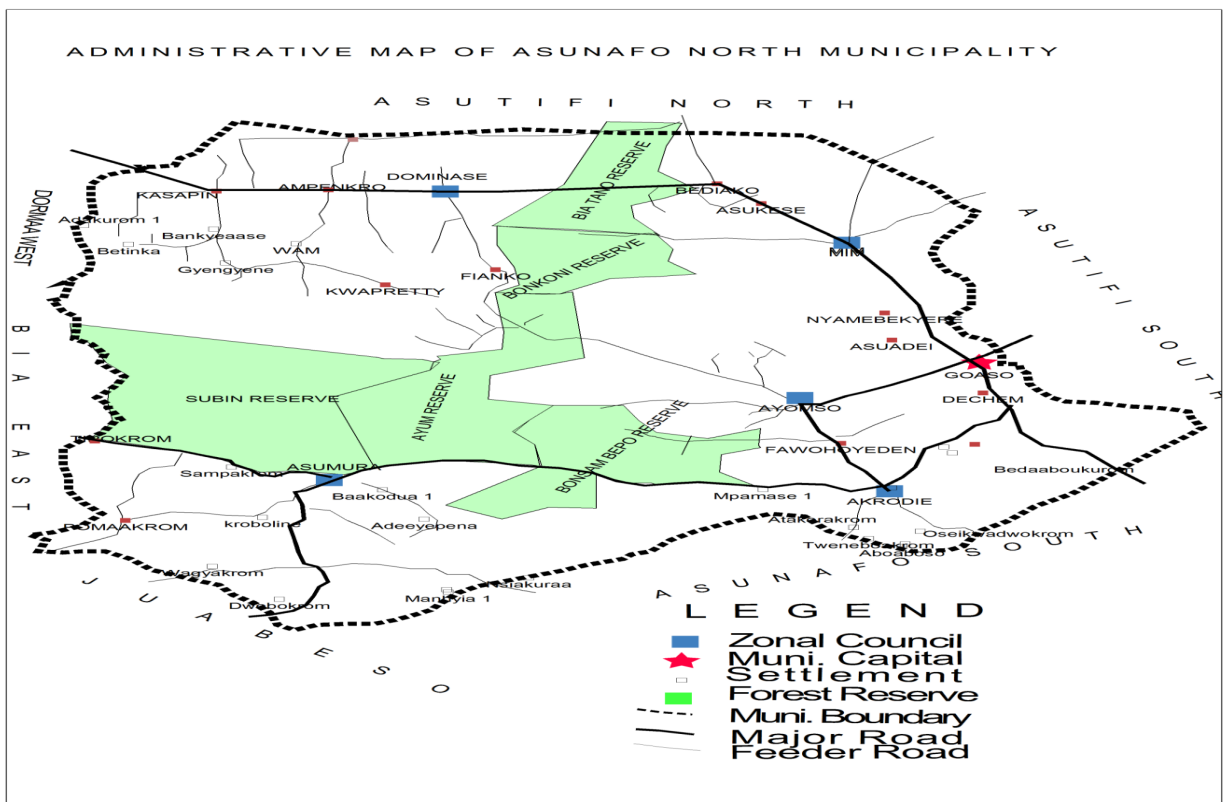




Republic of Ghana

ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN – 2018 - 2021

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LIST OF ACRONYNS/ABREVIATIONS

1D1F.....	One District One Factory
ADR.....	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEAs.....	Agriculture Extension
Agents	
AGRA.....	Alliance for Green Revolution Africa
AIDS.....	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANMA.....	Asunafo North Municipal Assembly
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ARIC	Audit Report Implementation Committee
ARV.....	Anti-Retroviral Virus
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
BAC.....	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BNI.....	Bureau of National Investigation
BOT.....	Build, Operate and Transfer
CAAP.....	Composite Annual Action Plan
CAGD.....	Controller and Accountant General Department
CBO.....	Community Based Organization
CBR.....	Crude Birth Rate
CBT.....	Community Based Training
CC	Climate Change
CD.....	Community Development
CETA.....	Community Education Teaching Assistants
CHMC.....	Community Health Management Committee
CHPS	Community-Based Health and Planning Services
CHRAJ.....	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CLTS	Community Level Total Sanitation
CPI.....	Consumer Price Index
CREMA.....	Community Resource Management Area
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT.....	Counseling and Testing
CWC	Child Welfare Center
CWSA.....	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DAAC.....	District Agriculture Advisory Center
DACF.....	District Assembly Common Fund
DCACT.....	District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology
DDF.....	District Development Fund
DFR.....	Department of Feeder Road
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DVLA.....	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
EAQRSI	Enhanced Access to Quality Seed Rice Initiative
EDAIF.....	Export Development and Agricultural Infrastructural Fund
EHU.....	Environmental Health Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
ESP.....	Environmental Sustainability Project
FBO.....	Farmer Based Organization
FCUBE.....	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FISFAP.....	Financial Inclusion for Smallholder Farmers in Africa Project
FM.....	Frequency Modulation
FP	Family Planning
FY.....	Financial Year.
GDO.....	Gender Desk Officer
GDP.....	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR.....	General Fertility Rate
GHARH	Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme
GHG.....	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFMIS.....	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIFTS	Girls’ Iron-Folic Acid Test Supplementation
GMTS	Goaso Midwifery Training School
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GNFS.....	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG.....	Government of Ghana
GPRTU.....	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS.....	Ghana Police Service
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA.....	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSS.....	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV.....	Human Immune Virus
HOD	Heads of Department
HTC.....	HIV Counselling and Testing
ICCES	Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDRS.....	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System
IGF	Internal Generated Fund
IMR.....	Infant Mortality Rate
IPEP.....	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
ISD.....	Information Service Department
JHS.....	Junior High School
KG.....	Kindergarten
KVIP.....	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development Programme
LGS.....	Local Government Service
LI.....	Legislative Instrument

LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LUS	Lesser Used Species
LUSPA	Land Used and Spatial Planning Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCD	Municipal Co-Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Associations
MDE	Municipal Directorate of Education
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Municipal Directorate of Health
MELR	Ministry of Employment and labor relations
MEOC	Municipal Education Oversight Committee
MGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MGF	Marching Grant Fund
MHC	Municipal Health Committee
MHIA	Municipal Health Insurance Authority
MHMT	Municipal Health Management Team
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA's	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMTDP	Municipal Medium- Term Development Plan
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	Macro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTC	Municipal Tender Committee
MTCTHIV	Mother-to Child Transmission of HIV
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTR	Medium-Term Review
MTRB	Municipal Tender Review Board
MWSP	Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NALAG	National Association of Local Authority of Ghana
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NED	Northern Electricity Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework

NPA	National Programme of Action
NSC	National Sports Council
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NTSC	National Total Sanitation Campaign
NVTI	National Vocational Technical Institute
NYEA	National Youth Employment Agency
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OPD	Out Patient Department
OSHEM	Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLWDs	People Living with Disability
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-child Transmission
POA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPP	Policies, Programs and Projects
PPP	Private Public Partnership
PR	Performance Review
PSC	Private Sector Competitiveness
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PWD	People with Disabilities
R.E. P	Rural Enterprise Programme
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
REDF	Rural Enterprise Development Fund
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
RGN	Registered General Nursing
RHNP	Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme
RIAP	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
RTF	Rural Technology Facility
RTIM	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing
RTRC	Regional Tender Review Committee
SDG's	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	School Health Extension Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SIC	State Insurance Company
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SME's	Small and Micro Enterprises
SPAM	School Performance Appraisal Meeting
SPEFA	Social Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability

SPR.....	School Participation Rate
STEM.....	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STME	Science, Technology and Mathematics Education
TB.....	Tuberculosis
TCPD.....	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR.....	Total Fertility Rate
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
TOT	Trainer of Trainers
TVET.....	Technical Vocational Education Training
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UNDP	United Nations Development Project
URB.....	Urban Road Department
UTTDBE	Untrained Teacher-Trained Diploma in Basic Education
VAT.....	Value Added Tax
VIP.....	Ventilated Improved Pit
VRA.....	Volta River Authority
VSD.....	Vertinary Service Division
WC.....	Water Closet
WEV	Women Extension Volunteers
WFCL	Worse Form of Child Labor
WIAD	Women in Agricultural Development
WSMT.....	Water and Sanitation Management Team
WWD.....	Women with Disabilities
ZC	Zonal Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asunafo North Municipal Assembly is one of the twenty-nine (29) administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The municipality was carved out of the then Asunafo District in 2004 as Asunafo North District. However, due to population growth, increased urbanization and its attendant functionality, it was given a municipal status in 2008 through Legislative Instrument (LI 1873).

The Municipality is located in the south-western part of the region and covers a total land area of 1,411.97km² which represents about 3.52% of the Region's land size of 40,094.56km². About 40.93% of the land size of the municipality is covered by reserved forest owned by the central government. It shares boundaries with six (6) sister Districts, four in the Brong Ahafo Region and two in the Western Region. They are Dormaa West District to north-west, Asutifi North District to the north, Asutifi South District to the east and Asunafo South District to south-east, all in the Brong Ahafo Region. It also shares boundary with Bia East District to the west and Juabeso District to south-west in the Western Region. The Municipality has total population of 150,701 with Goaso as the Municipal Capital whilst Mim is the most populated town in the Municipality. The economy of the municipality is largely agrarian with the cocoa, plantain, cassava, maize and cocoyam as the major crops produced for food and income.

The Municipal Assembly in performing its core functions as per Sections 12 (1-9) and 13 (1-3) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) is guided by the its adopted core values as defined by the service delivery standards of the Local Government Service namely participation, professionalism, client focus/service, transparency, efficient and effective use of resources and promotion of accountability.

The development of the 4-year (2018-2021) MTDP was anchored on the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) - *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*. This informed the formulation of the following vision and mission of the municipality.

Vision Statement: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly aspires to create an optimistic and prosperous municipality, through sustainable development and exploitation of available human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and socio-economic prospects exists for all citizens.

Mission Statement: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of its people through promotion of active citizens' participation in decision making and provision of broad based socio-economic infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities in line with national policy.

