this problem a CPP government will promptly resource and direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to work with the MMDAs and the Police to enforce environmental practices and standards in areas in which 'galamsey' activities are ongoing.

The CPP recognizes that 'galamsey' is providing employment and income to hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians, particularly young people, the overwhelming majority of whom don't have alternative sources of employment and income. Therefore, the CPP will promptly institute a programme to regularise and modernise 'galamsey' operations. The programme will also extend credit and provide plant pools of tools, equipment and machinery to operators, the services being provided currently predominantly by foreigners.

B. Enforcement of Immigration and Labour Laws:

Furthermore, in the mining industry, the CPP will ensure the enforcement of our immigration and labour laws by big mining firms. These firms will also be encouraged to practice equity by improving the remuneration of Ghanaians so that what they earn is comparable to what expatriates of similar training and experience earn.

C. Ending use of Child Labour:

A big concern in both 'galamsey' and the quarrying sub-sector is the use of child labour. We will end this practice by increasing the inspection of 'galamsey' operations and quarries and enrolling workers who are children of school going age in schools.



2.4.3 Manufacturing Policy:

Manufacturing is the backbone of a modern economy, and that's why the CPP government of Kwame Nkrumah set up many manufacturing factories at a time when the private sector was small and government intervention was needed, as was the practice all over the world.

The manufacturing sector has declined recently due to lack of support, unavailability and high cost of credit, and unreliability and high cost of utilities, particularly power.

A CPP government will support the manufacturing sector with targeted state assistance to Ghanaian businesses in the forms of development loans, tax incentives and rebates, import duty drawback and exemptions, as well as encourage the banking and financial sector to make credit available and, with the collaboration of the BoG, bring down lending rates. Moreover, we will institute a special power service and rate for the manufacturing sector in order to make service reliable so as not to disrupt manufacturing activity.

2.4.4 Energy Policy:

The ultimate objective of our energy policy is to ensure **adequacy** and **security** of supply at all times.

A. Developing an Oil and Gas Economy:

We shall introduce a strategic plan to carefully develop all sectors associated with the oil and gas industry. We shall concentrate on production, refining, and export as part of the development of a petro-chemical industry. We will develop

the salt resources of Ghana to produce products needed for the development of the petro-chemical industry.

We will make Ghana the petroleum refining hub of the West Africa sub-region, with large-scale petroleum refining capacity providing the region's gasoline, jet/aviation fuel, diesel fuel and lubricating oils.

The CPP intends to develop nitrogen-based fertilizers and other industrial and domestic products so that Ghana can derive the maximum benefit from the oil and gas industry.

The CPP shall revamp and retool the Tema oil refinery to meet the best international standards and shall establish a second oil refinery in the country.

B. Developing Renewable Energy sources:

A CPP government will develop renewable sources like solar, wind, bio-mass and wave. We will support the Nzema solar project, which when completed is expected to be the biggest photovoltaic plant in Africa capable of lighting 100,000 homes. The success of this project will give us an insight into how solar energy can be harnessed to address our energy demands.

Under a CPP government Ghana will invest in a wind energy program wherever feasible with topography from which wind power can be generated. We shall install wind turbines to generate wind energy.

The CPP shall therefore take advantage of the 1000km wind corridor from the North to Ada that lies along the Volta River. Wind turbines to be manufactured from fibre glass produced in a to be reactivated



Abosso glass factory shall be installed in this wind corridor to produce energy.

The development of bio-energy and biomass will receive equal attention. We shall take a close look at the land tenure system with the aim of freeing adequate arable land for the cultivation of crops, plants and wood-fuels for conversion into bio-fuels.

The ultimate aim of the CPP is to have at least 20 per cent of energy requirements from renewable sources.

The policy will have the following focus: The key elements of the CPP's energy policy will be as follows:

1. Electricity generation: We shall, subject to cost, technical feasibility and environmental considerations move towards a progressive energy mix of hydro, thermal, oil, gas, nuclear, wind, wave, solar and bio-mass for the generation of electricity for households and businesses.