The processes for preparation of the plan have been participatory and all-embracing both at the national and local levels. The processes started in 2016 when the NDPC first organized orientation works for selected members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Units on the draft guidelines. This was followed up with a number of orientation workshops on the NDPF and refined guidelines whilst the RCC through the RPCU monitored the preparation of the plan.

At the local level, the MPCU led the processes in preparing the plan. The processes included collection of data and holding of stakeholders' meetings to review performance of the 2014-2017 MTDP developed and implemented under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). This was followed by collection of data from key stakeholders such as opinion leaders, decentralized and non-decentralized public institutions as well as the private sector and CSOs to update the Municipal profile. To further promote participation and ownership of the plan, the MPCU held a number of consultative meetings and dialogue with all Hon. Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Non-Decentralized Public Agencies, CSOS, NGOs, Trade Associations, Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Ordinary Community Members in collecting the necessary data for preparation of the plan. Aside the uncountable engagements it had with the decentralized departments and the final presentation of the plan for endorsement at the general assembly meeting held on 17th April, 2018, the MPCU organized as many as 13 public hearing fora in the 6 Zonal Councils on the plan and had as many as 2,563 made up of 1,665 males and 898 females participating.

The MTDP was developed under the four main dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs; Economic Development, Social Development, Governance and Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. The key areas covered under the four dimensions were;

S/N	DIMENSSSION	FOCUS AREAS
1	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Transformation • Private Sector Development • Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and Training • Health and Health Services • Food and Nutrition Security • Population Management • Water and Sanitation • Child and Family Welfare • Social Protection • Disability and Development • Employment and Decent Work • Sports and Recreation
3	Governance and Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Areas • Environmental Pollution • Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion • Climate Variability and Change • Disaster Management • Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air • Information Communication Technology (ICT) • Energy and Petroleum • Construction Industry Development • Drainage and Flood Control • Infrastructure Maintenance

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlements and Housing
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government and Decentralization • Public Institutional Reform • Public Policy Management • Human Security and Public Safety • Corruption and Economic Crimes • Civil Society and Civic Engagement • Attitudinal Change and Patriotism • Development Communication • Culture for National Development

The implementation of the 4-year MDTP is estimated to cost the Municipal Assembly an amount of GH¢95,383,440.87 whilst the Assembly is estimated to generate and receive an amount of GH¢46,955,861.63 from its IGF, GOG and development partners. There will be a gap of GH¢48,427,579.24 which is expected to be filled by direct central government transfers to departments of Health, Education and Forestry and other public institutions like the NCCE and NPC as well as NGOs and from PPP agreements. It is expected that the Assembly will be able to raise and attract the needed funds for effective implementation of the plan to improve the living conditions of its people.

CHAPTER ONE
PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND MUNICIPAL PROFILE/ CURRENT
SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

1.1.1 Vision Statement

Asunafo North Municipal Assembly aspires to create an optimistic and prosperous municipality, through sustainable development and exploitation of available human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and socio-economic prospects exists for all citizens.

1.1.2 Mission Statement

Asunafo North Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through promotion of active citizens' participation in decision making and provision of broad based socio-economic infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities in line with national development policy.

1.1.3 The Core Values of the Municipal Assembly

The Core Values of the Municipal Assembly is defined by the service delivery standards of the Local Government Service. They are six core values for the civil service which are participation, professionalism, client focus/service, transparency, efficient and effective use of resources and accountability.

1.1.3.1 Participation:

It is the involvement of relevant stakeholders including Civil Society Groups, NGOs, Media, Private Sector and Community Members in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery within the Municipality. Some measurements for assessing participation include:

1.1.3.1.1 Measurement of Participation

- Involvement of all stakeholders in the annual fee-fixing resolutions;
- Organization of community hearings to include the views of all stakeholders during the planning and budgeting processes;
- Conduction of annual survey to ascertain the level of community knowledge on agreements reached during service delivery consultations;
- Involvement of relevant stakeholders, beneficiary departments and communities in quarterly and annual monitoring of projects

1.1.3.2 Professionalism *is the demonstration of requisite skills and competencies and the ability to adapt best practices in the delivery of services to the satisfaction of the client whilst adhering to ethical standards. It is required that staff working in MMDAs maintain high levels of specialist knowledge; keep up-to-date with current research, methodologies and processes. Staff must participate in induction processes, professional development, effective performance management processes and professional peer supervision and support.*

1.1.3.2.1 Measurement of Professionalism:

Some measurement of indicators for assessing “professionalism” include ensuring that MMDAs:

- Conduct Performance Appraisals with staff within intervals of six months or yearly;
- Prepare and implement staff development plan for staff on an annual basis;
- Ensure that the output of staff is measured in reference to standards stipulated in the code of conduct for the service bi-annually;
- Conduct annual in-service training for the professional development of staff; and
- Establishes annual award schemes for staff who demonstrate professionalism in the performance of their duties.

1.1.3.3 Client Focus: **It is using client requirements to prioritize and consistently develop affordable and accessible services in a timely manner.**

It is crucial for officials of MMDAs to treat members of the public as “clients” who are entitled to receive the highest standard of service. These services range from greetings and addressing “clients” to the style and tone of officials when interacting with members of the public and in dealing with people with special needs such as the elderly or physically challenged.

The Municipal Assembly must make serious efforts to train staff who come into regular contact with the public as well as monitor the performance of these officers and discourage behaviors that fall below acceptable standards.

1.1.3.3.1 Measurement of Client Focus: Some measurement indicators for assessing “client focus” include:

- Establish functional Client Service Centre at the Central Administration by the end of 2018;
- Establish a mechanism (suggestion, box, etc..) for the receipt of complaints from clients on a weekly basis and to provide feedback to clients effectively within five (5) working days of the receipt of a complaint;
- Acknowledge and respond to correspondences effectively within seven (7) working days upon receipt;
- Organize annual beneficiary/citizens satisfaction surveys.

1.1.3.4 Transparency: This involves providing all stakeholders with the understanding of how the Municipal Assembly operates, and furnishing them with easy access to adequate and timely information regarding decisions and actions taken by the Assembly.

Transparency and openness are the hallmarks of a democratic government and therefore key to the functioning of public service institutions. In terms of public service delivery, transparency is required to build trust and confidence between the MA and the people it serves. It also borders on the utilization of resources by the MA on behalf of the citizenry.

The principle of transparency requires that the officials of the MA must be circumspect in matching available resources against planned budgets and actual expenditure as their actions and in-actions are information for public consumption.

1.1.3.4.1 Measurement of Transparency: Some measurement indicators for assessing “Transparency” include;

- Establish a procurement committee and ensure that all procurement activities are carried out in conformity with public procurement Act (Amendment) Act, 2016, Act 914;
- Update and display monthly revenue and expenditure charts on the MAs’ notice board and at other vantage places;
- Publish and display MAs’ audit report on the Assembly’s and Zonal Councils’ notice boards within one week of receipt of the report;
- Disseminate draft budget estimates to Assembly members two weeks before the General Assembly meeting and publish the approved budget on the Assembly’s notice boards;
- Adopt the Social and Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (SPEFA) format for reporting on MMDA stakeholders yearly;
- Publish General Assembly meeting minutes on community notice boards and other public designated areas (such as the reception) in the MA quarterly.

1.1.3.5 Efficient and effective use of resources *is the optimal use of resources (including time, human resources, natural resources, financial resources, etc..) to provide services and products that satisfy the requirements of users in a timely manner.*

The scarcity of resources to public institutions requires that the limited resources are used to achieve the best possible value for money. Officials of the Municipal Assembly must ensure that they cut down public expenditure and create a more cost-effective local government. The practices where goods, works and services are procured way above the prevailing economic market prices are inconsistent with the practice of the principle of value for money.

1.1.3.5.1 Measurement of Efficient and Effective use of Resources: Some measurement indicators as presented for assessing “Efficient and Effective use of Resources” include:

- Procure goods, works and services in conformity with the Public Procurement Act and on time;
- Ensure that financial transactions are in line with the Financial Administration Act, Financial Regulations and the Financial Memoranda and that transactions are done in a timely manner;

- Organize monthly Financial & Audit review meetings to discuss the financial transactions of the Assembly;
- Ensure that all activities, projects and programs implemented are within the Annual Action Plan and Budget;
- Provide all clients with timely services.

1.1.3.6 Accountability *is taking responsibility for one’s actions and/or in-actions in rendering services and informing citizens on the use of public resources.*

1.1.3.6.1 Measurement of Accountability: Some measurement indicators for assessing “Accountability” include;

- Organize stakeholders’ public budget hearing in the local dialect most widely spoken within an assembly (Twi) on an annual basis;
- Publish and implement comments contained in the annual Audits Reports within two weeks of receipt;
- Publish monthly financial statements by the 20th of the ensuing month on the MAs’ notice board, community information centers, etc.;
- Provide information on programs, projects, revenue and expenditure to the public using local radio/FM stations on a monthly basis;
- Organize four (4) quarterly Municipal Audit Committee meetings to discuss and act on Audit Reports.

1.1.4 Functions of the Municipal Assembly

The functions of the Municipal Assembly have been outlined in Section 12 (1-9) and Section 13 (1-3) of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) of 2016. The Act states the function as follows;

12. (1) A District Assembly shall

- (a) exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- (b) promote local economic development; and
- (c) provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

(3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall

- (a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- (b) formulate and execute plans, programs and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- (e) initiate programs for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (f) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;

- (g) in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - (h) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j) initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
 - (k) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- (4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to
- (a) execute approved development plans for the district;
 - (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
 - (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- (5) A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programs and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programs promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.
- (6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and
 - (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organizations.
- (7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.
- (8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organization or individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either or both parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.
- (9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument, may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

Functions of the Municipal Assembly under other enactments

13. (1) A District Assembly shall be the authority to carry out and execute within its district the provisions of

- (a) the Auction Sales Act, 1989 (P.N.D.C.L. 230);
 - (b) the Liquor Licensing Act, 1970 (Act 331); and
 - (c) the Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990 (P.N.D.C.L. 229).
- (2) A District Assembly shall be the authority to carry out and execute the following provisions of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) within its district:

(a) section 296 in respect of throwing rubbish in the street; and

(b) section 300 in respect of stray cattle.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (1), the District Assembly shall, within its district, have the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities and obligations of a person or authority mentioned in the enactment.

Table 1: Performance of Asunafo North Municipal Assembly from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
	Policy Objective: Improve Public Expenditure Management				
	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	1. Comply with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrant and pre auditing)	About 50% warranted and pre audited	100% of public funds utilized are warranted and pre-audited	About 70% success achieved	On-going
2015		About 60% warranted and pre audited	100% of public funds utilized are warranted and pre-audited	About 80% success achieved	On-going
2016		About 70% warranted and pre audited	100% of public funds utilized are warranted and pre-audited	About 90% success achieved	On-going
2017		About 95% warranted and pre audited	100% of public funds utilized are warranted and pre-audited	About 95% success achieved	On-going
2014	2. Implement Asset Management Register for the Municipal Assembly	About 60% of MA's assets were Registered	100% % of MA's assets should be Registered	About 65% of MA's assets Registered	Fully implemented
2015		About 65% of MA's assets were Registered	100% % of MA's assets should be Registered	About 75% of MA's assets Registered	Fully implemented
2016		About 75% of MA's assets were Registered	100% % of MA's assets should be Registered	About 85% of MA's assets Registered	Fully implemented
2017		About 95% of MA's assets Registered	100% % of MA's assets should be Registered	About 95% of MA's assets Registered	Fully implemented
2014	3. Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Department	About 100% recommendations of Auditor General's implemented	Avoidance of audit queries	100% success achieved	Fully implemented
2015		About 100% recommendations of Auditor General's implemented	Avoidance of audit queries	100% success achieved	Fully implemented
2016		About 100% recommendations of Auditor General's implemented	Avoidance of audit queries	100% success achieved	Fully implemented

2017		About 100% recommendations of Auditor General's implemented	Avoidance of audit queries	100% success achieved	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in the Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency and Competitiveness of MSMEs					
2014	1. Pursue a sister city agenda to establish international relationship with foreign countries globally	No Sister City relations	Pursue international Sister City relations within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		No Sister City relations	Pursue international Sister City relations within the year	Sister City agenda was pursued with the City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA	On-going
2016		Sister City agenda was pursued with the City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA	Pursue international Sister City relations within the year	Sister City agenda was pursued with an MoU signed with the City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA	On-going
2017		Sister City relations pursued with an MoU signed with the City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA	Pursue international Sister City relations based on MoU signed with the City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA within the year	No progress was made with respect to the MoU signed with the City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA	Stagnant
2014	2. Enter into PPP agreement with private individuals for infrastructure development in the municipality	No. of PPP Agreement or project	Construct Goaso Market under PPP by the end of Dec. 2014	Initiated processes for the construction of Goaso Market under PPP (Issued adverts for expression of interest)	On-going
2015		No. of PPP Agreement or project	Construct Goaso Market under PPP	Processes for selection of a contractor for construction of the Market under PPP continued	On-going
2016		No. of PPP Agreement or project	Construct Goaso Market under PPP	The MA signed a BOT agreement with Justidan Global Limited for construction of Goaso Market under PPP arrangement	On-going
2017		An on-going BOT agreement with Justidan Global Limited for the construction of Goaso Market	Construct Goaso Market under PPP	Implemented with 1No. 138-unit lockable market stores constructed at Goaso	On-going
2014	3. Provide Marching Fund for BAC/RTF at Goaso	Non-existence of Marching Fund for BAC/RTF	Allocate and release part of the DACF as Marching Fund to BAC/RTF within the year	Marching Fund provided	Fully implemented
2015		Marching Fund provided	Allocate and release part of the DACF as Marching Fund to BAC/RTF	6 clients supported under Matching Fund Grant whilst 6 client's proposals have also been approved under MGF	Fully implemented
2016		Marching Fund provided	Allocate and release part of the DACF as Marching Fund to BAC/RTF for 2016	GH¢16,020.00 was provided as Marching Fund for 2016	Fully implemented

2017		Marching Fund provided	Allocate and release part of the DACF as Marching Fund to BAC/RTF for 2017	GH¢4,000.00 was provided as Marching Fund for 2017	Fully implemented
2014	4. Organize entrepreneurial skills training programs for SMEs, artisans and out of school graduates within the municipality	25 existing SMEs and Artisans trained	Training 50 SMEs and Artisans by the end of July 2014	47 (M = 26, F= 21) SMEs and groups were trained in entrepreneurial skills	Fully implemented
2015		47 existing SMEs and Artisans trained	SMEs, artisans and out of school graduates trained on entrepreneurial skills in Aug 2015	Entrepreneurial skills training was organized for 202 Community Groups	Fully implemented
2016		249 existing SMEs and Artisans trained	SMEs trained on entrepreneurial skills in July 2016	494 (M=214, F=280) clients trained in 24 Cocoalife Communities	Fully implemented
2017		817 existing SMEs and Artisans trained	SMEs trained on entrepreneurial skills within the year	Implemented with Technical Apprentice Training organized for 74 beneficiary (M=72, F= 2)	Fully implemented
2014		5. Organize sensitization programme on Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM) for Palm Oil Extractors throughout the Municipality	No sensitization programme has been organized for Palm Oil Extractors	Palm oil extractors at Akrodie, Goaso, Fawohoyeden and Mim sensitized on occupational safety, health and environmental management throughout the year	No action taken
2015	No sensitization programme has been organized for Palm Oil Extractors		Palm oil extractors at Akrodie, Goaso, Fawohoyeden and Mim sensitized on occupational safety, health and environmental management throughout the year	232 clients (M=50, F=182) were sensitized on occupational safety, health and environmental management at Akrodie, Goaso, Fawohoyeden and Mim	Fully implemented
2016	232 clients sensitized		Palm oil extractors at Akrodie, Goaso, Fawohoyeden and Mim sensitized on occupational safety, health and environmental management throughout the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2017	257 clients sensitized		Palm oil extractors at Akrodie, Goaso, Fawohoyeden and Mim sensitized on occupational safety, health and environmental management throughout the year	25 clients (M=4, F=21) were sensitized on occupational safety, health and environmental management at Goaso	Fully implemented
2014	6. Provide business services/counseling to SMEs including Registration with Register General's Department, VAT Registration, batik making, marketing, management, quality improvement and packaging of products to make them more competitive within the municipality	Business services/counseling was provided for 85 SMEs	Provide business services/ counseling to 200 SMEs throughout the year	Business services/counseling was provided for 236 SMEs (M=83, F=153)	Fully implemented
2015		Provided for 236 SMEs	Provide business services/ counseling to 300 SMEs throughout the year	Business services/counseling was provided for 348(M=102, F=246)	Fully implemented
2016		Provided for 584 SMEs	Provide business services/ counseling to 150 SMEs throughout the year	Business services/counseling was provided for 148(M=40, F=108) clients	Fully implemented
2017		Provided for 885 SMEs	Provide business services/ counseling to 150 SMEs throughout the year	Implemented by BAC for 117 beneficiaries (M=42, F=75) at Goaso	Fully implemented

2014	7. Promote sensitization and networking programme for SMEs within the municipality	6 SMEs sensitized on networking	20 SMEs sensitized on networking within the year	15 SMEs were sensitized	On-going
2015		15 SMEs have been sensitized	20 SMEs sensitized on networking	12 SMEs were sensitized	On-going
2016		27 SMEs have been sensitized	20 SMEs sensitized on networking	12 SMEs were sensitized	On-going
2017		29 SMEs have been sensitized	20 SMEs sensitized on networking	No action taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	8. Production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm Processing within the municipality	No production efficiency and technology enhancement	Train 20 SMEs on production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm processing by ends of June 2014	Implemented for 19 SME's (M=4, F=15) at Mim	On-going
2015		19 SME's have been trained	65 SMEs trained on production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm processing	69 SME's (M=11, F=58) at Goaso and Fawohoyeden were trained on production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm processing	Fully implemented
2016		88 SME's have been trained	Train 20 clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm Processing	No action taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2017		115 SME's have been trained	Train 30 clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm Processing	27 SME's (M=9, F=18) at Fawohoyeden were trained in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Oil Palm processing	Fully implemented
2014	9. Promote Basic CBT in Soap Making (Alata Soap), Mushroom, Grass cutter, Hair products, Baking and Confectionery, Batik Tie and Dye within the municipality	No training on CBT	Train 100 people in CBT-Basic Soap Making by the end of July 2014	25 (M=8, F=17) people were trained in CBT-Basic Soap Making (Alata Soap)	Fully implemented
2015		25 clients have been trained on CBT	Train 20 people in CBT-Basic Soap Making, 20 SME's in Mushroom and 20 SME in Batik, Tie and Dye	21 SMEs (M=7, F=14) were trained in mushroom at Goaso, 20 SME's (M=1, F=19) were trained in Alata Soap making at Asumura and 22 SMEs (M=3, F=19) were trained in Batik, Tie and Dye at Akrodie	Fully implemented
2016		88 clients have been trained on CBT	Train 60 clients in CBT-Basic Soap Making (Alata Soap), 5 clients in Mushroom, 15 clients in Grass cutter, and 15 clients in Hair products	60 SMEs (M=7, F=53) were trained in Alata Soap at Mpamase, Goaso and Gyasikrom, 3 female clients were sponsored and trained in CBT-Basic Mushroom Production at Wenchi Farm Institute, 18 clients (M=16, F=2) trained in CBT-Basic Grass cutter at Kumoso whilst 15 SME's (M=0, F=15) were trained in CBT-Basic Hair products at Akrodie	Fully implemented
2017		231 clients have been trained on CBT	Train 60 clients in CBT-Basic Soap Making (Alata Soap), 5 clients in Mushroom, 15 clients in Grass cutter, and 15 clients in Hair products	Implemented 2 CBTs for 47 clients thus Technology Improvement in Bee keeping for 23 males at Pephakrom and Basic Grass cutter training for 11 males and 13 females at Ahenkro	Fully implemented