2. Capacity building: We shall develop a modern and well-resourced **energy planning system** to ensure that we generate enough energy to keep pace with our economic and social needs. The **Energy Commission, the Energy Foundation, Public Utilities Regulatory Commission, Petroleum Commission, civil society organisations, and the relevant government ministries and agencies** will play an active role in the development of this system.

3. Energy security: We shall diversify the sources of energy production, as stated above. As we do that we shall diversify the location as well so as to minimise the risk of failure or disruptions in supply resulting from a disaster or a

catastrophe in any part of the country.

4. Regulation and ownership: We shall pass relevant legislation, where needed, to govern the production, distribution, and use of energy in the country. While we will welcome foreign investment in the generation and distribution of energy in Ghana, we shall ensure at all times that Ghana has strategic ownership to preserve our control over strategic national assets.

5. Local Content and Local Participation: We shall ensure that the Petroleum Commission vigorously enforces the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations (LI 2204) to increase Ghanaian content and participation in the petroleum sector.

6. Financing: We shall ensure that all our energy plans are accompanied with comprehensive and credible financing schemes that will enable them to be implemented and managed efficiently.

7. Access and affordability: We will structure the production and distribution of energy to ensure reliable access for households and businesses at rates that are affordable and internationally competitive.

8. Management: We will improve the management of utilities by setting efficiency benchmarks and requiring utility companies to publish financial and management reports periodically.

9. Conservation: We will use legislation, public education, transportation policy, and fiscal policy to promote efficient use by households, government, and businesses of the energy that we produce and distribute.



2.4.5 Construction Policy:

The main thrust of our policy in the construction sector will be to ensure that artisanal, craft, architectural, engineering and construction standards are set, are adhered to, are monitored and supervised, and sanctions and penalties are applied when standards aren't adhered to.

To these ends the CPP will:

1. Revive the craft and artisanal apprenticeship and training system by identifying and resourcing master craftsmen.
2. Increase resources to technical schools, institutes and polytechnics (that are being turned into technical universities).
3. Increase resources to the supervisory training and certification institutions, the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and the Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET).
4. Increase resources to the monitoring and supervisory departments of the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH), and of the Architectural and Engineering Services Limited (AESL).
5. Ensure that the MWRWH and AESL collaborate with professional bodies such as the Ghana Institution of Engineers as well as associations such as the Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors of Ghana (ABCECG) to set, implement, supervise and monitor standards.
6. Implement vigorously the Engineering Act through the bodies listed above and other relevant ones, and by providing partial funding for the establishment and operation of a

secretariat.

2.5 Service Sector Policies

The CPP's long-term objective for the sector is to create high-value-added jobs in the following sub-sectors:

A. ICT for local and foreign markets. This will facilitate the growth of the industrial sector while providing an opportunity for Ghanaian firms to gain a foothold in the global economy.

B. Real estate and professional (architectural and engineering) for local and foreign markets. While the domestic component of these services will improve the quality of infrastructure development, the foreign component will yield possibly billions of dollars in foreign exchange.

C. Educational and health for local and foreign markets through increased enrolment of foreign students in our institutions of higher education, and world class medical services for clients in the sub-region and beyond. Both will yield foreign exchange while spurring us to maintain our educational and medical facilities at international standards.

D. Tourism: We shall continue to develop the tourism industry to create jobs and generate income, while combating the undesirable aspects of tourism, such as the sex trade and other social vices.

E. Hotels and restaurants (hospitality industry): We will work with stakeholders to make hotel rates internationally competitive and raise the quality of restaurant and other hospitality services to world class standards.



In the retail trading sub-sector that has been invaded illegally by foreigners, the CPP will enforce our laws so that the sub-sector is reserved for Ghanaians as stated in our laws.