2014	10. Build capacity of SMEs, women and other vulnerable groups in Processing and Packaging of Cassava, Oil Palm, Pomade and Soap within the municipality	No SMEs, capacity was built	Build capacity of 20 SMEs groups in Processing and Packaging of Cassava, Oil Palm, Pomade and Soap in August 2014	Capacity of 116 (M=35, F=81) SMEs were built	Fully implemented
2015		116 SMEs capacity have been built	Build capacity of 200 SMEs and women in Processing and Packaging of Cassava, Oil Palm, Pomade and Soap	Capacity of 182 (M=29, F=153) women were built in Processing and Packaging of Cassava, Oil Palm, Pomade and Soap	Fully implemented
2016		298 SMEs capacity have been built	Build capacity of 100 SMEs and women in Processing and Packaging of Cassava, Oil Palm, Pomade and Soap	Implemented by BAC as 88 beneficiaries made up of 22 males and 66 females were trained	Fully implemented
2017		323 SMEs capacity have been built	Build capacity of 100 SMEs and women in Processing and Packaging of Cassava, Oil Palm, Pomade and Soap	Implemented with 25 (M=6, F=19) trained in technology improvement in oil palm extraction at Kasapin	Fully implemented
2014	11. Production efficiency/technical training in Soap making and Cassava processing within the municipality	No technical training	Production efficiency/ technical training organized for those in Soap making and Cassava processing	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No technical training	Production efficiency/ technical training organized for 70 clients in Soap making and Cassava processing in June 2015	67 clients (M=13, F=54) at Goaso and Kumaho were trained in production efficiency in Soap making and Cassava processing	Fully implemented
2016		67 clients have been trained in production efficiency	Production efficiency/ technical training organized for those in Soap making and Cassava processing	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2017		67 clients have been trained in production efficiency	Production efficiency/ technical training organized for those in Soap making and Cassava processing	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	12. Enhance technology improvement and packaging in Oil Palm Processing throughout the Municipality	No training on enhanced technology improvement and packaging	Oil Palm Processors within the municipality trained in enhanced technology improvement and packaging	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training on enhanced technology improvement and packaging	85 Oil Palm Processors within the municipality trained in enhanced technology improvement and packaging in July 2015	87 Oil Palm Processors (M=11, F=76) were trained in enhance technology improvement and packaging at Ayomso	Fully implemented
2016		87 Oil Palm Processors have been trained in enhance technology improvement and packaging	Oil Palm Processors within the municipality trained in enhanced technology improvement and packaging	26 clients (M=4, F=22) were trained in oil palm at Ayomso	Fully implemented
2017		138 Oil Palm Processors have been trained in enhance technology	Oil Palm Processors within the municipality trained in enhanced technology improvement and packaging	Implemented with 25 clients (M=6, F=19) trained in technology improvement in oil palm extraction at Kasapin	Fully implemented

		improvement and packaging			
2014	13. Production efficiency and technology enhancement in Soap making within the municipality	No training in Production efficiency and technology enhancement	Train 40 clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Soap making	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training in Production efficiency and technology enhancement	Train 40 clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Soap making	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No training in Production efficiency and technology enhancement	Train 40 clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Soap making	64 (M=20, F=44) clients were trained in Soap making at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		64 clients have been trained	Train 40 clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Soap making	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	14. Training in Technology Improvement and packaging in Baking and Confectionary	No training organized	Train 5 SMEs in Technology Improvement and packaging in Baking and Confectionary	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Train 5 SMEs in Technology Improvement and packaging in Baking and Confectionary	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No training organized	Train 5 Clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Baking and Confectionary	3 (M=2, F=1) clients were trained in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Baking and Confectionary at Wenchi Farm Institute	Fully implemented
2017		3 clients have been trained in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Baking and Confectionary	Train Clients/SMEs in production efficiency and technology enhancement in Baking and Confectionary	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	15. Training in Technology Improvement and quality finishing in Fashion and Design for tailors and dressmakers throughout the municipality	No training organized	Train 10 tailors and dressmakers in technology improvement and quality finishing in fashion and design	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Train 15 tailors and dressmakers in technology improvement and quality finishing in fashion and design	14 (M=7, F=7) tailors and dressmakers were trained in technology improvement and quality finishing in fashion and design at Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		14 tailors and dressmakers have been trained	Train 35 tailors and dressmakers in technology improvement and quality finishing in fashion and designing at Mim	35 (M=12, F=23) tailors and dressmakers were trained in technology improvement and quality finishing in fashion and designing at Mim	Fully implemented

2017		49 tailors and dressmakers have been trained	Train 35 tailors and dressmakers in technology improvement and quality finishing in fashion and designing at Mim	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	16. Training in Technology Improvement and finishing in Welding, Electronics and fabrication throughout the municipality	No training organized	Train 10 artisans in technology improvement and finishing in Welding, Electronics and fabrication	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Train 20 artisans in Technology Improvement and finishing in Welding, Electronics and fabrication	22 (M=0, F=22) welders were trained in Technology Improvement and finishing in Welding and fabrication at Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		22 welders have been trained	Train 15 artisans in technology improvement and finishing in Welding, Electronics and fabrication	14 welders were trained in technology improvement and finishing in Welding and fabrication at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		50 welders have been trained	Train 15 artisans in technology improvement and finishing in Welding, Electronics and fabrication	14 male Electricians were trained in technology improvement and quality finishing in Electricals Goaso	Fully implemented
2014		17. Organize Costing and Pricing training for Welding and Fabrication Master Craft Persons throughout the municipality	No training organized	Train 10 artisans in Costing and Pricing for Welding and fabrication	No action was taken
2015	No training organized		Train 20 artisans in Costing and Pricing for Welding and fabrication	22 master craft persons were trained in Costing and Pricing for Welding and fabrication at Goaso	Fully implemented
2016	22 master craft persons have been trained		Train 15 artisans in Costing and Pricing for Welding and fabrication	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2017	22 master craft persons have been trained		Train 15 artisans in Costing and Pricing for Welding and fabrication	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	18. Training of clients in technology improvement and packaging in cassava processing within the municipality	No training organized	Build capacity of 10 SMEs in technology improvement and packaging in cassava processing	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Build capacity of 20 SMEs in technology improvement and packaging in cassava processing	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No training organized	Build capacity of 50 SMEs in technology improvement and packaging in cassava processing	35 clients (M=1, F=34) were trained in cassava processing at Ayomso	Fully implemented
2017		53 clients have been trained	Build capacity of 20 SMEs in technology improvement and packaging in cassava processing	18 clients (M=2, F=16) clients were trained in cassava at Nyamebekyere	Fully implemented
2014		No training organized	Organize groups dynamic training programme for 30 clients	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Organize groups dynamic training programme for 80 clients	87 (M=46, F=41) clients were trained on groups dynamic at Mim	Fully implemented

2016	19. Organize Groups Dynamic training programme for clients throughout the municipality	87 clients have been trained	Organize groups dynamic training programme for 20 clients	21 male clients were trained on groups dynamic at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		120 clients have been trained	Organize groups dynamic training programme for 20 clients	1 group development training organized for 12 participants thus M=11 and F=1 at Kumoso	Fully implemented
2014	20. Organize Financial Management training for clients throughout the municipality	No training organized	Train 20 Clients on Financial Management	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Train 60 Clients on Financial Management	68 (M=22, F=46) clients were trained at Aduroye, Fawohoyeden and Goaso on Financial Management	Fully implemented
2016		68 clients have been trained	Train 20 Clients on Financial Management	20 (M=6, F=14) clients were trained at Goaso on Financial Management	Fully implemented
2017		88 clients have been trained	Train 20 Clients on Financial Management	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	21. Training of clients in start your Business within the municipality	No training organized	Train 50 Clients on Financial Management within the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No training organized	Train 30 Clients on Financial Management within the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No training organized	Train 160 Clients on Financial Management within the year	167 (M=66, F=101) clients were trained in 8 Cocolife communities	Fully implemented
2017		167 clients have been trained	Train 60 Clients on Financial Management within the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	22. Link Registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit/Support to SMEs within the municipality	No Registered and viable SMEs linked	Link 10 SMEs to financial institutions for credit within the year	Implemented with 10 clients prepared to access credit from Asutifi Rural Bank under REP Credit Fund	On-going
2015		10 clients have been linked	Link 40 SMEs to financial institutions for credit within the year	Implemented with 41 clients accessing credit from REDF, Business Plan of 32 clients have also been approved to access credit from Asutifi Rural Bank under REP Credit Fund, 6 clients have also been supported under Matching Grant Fund whilst 6 clients have also been approved under MGF	Fully implemented
2016		95 Registered and viable SMEs have been linked	Link 5 SMEs to financial institutions for credit within the year	Implemented with 2 clients accessing GH¢16,200.00 credit from Matching Grant Fund, 1 client Business Plan approved for GH¢6,500.00 from NBSSI/EDAIF Loan whilst 2 groups and a client have been prepared to access NBSSI/Cocolife Grant	Fully implemented
				Registered and viable SME's fully linked to financial institutions with 2 groups and 1 client linked to access grant facility from the NBSSI/COCOALIFE at GH¢9, 600.00, 12 members from Mim Carpenters Association also accessed GH¢17,000.00 from the Asutifi Rural Bank, 14 clients of the Mim Carpenters	

2017		165 Registered and viable SMEs have been linked	Link 5 SMEs to financial institutions for credit within the year	Association have been prepared to access GHC51,500 from REDF. Also, 32 clients have been linked to access GHC32,000 from REDF through the Asutifi Rural Bank whilst 6 other clients have been prepared to access loans under MGF through Asutifi Rural Bank BAC in collaboration with the First Allied Savings and Loans Company educated Local Business Association to access financial support from FISFAP an initiative of AGRA	Fully implemented
2014	23. Conduct Needs Assessment and Sensitization for clients within the municipality	Inadequate Needs Assessment and sensitization	Conduct Needs Assessment and Sensitization for 20 clients in Jan. 2014	Needs assessment was conducted for 15(M=12, F=3) clients at Goaso	On-going
2015		Needs assessment have been conducted for 15 clients	Conduct Needs Assessment and Sensitization for 15 clients	Needs assessment was conducted for 15(M=12, F=3) clients at Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		Needs assessment have been conducted for 30 clients	Conduct Needs Assessment and Sensitization for 400 clients	Needs assessment was conducted for 443(M=245, F=198) clients in 8 Cocoilife Communities	Fully implemented
2017		Needs assessment have been conducted for 864 clients	Conduct Needs Assessment and Sensitization for 400 clients	Needs assessment was conducted for 391(M=155, F=236) clients in 16 Cocoilife Communities	Fully implemented
2014	24. Support clients to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test within the municipality	No clients supported	Support 50 clients to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test within the year	41(M=15, F=26) Clients were supported	On-going
2015		41 clients have been supported	Support 50 clients to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test	53 female Clients were supported to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test	Fully implemented
2016		94 clients have been supported	Support 60 clients to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test	60(M=1, F=59) clients were supported to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test	Fully implemented
2017		234 clients have been supported	Support 60 clients to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test	Implemented with 60 female beneficiaries at Goaso and Mim whilst 20 male beneficiaries of Goaso Pentecost Vocational Institute were supported to undertake NVTI Proficiency Test	Fully implemented
2014	25. Promote client exhibitions and trade shows at Goaso	No Clients exhibitions and trade show promoted	Organize client exhibitions and trade shows in Oct. 2014	Clients exhibitions and trade show was not organized	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No Clients exhibitions and trade show promoted	Organize client exhibitions and trade shows in Oct. 2014	Clients exhibitions and trade show was not organized	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No Clients exhibitions and trade show promoted	Organize client exhibitions and trade shows at Goaso in October 2016	Client's exhibitions and trade shows was organized for 100 (M=27, F=73) clients and at Goaso on Monday 24 th -28 th October, 2016 at Nana Kwasi Bosompra Park at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		Exhibitions and trade shows have been organized for 100 clients	Organize client exhibitions and trade shows at Goaso in 2017	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds

2014	26. Organize Entrepreneurship Seminar for clients at Goaso	No Entrepreneurship Seminar organized	Organize Entrepreneurship Seminar for clients	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No Entrepreneurship Seminar organized	Organize Entrepreneurship Seminar for clients	Entrepreneurship Seminar not organized	Not implemented
2016		No Entrepreneurship Seminar organized	Organize Entrepreneurship Seminar for clients	Entrepreneurship Seminar for 118 (M=59, F=59) clients at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		Entrepreneurship Seminar have been organized for 118 clients	Organize Entrepreneurship Seminar for clients	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	27. Facilitate formation, Registration and strengthening of Co-operative Societies and local Business Associations to enhance SMEs' access to credit within the municipality	Lack of data on Co-operative Societies and local Business Associations	Facilitate formation of 20 Co-operative Societies within the year	24 Co-operative Societies were formed	Fully implemented
2015		24 Co-operative Societies have been formed	Facilitate formation and Registration of 10 Co-operative Societies	20 Co-operative Societies were formed whilst the BAC also visited 4 Trade Associations	Fully implemented
2016		44 Co-operative Societies have been formed	Facilitate formation and Registration of 15 Co-operative Societies	No action was taken	Not implemented
2017		44 Co-operative Societies have been formed	Facilitate formation and Registration of 15 Co-operative Societies	Implemented with 88 training sessions held for 1,755 participants in a 10No. Stakeholders meeting organized whilst 70 Co-operative Societies visited. Also, a training sessions held for members of the Kuapa Kokoo Co-operative members	Fully implemented
2014	28. Organize performance enhancement meeting for Co-operative Distillers Societies at Goaso	Periodically organized	Organize one performance enhancement meeting for Co-operative Distillers Societies at Goaso	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Periodically organized	Organize one performance enhancement meeting for Co-operative Distillers Societies at Goaso	A meeting was organized for all presidents and managers of Co-operative Distillers Societies at Goaso whilst the Municipal Union and Primary Distillers societies held an Annual General meeting	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically organized	Organize one performance enhancement meeting for Co-operative Distillers Societies at Goaso	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Periodically organized	Organize one performance enhancement meeting for Co-operative Distillers Societies at Goaso	A meeting was organized for executives of the Asunafo Co-operative Distillers and Retailers Union at Goaso, the Mim Ahafo Community Co-operative Credit Union held an Annual General meeting whilst 23 societies held an Annual General meeting	Fully implemented

2014	29. Audit accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions and renewal of licenses within the municipality	Their accounts are audited annually	Audit accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions within the year	Accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions audited	Fully implemented
2015		Their accounts are audited annually	Audit accounts of all Co-operative Societies/Unions and renew their licenses	Accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions were audited	Fully implemented
2016		Their accounts are audited annually	Audit accounts of all Co-operative Societies/Unions and renew their licenses	Accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions were audited	Fully implemented
2017		Their accounts are audited annually	Audit accounts of all Co-operative Societies/Unions and renew their licenses	Accounts of 1 Co-operative Societies/Unions thus Asunafo North Municipal Co-operative Cocoa Farmers and Marketing Union Limited Savings and Loans were audited whilst the accounts of 67 Co-operative Societies/Unions were audited	Fully implemented
2014	30. Organize stakeholders meeting with clients within the municipality	Periodically organized	Organize stakeholders meeting with clients by end of Oct. 2014	Stakeholders meeting organized	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically organized	Organize two stakeholders/consultative meetings	Two stakeholder's meetings were organized for 84 (M=50, F=34) at Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically organized	Organize some stakeholders/consultative meetings with clients at Goaso	Stakeholders' consultative meeting was organized for 67 (M=41, F=26) client at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically organized	Organize some stakeholders/consultative meetings with clients at Goaso	10No. stakeholders meeting organized for Co-operative Societies/Unions whilst the BAC in collaboration with Care International held a stakeholders consultative meeting for 31 clients (M=18, F=13)	Fully implemented
2014	31. Support to SMEs through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) Plan	Periodically supported	Support SME's in implementing the LED Plan	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Periodically supported	Support SME's in implementing the LED Plan	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Periodically supported	Support SME's in implementing the LED Plan	Implemented through CLGF support programme with 82 clients (M=27, F=55) trained in packaging whilst 90 exhibitors (M=43, F=47) trained in quality Home Care production and packaging	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically supported	Support SME's in implementing the LED Plan	Implemented through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency and Competitiveness of MSMEs					
2014		Absence of local tourism promotion	Extent of local tourism promoted	No action was undertaken	Not implemented due to lack of skills to promote tourism
2015		Absence of local tourism promotion	Extent of local tourism promoted	No action was undertaken	Not implemented due to lack of skills to promote tourism

2016	32. Promote local tourism especially among school children in the municipality	Absence of local tourism promotion	Extent of local tourism promoted	No action was undertaken	Not implemented due to lack of skills to promote tourism
2017		Absence of local tourism promotion	Extent of local tourism promoted	No action was undertaken	Not implemented due to lack of skills to promote tourism
Thematic Area: Accelerate Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Promote Seed planting material Development					
2014	1. Introduce improved varieties of planting materials in EAs within the municipality	100 farmers were introduced to improved Cassava planting materials under the Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIM)	Introduce improved maize and rice seeds to farmers in April & Sep. 2014	2,077 (M=1,060, F=1,017) farmers were introduced to improved crop varieties	On-going
2015		2,077 (M=1,060, F=1,017) farmers have been introduced to improved crop varieties	Introduce improved maize and rice seeds to farmers in April & Sep. 2015	315 acres of new Agraline rice variety was planted by farmers whilst 1,584(M=804, F=780) farmers were introduced to improved varieties of planting materials	Fully implemented
2016		3,661 farmers have been introduced to improved varieties of planting materials	Introduce improved maize and rice seeds to farmers in April & Sept. 2016	121(M=69, F=52) farmers were trained on essence of planting certified seeds at Kwakukra, Jerusalem, Sekyerekrom, Gyaenkotabuo and Kojo Onno	Fully implemented
2017		4,590 farmers have been introduced to improved varieties of planting materials	Introduce improved maize and rice seeds to farmers	Implemented with improved varieties of planting materials distributed to 808 farmers thus 3,019.4 kg of Maize for (M=187, F=19), 3,010.16kg of Rice for (M=70, F=11), 75 sachets of Tomatoes, 24 sachets of Onion, 20 sachet of Pepper, 5,243 kg of NPK 15:15:15 fertilizer for (M=266, F=26), and 937kg of Urea fertilizer for (M=136, F=17) and 166kg of SOA fertilizer for (M=36, F=8) through the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Increase access to Extension Services and re-orientation of Agriculture Education					
2014		3 Maize and Cassava demonstration farms were established by 3 Farmer groups at Yeboakrom, Gyaenkotabuo and Akrodie	Establish demonstrations on field crops, conduct farm measurement and establish yield study on maize and rice May-Nov, 2014	13 demonstrations were carried out for 15,415(M=7,849, F=7,566) farmers	Fully implemented
2015		13 demonstration farms have been established	Establish 10 demonstrations on field crops	13 demonstrations on field crops were established involving 15,415 (M=7,849, F=7,566) farmers	Fully implemented
				33 demonstrations were established thus Maize and pepper demonstration fields were established by Awewoho-Manhyia WEV group and Cocoyam demonstration field by WEV	