2.6 Environment and Natural Resources

The CPP's policy on the environment will be based on a Clean and Green Strategy of meeting present social and economic needs without depriving future generations of the right to the same environment and resources. In pursuing this strategy, we shall emphasise conservation at all levels of society. With respect to the environment, we shall do the following, among others:

2.6.1 Natural Environment:

- A. Aggressively enforce laws against deforestation.
- B. Aggressively enforce noise pollution laws in cities and towns.
- C. Keep the atmosphere clean and healthy by outlawing the open burning of garbage in communities and residential areas. This will help reduce the incidence of disease and thus reduce the national health bill.
- D. Encourage community gardening and tree planting.

2.6.2 The Built Environment:

To ensure that Ghana has 21st century cities and towns, the CPP will do the following so that there is a more coherent and disciplined approach to development and the process of urbanisation.

- A. Develop a comprehensive urban development policy.
- B. Establish an *Urban Development*

Institute to study trends and factors in urban development, such as water provision and sanitation management, and advise national and local governments accordingly. The Institute will share its facilities and services with sister African countries as part of our efforts to promote African and continental cooperation.

- C. Rigorously enforce standards in engineering and construction to ensure quality and safety by implementing the Engineering Act and providing some funding for its secretariat.

2.6.3 Natural Resources:

We shall spare no effort to ensure the efficient, equitable and sustainable use of our natural resources. The Navy, for example, will be enlisted to patrol our shores to combat illegal fishing by foreign trawlers. At the same time, when outside investors are required to exploit any of these resources, we shall insist upon the state owning a strategic share such as the 10% in big mining firms, and we shall ensure that appropriate taxes are always paid to the state.

Waste Management: The CPP's policy on waste management will be multi-sectoral, involving the Ministries of Local Government and Rural Development, of Health, among others, and will focus on waste minimisation initiatives that deal with industry and households, as well waste-as-wealth initiatives that emphasise re-cycling. Where some of these initiatives are already in place, the CPP will accelerate and intensify them, in view of the waste management crisis currently facing the country.



2.7 **Financing Development**

A CPP government will:

A. Enhance the National Infrastructure Financing Authority (NIFA) to source funds through municipal, national, and international bonds and other means to finance capital projects, such as modern highways, under-ground and above-ground rail systems, ports, waterways, and other forms of public transport.

B. Reform our budgeting process and introduce Inter-generational financing, based on NIFA, to replace the present **pay-as-you-go** system, which is non-sustainable and is responsible for the massive under-investment in our development.

C. Promote public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure development, by

giving financial institutions tax incentives to build schools and other facilities, which national and local governments will then lease over a specified period, after which they become public property.

D. Weed out waste in the public sector as part of the productivity revolution by introducing transparency in public expenditures by asking all ministries, departments and agencies to publish financial and management reports in the media every three months.

E. Increase revenue by cracking down on tax evaders, tackling corruption in tax administration, and imposing stiff penalties.

F. Simplify tax paying procedures as part of Customer care so as to reduce the cost and inconvenience of compliance to



RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE



3.1 *Beyond Good Governance*

The CPP will be a **responsive government** with policies and pro-poor innovations that respond to the needs of the people.

3.2 *Fighting Corruption*

1. A CPP government will deal with corruption holistically, from greater state transparency, accountability and merit-based human resource management in public administration to comprehensive institutional analysis to identify where remedies lie.
2. A CPP government will increase resources to public institutions such as the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Economic and Official Crimes Office (EOCO), Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, the National Procurement Agency, and the Auditor General. We shall create awareness of the Whistle Blower Law, which encourages the

public to report corrupt practices as well as pass the Freedom of Information Bill as part of a broad legislative agenda to improve governance and fight corruption.

3. We will ensure strict implementation the Procurement Act by making sure that thresholds are observed, that oversight is practiced and that sole sourcing is limited to true emergencies.
4. We will focus on institutional reforms that will simplify government procedures and structures, reduce discretionary powers of certain officials, and use technology wherever applicable to address actions of officialdom that precipitate corruption.
5. We will neutralise political obstacles by engaging civil society and the media through the provision of resources to help expose and denounce corruption and put pressure on the government.