2016	2. Establish demonstrations on field crops, conduct farm measurement and establish yield study in EAs within the municipality	26 demonstrations on field crops have been established	Establish 2 demonstrations on field crops	Group at Kwakukra. Demonstration site for plantain enterprise were established at Kumoso, Kumaho and Ahenkro with 48 males and 26 females, 32 males and 51 females on community Eg. Eggplant demonstration farm in Kojo Onno, pruning and desucking of plantain at Gyaenkotabuo, Preprahkrom and Asukese. Okro demonstration farm by WEV group at Mfante.Garden E.g.gs and Pepper demonstration farms were established in all the 23 Cohort II communities under the Cocoa life project	Fully implemented
2017		59 demonstrations on field crops have been established	Establish 2 demonstrations on field crops	Implemented with Maize, Plantain and Rice demonstration conducted for 391 (M=304, F=87) farmers, 386 youth and 5 PLWD's	Fully implemented
2014	3. AEAs identify, update and disseminate existing and improved technological packages through home and farm visits within the municipality	15 technologies been disseminated to 20,627 farmers (thus M=10,535, F=10,092)	Disseminate existing and improved technological packages to 15,000 farmers	13 technologies were disseminated to 15,415 farmers (M=7,849, F=7,566) thus 9 technologies for 12,860 crop farmers (M=6,378, F=6,482) and 4 technologies to 2,555 livestock farmers (M=1,471, F=1,084)	Fully implemented
2015		13 technologies have been disseminated to 15,415 farmers	Disseminate existing and improved technological packages to 15,000 farmers	13 technologies were disseminated to 15,423 farmers (M=7,855, F=7,568) thus 9 technologies for 12,860 crop farmers (M=6,381, F=6,484) and 4 technologies to 2,555 livestock farmers (M=1,471, F=1,084)	Fully implemented
2016		26 technologies have been disseminated to 30,838 farmers	Disseminate existing and improved technological packages to 5,000 farmers throughout the year	12 technologies were disseminated to 3,429 farmers (M=2,435, F=994) thus 7 technologies for 2,740 crop farmers (M=1,910, F=830) and 5 technologies to 689 livestock farmers (M=525, F=164)	Fully implemented
2017		38 technologies have been disseminated to 34,708 farmers	Disseminate existing and improved technological packages to farmers throughout the year	Implemented with good Agricultural practices disseminated to 441 crop farmers (M=300, F=141) and 54 pig farmers (M=48 F=6) and 52 youth	Fully implemented
2014		4. AEAs to carry out 40 field demonstrations/extension field days to enhance the adoption of improved technologies throughout the municipality	184 farming communities visited by AEAs	40 field demonstrations/ extension field days carried out in all 11 AEAs within the year	184 farming communities were visited by AEAs
2015	184 farming communities were visited by AEAs		Carry out 40 field demonstrations/extension field days	184 farms were visited by 46 WEV selected from 23 farming communities.	Fully implemented
2016	368 farming communities were visited by AEAs		Carry out 40 field demonstrations/extension field days	A total of 459 farming communities' visits were made by 11 AEAs during the year	Fully implemented

2017		894 farming communities were visited by AEAs	Carry out 40 field demonstrations/extension field days	Implemented with 2,592 farmers (M=788, F=508, Youth=1,137 and Aged=159) reached whilst 67 farming communities covered	Fully implemented
2014	5. Intensify the use of mass communication systems in extension delivery (Radio/FM Stations) within the municipality	Weekly Kanyan Akafo programme	Carry weekly Kanyan Akafo programme on Nananom FM Station	Carried out twice weekly on a Radio programme called Kanyan Akafo on Nananom FM station, Goaso	On-going
2015		Weekly Kanyan Akafo programme	Carry out four Radio programme every month on Nananom FM station, Goaso	Carried out four Radio programme every month called Kanyan Akafo on Nananom FM station, Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		Weekly Kanyan Akafo programme	Carry out four Radio programme every month on Nananom FM station, Goaso	Carried out four Radio programme every month called Kanyan Akafo on Nananom FM station, Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		Weekly Kanyan Akafo programme	Carry out four Radio programme every month on Nananom FM station, Goaso	Carried out four Radio programme every month called Kanyan Akafo on Nananom FM station, Goaso	Fully implemented
2014		6. Training in application of fertilizer and other chemicals on cocoa and other crops within the municipality	2,059 farmers have been trained on correct use of agro-chemicals	Train the 11 AEAs on fertilizer and other chemicals application on cocoa and other crops	1,897 (M=991, F=906) farmers were trained on correct use of Agro-chemicals by WAAPP in collaboration with EPA
2015	1,897 farmers have been trained		Train the 11 AEAs on fertilizer and other chemicals application on cocoa and other crops	1,513 (M=796, F=717) farmers were trained on correct use of Agro-chemicals by WAAPP in collaboration with EPA	Fully implemented
2016	3,410 farmers have been trained		Train the 11 AEAs on fertilizer and other chemicals application on cocoa and other crops	1,007 (M=725, F=285) farmers were trained on correct use of Agro-chemicals by WAAPP in collaboration with EPA	Fully implemented
2017	4,597 farmers have been trained		Train the 11 AEAs on fertilizer and other chemicals application on cocoa and other crops	180 (M=121, F=59) farmers and 165 youth were trained on correct use of Agro-chemicals	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improved Institutional Co-ordination					
2014	7. MDA to carry out field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas within the municipality	Carried out monthly	Visit each of the 11 AEAs monthly	Visited each of the 11 AEAs monthly	Fully implemented
2015		Carried out monthly	MDA to carry out monthly field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas	MDA carried out 12 field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas	Fully implemented
2016		Carried out monthly	MDA to carry out monthly field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas	MDA carried out 12 field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas	Fully implemented
2017		Carried out monthly	MDA to carry out monthly field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas	MDA carried out 12 field work supervision and Monitoring in 17 operational areas	Fully implemented
2014	8. MDOs carry out activities to backstop AEAs in all operational areas within the municipality	12 backstopping sessions carried out	Visit each of the 11 AEAs monthly	MDOs carried out 12 M&E backstopping sessions for 23 participants to backstop AEAs	Fully implemented
2015		12 backstopping sessions carried out	MDOs carry out monthly activities to backstop AEAs	MDOs carried out 12 M&E backstopping sessions for 23 participants to backstop AEAs	Fully implemented
2016		12 backstopping sessions carried out	MDOs carry out monthly activities to backstop AEAs	MDOs carried out 12 M&E backstopping sessions for 23 participants to backstop AEAs	Fully implemented

2017		12 backstopping sessions carried out	MDOs carry out monthly activities to backstop AEAs	Extension work backstopped for 8 (M=4, Youth=4) farmers	Fully implemented
2014	9. Collation, preparation and submission of monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Submitted monthly, quarterly & annually	Prepare and submit 1 annual, 4 quarterly and 12 monthly reports within the year	1 annual, 4 quarterly and 12 monthly reports were submitted	Fully implemented
2015		Submitted monthly, quarterly & annually	Collate, prepare and submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports were prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
2016		Submitted monthly, quarterly & annually	Collate, prepare and submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports were prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
2017		Submitted monthly, quarterly & annually	Collate, prepare and submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports were prepared and submitted	Fully implemented
2014	10. Preparation of MOFA Annual Action Plans for incorporation into the Municipal Assembly's Composite plan & Budget	Prepared and incorporated annually	2014 Annual Action Plan for prepared and incorporated into the MA's Composite plan & Budget in Sep. 2013	2014 Annual Action Plan was prepared for incorporation into the MA's Composite plan & Budget	Fully implemented
2015		Prepared and incorporated annually	Prepare and submit 2015 MOFA Action Plan for incorporation into the MA's Composite plan & Budget by 15 Sep. 2014	MOFA's 2015 Action Plan was submitted and incorporated into the MA's Composite plan & Budget	Fully implemented
2016		Prepared and incorporated annually	Prepare and submit 2017 MOFA Action Plan for incorporation into the MA's Composite plan & Budget by 15 Sep. 2015	MOFA's 2016 Action Plan was submitted and incorporated into the MA's Composite plan & Budget	Fully implemented
2017		Prepared and incorporated annually	Prepare and submit 2017 MOFA Action Plan for incorporation into the MA's Composite plan & Budget by 15 Sep. 2016	MOFA's 2017 Action Plan was submitted and incorporated into the MA's Composite plan & Budget	Fully implemented
2014	11. One MO and 5 AEAs carry out Ghana Agriculture productivity survey at 10 selected EAs	GAPS carried out in 40 selected EAs	Ghana Agriculture productivity survey carried out in Sep. 2014	40 selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) made up of 4 periurban areas and 36 rural communities	Fully implemented
2015		GAPS carried out in 10 selected EAs	Carry out Ghana Agriculture productivity survey in 10 selected EAs	Ghana Agriculture productivity survey was carried out in 10 selected EAs	Fully implemented
2016		GAPS carried out in 10 selected EAs	Carry out Ghana Agriculture productivity survey in 10 selected EAs	Ghana Agriculture productivity survey was carried out in 10 selected EAs	Fully implemented
2017		GAPS carried out in 10 selected EAs	Carry out Ghana Agriculture productivity survey in 10 selected EAs	Ghana Agriculture productivity survey was carried out in 10 selected EAs	Fully implemented
2014		Paid monthly	Utility bills paid monthly	Utility bills were paid monthly	Fully implemented
2015		Paid monthly	Pay utility bills monthly	Utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telecommunication & Bank charges) were paid monthly	Fully implemented

2016	12. Payment of Utility Bills (Electricity, Water, Telecommunication & Bank charges) within the municipality	Paid monthly	Pay utility bills monthly	Utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telecommunication & Bank charges) were paid monthly	Fully implemented
2017		Paid monthly	Pay utility bills monthly	Utility bills (Electricity, Water, Telecommunication & Bank charges) were paid monthly	Fully implemented
2014	13. Purchase of Consumables (Detergents, making photocopies, Fuel and Lubricants) within the municipality	Consumables are purchased Regularly	Adequate consumables procured monthly for official cleaning	Consumables were monthly purchased for official cleaning	Fully implemented
2015		Consumables are purchased Regularly	Purchase consumables (detergents, fuel and lubricants) for official use	Detergents, Fuel and Lubricants were regularly procured for official use	Fully implemented
2016		Consumables are purchased Regularly	Purchase consumables (detergents, fuel and lubricants) for official use	Detergents, Fuel and Lubricants were regularly procured for official use	Fully implemented
2017		Consumables are purchased Regularly	Purchase consumables (detergents, fuel and lubricants) for official use	Detergents, Fuel and Lubricants were regularly procured for official use	Fully implemented
2014	14. Maintenance/Service of MOFA Official Vehicle and Motorbikes within the country	Not maintained	Official pick-up Regularly maintained	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Not maintained	Maintenance/Service of MOFA Official Vehicle	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Not maintained	Maintenance/Service of MOFA Official Vehicle	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Not maintained	Maintenance/Service of MOFA Official Vehicle	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	15. Train Municipal MOFA staff based on annual needs assessment within the municipality	Existence of training for MOFA staff	19 MOFA staff and 10 stakeholders trained on institutional capacity building in Aug. 2014	28 MOFA staff and stakeholders were trained on institutional capacity building	Fully implemented
2015		MOFA staff and stakeholders have been trained	28 MOFA staff and 3 Extension Officers trained on institutional capacity building in 2015	28 MOFA staff and stakeholders were trained on institutional capacity building. Also, 3 Extension Officers were trained on pesticide Regulation by EPA in collaboration with WAAPP	Fully implemented
2016		MOFA staff and stakeholders have been trained	2 MOFA staff and 3 Extension Officers are trained on institutional capacity building in 2016	2 MOFA Staffs were trained on Planning and Budgeting Also, Trainer of Trainers (TOT) workshop was organized for 2 field officers and the District Extension Officers in Financial and Technical Literacy at Kumasi by SIF. The Municipal Director of Agriculture and MIS Officer were trained on Strategic Planning by GIZ whilst the Municipal Director of Agriculture was trained on Business Plan Writing	Fully implemented
2017		MOFA staff and stakeholders have been trained	2 MOFA staff and 3 are trained on institutional capacity building in 2017	Implemented with (M=97, F=33, Youth=55 and Aged=2) MoFA technical staff and farmers trained on climate change, Gender, E-Agriculture, Market- oriented Approach	Fully implemented

2014	16. Capacity building training for MOFA, BAC, Department of Co-operative, and Central Administration Staff within the municipality	Staff capacity built through workshops	Organize capacity building for staff of MOFA, BAC, Department of Co-operative, and Central Administration	Implemented with staff supported to participate in workshops	Fully implemented
2015		Staff capacity built through workshops	Organize capacity building for staff of MOFA, BAC, Department of Co-operative, and Central Administration	Implemented with staff supported to participate in workshops	Fully implemented
2016		Staff capacity built through workshops	Organize capacity building for staff of MOFA, BAC, Department of Co-operative, and Central Administration	Implemented with staff supported to participate in workshops	Fully implemented
2017		Staff capacity built through workshops	Organize capacity building for staff of MOFA, BAC, Department of Co-operative, and Central Administration	Implemented with staff been supported to participate in workshops	Fully implemented
2014	17. Renovation of MOFA Department Office at Goaso	In dilapidated state	Renovate MOFA Department Office within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		In dilapidated state	Renovate MOFA Department Office within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		In dilapidated state	Renovate MOFA Department Office within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		In dilapidated state	Renovate MOFA Department Office within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
Policy Objective: Increase Private Sector Investments in Agriculture					
2014	18. Facilitate implementation of the youth in Agriculture/block farm programme to generate employment and increase food security within the municipality	76(M=71, F=5) youth were engaged	Implementation of the youth in Agriculture/block farm programme facilitated within the year	231 youth were engaged	Fully implemented
2015		231 youth have been engaged	Facilitate implementation of the youth in Agriculture/block farm programme to generate employment and increase food security throughout the year	Debt recovery exercise was not carried out	Not implemented due to lack of support from government
2016		Not facilitated	Facilitate implementation of the youth in Agriculture/block farm programme to generate employment and increase food security throughout the year	Debt recovery exercise was carried out	Not implemented due to lack of support from government
2017		Not facilitated	Facilitate implementation of the youth in Agriculture/block farm programme to generate employment and increase food security throughout the year	Was not implemented	Not implemented due to lack of support from government
2014	19. Promote and strengthen FBOs development to enhance their sustainability within the municipality	25 existing FBOs functioning	FBOs strengthened and their development sustainability enhanced within the year	7 FBOs were farmed with a membership of 650 (M=292, F=358) totaling 32 with 31 functioning	Fully implemented
2015		7 existing FBOs	Form additional 5 FBOs	4 FBOs were formed with 200 members enlisted to benefit from SIF totaling 35 FBOs functioning	Fully implemented
2016		11 existing FBOs	Promote and strengthen FBOs development throughout the year	Promoted and strengthened with 35 FBOs currently functioning	Fully implemented

2017		15 existing FBOs	Promote and strengthen FBOs development throughout the year	Implemented with 15 FBO's thus 253 (M=102, F=29 and 122 youths and 19 PLWD's) trained on value chain whilst 180 FBO's (M=121, F=59 and 165 youths) were trained on fertilizer application	Fully implemented through support from government
2014	20. Identify potential investors and support them to set up cottage industries within the municipality	54(24 Cassava and 30 palm kernel oil) potential investors identified	Potential investors identified and supported to set up cottage industries within the year	20 FBO identified through online Registration with 18 groups engaging in production activities whilst 2 were engaged in agro-processing. Eight (8) plantain Enterprise Groups were trained by BAC through CARE International support programme	Fully implemented
2015		20 potential investors identified	Potential investors identified and supported to set up cottage industries within the year	7 FBO identified with 54 facilities owned by Groups with a membership of 185 (M=109, F=76)	Fully Implemented
2016		205 potential investors identified	Potential investors identified and supported to set up cottage industries	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of strategic plan to rollout the programme
2017		205 potential investors identified	Potential investors identified and supported to set up cottage industries	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of strategic plan to rollout the programme
2014		21. Training of 10 farmer groups in financial management, records keeping, credit management and banking culture within the municipality	Inadequate capacity building	10 farmer groups trained in credit management and banking culture by end of Oct. 2014	No action taken
2015	Inadequate capacity building		10 farmer groups trained in credit management and banking culture by end of 2015	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Inadequate capacity building		10 farmer groups trained in credit management and banking culture by end of 2016	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017	Inadequate capacity building		10 farmer groups trained in credit management and banking culture by end of 2017	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	22. Training of 10 groups in plant multiplication and maintenance (i.e. cassava, plantain and cocoyam) within the municipality	3,593 farmers were trained in plant multiplication and maintenance	10 groups trained in plant multiplication and maintenance in April 2014	Implemented with 1,507 (M=785, F=722) farmer trained in seed /planting material production and multiplication techniques, 1,208 (M=680, F=528) in plantain sucker multiplication	Fully implemented
2015		2,715 farmers have been trained in plant multiplication and maintenance	Train 100 groups in plant multiplication (i.e. cassava, plantain and cocoyam)	Implemented 340 (M=216, F=124) farmers were trained on seed/planting material production and multiplication techniques	Fully implemented
2016		3,055 farmers have been trained in plant multiplication and maintenance	10 groups trained in plant multiplication and maintenance in 2016	Implemented with 89 (M=32, F=57) farmer trained in rice production techniques at Kasapin, Bedaamour, Mpamase and Jerusalem	Fully implemented
2017		3,144 farmers have been trained in plant multiplication and maintenance	10 groups trained in plant multiplication and maintenance in 2017	No action was taken	Could not be implemented

2014	23. Training of 10 farmer groups in alternative livelihood, such as bee-keeping, soap making, grass-cutter rearing and mushroom within the municipality	Capacity of 28 farmers been built in mushroom production	Build of capacity of 50 farmers in financial management, records keeping, alternative livelihood	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No capacity building for farmers	Build of capacity of 100 farmers in financial management, records keeping, alternative livelihood	113 farmers were trained in vegetable production at Jerusalem, Sekyerekrom, Ahenkro and Kojo Onno. Also, 83 farmers were trained in Rabbit production at Kwakukrah and Kasapin	Fully implemented
2016		Capacity of 196 farmers have been built	Build of capacity of farmers in financial management, records keeping, alternative livelihood	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Capacity of 450 farmers have been built	Build of capacity of farmers in financial management, records keeping, alternative livelihood	127 (M=96, F=31) farmers, 110 youth and 17 PLWD's were trained in Bee keeping at Awewoho-Manhya, Wam Adiembra, Bitre, Anwianwia, Akrodie, Kyenkyenhene, Atimponya, Nyamebekyere and Akrodie	Fully implemented
2014	24. Selection of awardees for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Municipal Farmers' Day within the municipality	80 awardees selected	Screen 50 farmers to select the awardees for the 2014 Municipal Farmers by end of Oct. 2014	54 farmers were screened out of which 25 were selected for the award	Fully implemented
2015		Awardees are selected annually	Awardees for the 2015 Municipal Farmers' Day selected	101 farmers were interviewed out of which 30 were selected	Fully implemented
2016		Awardees are selected annually	Awardees for the 2016 Municipal Farmers' Day selected by 15 th Nov. 2016	105 farmers were interviewed out of which 40 were selected for the award	Fully implemented
2017		Awardees are selected annually	Awardees for the 2017 Municipal Farmers' Day selected by 15 th Nov. 2017	98 farmers were interviewed out of which 18 were selected for the award	Fully implemented
2014	25. Organize annual Municipal Farmers' Day at some selected communities	Municipal Farmers' Day organize annually	Award 25 farmers at the Municipal Farmers' Day on 1 st Dec. 2014	Duly organized with 25 farmers awarded at Bediako	Fully implemented
2015		Municipal Farmers' Day organize annually	Organize 2015 Municipal Farmers' Day on 1 st Friday of December 2015	Municipal Farmers' Day was organized on 1 st Dec, 2015 at Asukese and 30 farmers were awarded	Fully implemented
2016		Municipal Farmers' Day organize annually	Organize 2016 Municipal Farmers' Day on 1 st Friday of December 2016	Municipal Farmers' Day was organized on 4 th Nov, 2016 at Ayomso at which 40 farmers were awarded	Fully implemented
2017		Municipal Farmers' Day organize annually	Organize 2017 Municipal Farmers' Day on 1 st Friday of December 2017	Municipal Farmers' Day was organized on 1 st Dec, 2017 at Wam at which 18 thus 17 individual farmers and 12-member Fire Volunteers were awarded	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve post- production Management					
2014		1,984 farmers were trained	Train 100 farmers on post-harvest technology in July 2014	Implemented with 1,524 (M=700, F=824) farmers trained by MOFA. Also, 124 WEV were trained on handling post-harvest losses in legumes and Cereals under MOFA-CARE-Mondelex programme.	Fully implemented