6. The private sector will also be instrumental in the CPP's fight against corruption, by policing its own codes of conduct and sticking to high standards of governance.
7. International organisations and bilateral aid agencies will be encouraged to strengthen institutional capacity and ensure the transparency of the projects they support.
8. Swift and appropriate sanctions will be imposed for breaches of laws and procurement rules and guidelines that are contained in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, Finance Committee, and Auditor General.

In adopting the above corruption busting strategies, we are mindful of implementation and political obstacles.

The fight against corruption must therefore be integrated into governance and the development process. Within our government there will be no more cover-ups.

We will make provisions for reports from the Auditor General and other corruption prevention institutions to be published without hindrance and provide special resources for civic society organizations that demonstrate capacity to investigate corruption and have the courage to publish corrupt practices.

The CPP shall speedily implement the National anti-corruption action plan (NACAP).

3.3 Devolution of Power and Increasing Social Accountability

Citizens have the right to make public servants accountable for public service delivery. To ensure that this happens

routinely we propose to amend the 1992 constitution to allow for popular election of all metropolitan, municipal and district chief executives (MMDCEs). This will be broader than the CRC's recommendation of popular election of only mayors of Metropolitan Areas and against the Government's position of selection by the Public Service Commission and then election by Assemblies. Getting all MMDCEs popularly elected will have, among others, the following benefits:

1. Make MMDCEs and other local officials directly responsible to address the needs of the communities they serve instead of working to please the appointing authorities in Accra.
2. Ensure that all MMDAs publish on a monthly basis the taxes they collect from lorry parks, markets, households and businesses in their MMDAs and how they spend those taxes.
3. Increase transparency on development of MMDAs and raise popular awareness of their development rights.
4. Give opportunities to minorities, the marginalized and vulnerable groups to take part in governance.

3.4 The Constitution Review Process

After years of agitation for amendment of certain provisions of the 1992 Constitution a Constitution Review Commission (CRC) was established in January 2010 and the CPP and its members attended its public hearings to contribute views and some submitted memoranda.

The CRC completed its work and submitted its report in December 2011. But no action has been taken on the implementation of the recommendations since October 2015 when



a law suit that challenged the constitutionality of the work of the CRC was decided in favour of the CRC by the Supreme Court.

The CPP wants the constitution review process to be completed by implementation of the recommendations of the CRC. Therefore, from the beginning to the end of next year, 2017, the CPP will implement the recommendations of the CRC contained in the *Report of the Constitution Review Commission*, taking into account the NDC government's *White Paper on the Report of the Constitution Review Commission of Inquiry*. The CRC's recommendations fall into two categories, those that require referenda for amendment because they are entrenched provisions in the 1992 Constitution, and those that don't require referenda and can be amended by the Parliament. Since those that require referenda need to be gazetted for six months before referenda are held, the CPP will begin the process early in 2017 so that the referenda can be held by the Electoral Commission before the end of the year. Also, the CPP will get the Parliament to pass those that don't require referenda throughout the year.

3.5 Legislative Agenda

To improve governance by fighting corruption and devolve power, we shall review existing laws and expedite passage of others to facilitate the implementation of our development agenda. These include:

1. All recommendations of the CRC to amend the 1992 Constitution that Parliament can pass, i.e., which don't require referenda, will be passed in 2017.
2. Repeal Petroleum law and other natural resources legislations which are not in the best interest of the country.

3. Enhance the capacity of government to perform its functions.
4. Enact any other laws that will enhance the quality of governance.
5. Overhaul the criminal justice system.

3.6 Referenda

Some recommendations of the CRC to amend the 1992 Constitution require referenda because they are "entrenched provisions". We will make Parliament take action on these early in 2017 so that they can be gazetted for six months and referenda can be held on them before the end of 2017. These include:

1. Electing all MMDCEs.
2. Abolishing the death penalty.
3. Compelling the president to pay taxes like the rest of Ghanaians (leadership by example).
4. Separating the Minister of Justice from the Attorney General.
5. Separating the executive from the legislature, i.e., preventing parliamentarians from serving as ministers, which would reduce executive influence over the legislature.