2015	26. Train and resource farmers in post-harvest technology within the municipality	1,648 farmers have been trained	100 farmers trained and resourced farmers in post-harvest technology	124 WEV were trained on handling post-harvest losses in legumes and Cereals at Kasapin, Jerusalem, Akutuase, Kwakukra, Peprahkrom and Sekyerekrom under MOFA-CARE-Mondelex programme. Also, Rice farmers were educated on the use of rice nets to reduce post-harvest losses at Awewoho-Manhyia and Tipokrom. Reduction in post-harvest losses training was also organized for 193 (M=98, F=95) farmers at Ahamtamokese, Mfante, Asukese, Odumase, Mpamaase, Bedaamour, Gyaenkotabuo and Peprahkrom	Fully implemented
2016		1,965 farmers have been trained	Farmers trained and resourced farmers in post-harvest technology	Tweapease community members were trained on importance of early harvesting under MOFA-CARE/Mondelez Cocolife Program	Fully implemented
2017		1,965 farmers have been trained	Farmers trained and resourced farmers in post-harvest technology	No action taken	Not implemented
2014	27. Educate and train food vendors/ women farmers on appropriate food combinations of available food to improve nutrition within the municipality	813 (M=381, F=432) farmers were trained	Educate 800 food vendors/ farmers on appropriate food combinations within the year	1,008(M=363, F=645) food vendors'/women farmers were educated under the WIAD programme	Fully implemented
2015		1,008 food vendors/women farmers have been educated	300 food vendors/women farmers educated and trained on appropriate food combinations	353 women farmers were educated generally. Demonstration on composite flour was also conducted for 55 (M=5, F=50) farmers under WAAPP. Under the MOFA-CARE-Mondelex. cooking demos were organized at Gyasikrom and Akwaadro for 90 (M7, F=83) farmers	Fully implemented
2016		1,506 farmers have been educated	100 food vendors/women farmers educated and trained on appropriate food combinations	No action taken	Not implemented
2017		1,586 farmers have been educated	100 food vendors/women farmers educated and trained on appropriate food combinations	Implemented with 40 farmers (M=36, F=4) and 40 youth were trained on the use of Ayoyo, Alefu and others in food preparation	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Develop an effective Domestic Market					
2014	28. Generate and provide regular market information to improve distribution of foodstuffs (strengthen value chain) within the municipality	Regularly provided	Provide regular market information for distribution of foodstuffs throughout the year	Regular market information was provided to farmers	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly provided	Market information timely provided to farmers and distributors throughout the year	All the seven weekly markets were visited regular and market information were timely provided to farmers and distributors	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly provided	Market information timely provided to farmers and distributors throughout the year	All the seven weekly markets were visited regular and market information were timely provided to farmers and distributors	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly provided	Market information timely provided to farmers and distributors throughout the year	All the seven weekly markets were visited regular and market information were timely provided to farmers and distributors	Fully implemented

2014	29. Monitor prices of Agro inputs (seeds and fertilizers) in relation to tax waivers to ensure that farmers enjoy such waivers within the municipality	Regularly monitored	Monitor prices of Agro inputs throughout the year	Prices of Agro inputs were monitored	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly monitored	Prices of Agro inputs monitored to ensure that farmers enjoy tax waivers	Prices of Agro inputs were monitored and farmers enjoyed tax waivers on agro inputs	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly monitored	Prices of Agro inputs monitored to ensure that farmers enjoy tax waivers	Prices of Agro inputs were monitored and farmers enjoyed tax waivers on agro inputs	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly monitored	Prices of Agro inputs monitored to ensure that farmers enjoy tax waivers	Prices of Agro inputs were monitored and farmers enjoyed tax waivers on agro inputs	Fully implemented
2014	30. Establish market links/Ensure effective domestic food supply and demand of key staples within the municipality	Regularly established and ensured	Ensure food security in the municipality throughout the year	There were major increases in plantain and rice production figures in the due to technological adoption. The municipality enjoyed food security	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly established and ensured	Market information timely provided to farmers and distributors	All the seven weekly markets were visited regular and market information were timely provided to farmers and distributors	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly established and ensured	Market information timely provided to farmers and distributors	All the seven weekly markets were visited regular and market information were timely provided to farmers and distributors	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly established and ensured	Market information timely provided to farmers and distributors	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2014	31. Consultancy service for architectural and structural designs for the construction of Goaso market	-	-	-	-
2015		No. of architectural and structural designs for the construction of Goaso market	Architectural and structural designs developed for the construction of Goaso market	Architectural and structural designs have been developed for the construction of Goaso market	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	32. Consultancy Service for preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the construction of 3No. 2-storey 100-Units Lockable market stores at Goaso	Lack of ARAP	-	-	-
2015		ARAP prepared	Prepare and implement ARAP for the construction of 3No. 2-storey 100-Units Lockable market stores at Goaso	ARAP was prepared and implemented for the construction of 3No. 2-storey 100-Units Lockable market stores at Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		No permanent market stores	-	-	-

2015	33. Construction of 1No.2-Storey 40-Units Lockable Market Stores with 2-seater W/C Toilet at Mim	100% completed	1No.2-Storey 40-Units Lockable Market Stores with 2-seater W/C Toilet constructed at Mim	1No.2-Storey 40-Units Lockable Market Stores with 2-seater W/C Toilet has been constructed at Mim	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	34. Construction/renovation of Mim Daily Market into ultra-modern market with ancillary facilities at Mim	In dilapidated state	Mim Daily Market re-constructed into ultra-modern modern market	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		In dilapidated state	Mim Daily Market re-constructed into ultra-modern modern market	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		In dilapidated state	Mim Daily Market re-constructed into ultra-modern modern market	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		In dilapidated state	Mim Daily Market re-constructed into ultra-modern modern market	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	35. Construction of 1No. 2-Storey 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	No permanent market stores	Construct 1No.2-Storey 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		No permanent market stores	Construct 1No.2-Storey 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented
2016		No permanent market stores	Construct 1No.2-Storey 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso within the year	1No.2-Storey 100-Units Lockable Market Stores has been constructed and completed at Goaso	100% fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	36. Block Pavement of the 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	No Market Stores	Pave 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Muddy frontage of the market	Pave 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Muddy frontage of the market	Pave 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	Pavement of the 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso was awarded on contract	About 13% completed and on-going
2017		100% completed	Pave 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso	Pavement of the 1,050m ² frontage area of 100-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso constructed with 100% work completed	About 100% completed
2014		In a dilapidated state	Complete abandoned market stores at Mim	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds

2015	37. Continuation of abandoned market stores at Mim	In a dilapidated state	Complete abandoned market stores at Mim	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		In a dilapidated state	Complete abandoned market stores at Mim	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		In a dilapidated state	Complete abandoned market stores at Mim	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
Policy Objective: Improve Agriculture Financing					
2014	38. Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities within the municipality	76 farmers received input loan of GH¢27,658.00	Facilitate 500 farmers access to credit facilities within the year	A total of 569 (M=256, F=313) farmers facilitated to assess financial assistance whilst 43 farmers benefited from Wienco input credit scheme at Bediako. Again, a total of 569 (M=256, F=313) farmers were also facilitated to access financial credit by MOFA.	Fully implemented
2015		569 farmers facilitated and accessed credit	Farmers 150 facilitated to access credit facilities throughout the year	200 farmers enlisted to access funds under SIF support programme for Farmer Groups. Also, 53(M=9, F=44) farmers were facilitated to access credit on Gender mainstreaming programme	Fully implemented
2016		822 farmers facilitated and accessed credit	Farmers 150 facilitated to access credit facilities throughout the year	200 farmers were trained to access funds under SIF support programme for Farmer Groups	Fully implemented
2017		1,022 farmers facilitated and accessed credit	Farmers facilitated to access credit facilities throughout the year	No action was taken	Not implemented
2014	39. Ensure an increase in internally generated funds (IGF) for MoFA activities within the municipality	Annual IGF increase was 10%	Intensify veterinary services to increase IGF by 20%	GH¢1,733.00 generated from patronage of veterinary services	Fully implemented
2015		Annual IGF increase was 20%	IGF increased by 30%	IGF increased by 107.3% especially patronage of veterinary services	Fully implemented
2016		Annual IGF increase was 30%	IGF increased by 30%	GH¢3,654.00 was from patronage of veterinary services	Fully implemented
2017		Annual IGF increase was 30%	IGF increased by 30%	GH¢975.00 was generated from patronage of veterinary services	Fully implemented
2014	40. Establishment of revolving fund as credit to the farmer groups within the municipality	No revolving fund for farmers	Revolving fund established by end of the year to provide credit to the farmer groups	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		No revolving fund for farmers	Revolving fund established by end of the year to provide credit to the farmer groups	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2016		No revolving fund for farmers	Revolving fund established by end of the year to provide credit to the farmer groups	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2017		No revolving fund for farmers	Revolving fund established by end of the year to provide credit to the farmer groups	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2014		1,250 bags of NPK fertilizer have been distributed to farmers	Farm inputs and other logistics supplied to farmers	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds

2015	41. Facilitate the supply of farm inputs and other logistics to farmers	Inadequate farm inputs and other logistics to farmers	Farm inputs and other logistics supplied to farmers	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Inadequate farm inputs and other logistics to farmers	Farm inputs and other logistics supplied to farmers	No action was taken	Fully implemented
2017		Inadequate farm inputs and other logistics to farmers	Farm inputs and other logistics supplied to farmers	Implemented with 249 litres of Supertop Lambda, 120 sachets of Bypel BT, 48 litres of Confidor, 84 litres of Adepa, 16 pieces of Neemazed, 20 litres of