3.7 Role of Traditional Leaders

The CPP shall adhere to the provisions of the Constitution pertaining to the institution of chieftaincy by ensuring that it becomes a vital part of the new democratic culture of the country as well as play its part in national development.

A CPP government will encourage the review of outmoded chieftaincy practices which inhibit democratic expression and impede socio-economic development.



3.8 Public Sector Reforms and Innovation

We shall ensure that the public sector keeps pace with the latest technologies and practices to enable it to manage public resources well and respond effectively, efficiently and speedily to the needs of the public. To address the problems of the public sector, the CPP will do the following:

1. Within six months of coming into office, the CPP shall implement the national ID system utilising local software developers.
2. Immediately launch a **public sector census** to determine the exact size of the sector in order to resolve the age-old problem of “ghost names” and annual budget over-runs.
3. Incorporate innovation into public sector management to ensure that the sector keeps pace with scientific and technological developments.
4. Improve the sector's capacity for policy analysis, budgeting, and management to make it effective and efficient in the discharge of its duties.
5. Holds public sector officials accountable through stronger supervision.

3.9 National Security

Our defence policy is first and foremost to secure Ghana's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity in all areas - land, sea and air. The CPP government:

- A. Will take an “out of the box” approach to building Police Mobility during our first two years in office by equipping uniformed and hidden patrols that can reach every part of the country.
- B. We will engage communities and

encourage them to form leadership teams which as part of their remit will assist the security services in promoting peace and security within the communities.

This approach for effective crime management and citizen security will, combined with our proposals for economic growth and job creation, make Ghana a safer, more peaceful and more prosperous society.

Furthermore, the CPP will expand the role of the security forces in national development by:

1. Resourcing the Ghana Immigration Service to perform its functions well.
2. Equipping the Ghana Police Service, improving the quality of their training, and passing laws to make them efficient and responsive at national and local levels.
3. Holding anyone, including Police officers and Port officials, criminally liable for auto accidents such as those caused by overloading that result from their negligence.
4. Introducing computerised ticketing system for traffic violations to facilitate efficient enforcement of our laws.
5. Maintaining a well-trained, well-equipped, and well-motivated Armed Forces.
6. Providing a national framework to formally engage the Armed Forces in the provision and maintenance of infrastructure of all kinds for public use – at home and abroad.
7. Enhancing the capabilities of specialist units in the Armed Forces to support industry and research.
8. Securing the participation of the Armed Forces in disaster prevention and management and in combating threats such as terrorism and narco-trafficking.



9. Creating a disciplined citizenry and facilitating the mobilization of every capable adult in national emergencies by considering the institution of a compulsory one year national military service for all adults.
10. Ensuring peace and stability in Africa by working with the ECOWAS and the AU.

3.10 Judicial Reforms

We also understand that 'justice delayed is justice denied'. We will therefore:

- A. Ensure effective resource allocation into the judicial system to enhance efficiency and speed in its administration.
- B. Ensure the total independence of the Judiciary
- C. Uphold the rule of law.
- D. Ensure transparency in the administration of justice
- E. Encourage Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to ensure swift and equitable administration of justice.
- F. Commit to the establishment of the Office of the Independent Prosecutor.
- G. Promote education among the population on the rights and responsibilities of citizens.





INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



4.1 Ghana and Globalisation

In the age of globalisation, where labour, capital and production move across national borders with relative ease, often at the expense of poor countries like Ghana, it is important that we adopt policies that protect us against the harmful effects of globalisation while also taking advantage of its benefits.

This we will do through the following:

4.2 Ghanaian Diaspora and Political Participation

The CPP will pass a law that would enable Ghanaians living abroad to have direct representation in Parliament by people that *they* would elect abroad at their own expense.

1. We envisage a representative each from Ghanaian associations from four geographic areas like the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

2. Each representative shall be given a full vote in Parliament would enjoy the same privileges as other parliamentarians. This is a win-win proposition that would give our sisters and brothers abroad the opportunity to raise issues of interest to them through their representatives in Ghana, and at the same time contribute to the development of the land of their birth.

4.3 International Professionals Forum of Ghana (IPFG)

The continued loss of Ghanaian professionals to the outside world remains a major challenge to our national development effort. Although there is always reverse migration as non-resident Ghanaians return home, on average more skilled Ghanaians leave than do return. We shall set up the International Professionals Forum of Ghana (IPFG) to foster cooperation between Ghanaian



professionals at home and abroad in areas such as education, health, economics and engineering as an important part of our human resource development and management agenda.

4.4 Relations with African Countries

Our relations with fellow African countries will be a continuation of the leadership role Ghana played in the continent's independence in the 1950s and 1960s. Among specific activities of intra-continental cooperation will be the following:

1. Increased cultural cooperation such as exchange programmes in television and radio broadcasts, including documentaries from which we can learn and share common experiences.
2. Propose and host an inaugural annual **African Science and Technology Fair** for intellectual exploration of the field by Africans and dynamic discussions of how to apply science and technology in Africa's development.
3. Aggressively support the **Pan-African Infrastructure Development Fund (PAIDF)**, which is financed by member states' public insurance funds as part of a larger strategy to promote trade across the continent. Improved infrastructure will reduce transportation costs and create a more compelling case for increased trade among our countries.
4. At the political level, **support efforts to attain African unity**. Continued lack of unity with common political, economic and social institutions leaves us vulnerable to political manipulation from abroad.

4.5 Relations with non-

Ghanaian Diaspora

We will continue to collaborate with the non-Ghanaian Diaspora in a wide variety of areas, ranging from science and technology to literature to commerce and sports.

4.6 Relations with Donors

We appreciate the assistance that Ghana has received from its donors over the years, especially in periods of severe economic and social difficulties. But we also acknowledge that excessive dependence on donors for our basic needs such as food, education, and health services diminishes our dignity as human beings and threatens our efforts to build a proud and successful society.

We will continue to cooperate with all nations and international organisations that wish us well, but in order to ensure that those who fought for our independence did not do so in vain we need to start a purposeful process of reducing and ultimately eliminating our dependence on donors. This is embedded in our strategy for national development. The CPP will therefore propose a sustainable program to address African migration to the EU which also has beneficial effects for Africa's socio-economic development.

4.7 Relations with Rest of the World

Our relations with the rest of the world will be driven by the desire to pursue the national interest at all times and will be governed by the principle of mutual respect, the protection of the sovereignty of the Republic of Ghana, as well as the projection of Ghana onto the world stage as a leader in fields such as education, science and technology.



A. JOIN US

This is a Peoples Interactive Manifesto and is inspired by you. We take the simple view that Ghana deserves better and can be better. Yes Ghana can work again.

The fundamental truth that runs through this manifesto is that Ghana will only succeed when working people succeed. It is an idea at the heart of our beliefs. And it drives our plan for a better future.

It means a country where hard work is rewarded with high wage jobs.

It means an economy built on strong and secure foundations, where we balance the books.

It means building a future for all our young people, so they can get world-class apprenticeships and access to affordable, higher education.

It means strong public services, rescuing our NHIS.

It means strong communities where power is shared by people and where we respond to people's concerns about poverty with empathy and creativity.

It means a nation where everyone plays by the same rules, including those at the very top of our society.

And it means an outward looking country, seeking to help unite all the peoples of African descent.

This manifesto is our plan to achieve these goals.

We encourage all people to be active in the affairs of the country and join the CPP in building better communities where all people enjoy political freedom, have access to basic services, and contribute to uniting the country and its people. **WE CAN CHANGE THINGS BUT WE MUST ACT NOW.**

IBE GREEEEEEENOOO # TOTAL SUPPORT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Convention People's Party (CPP) wishes to thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its assistance in the printing of this 2016 manifesto.

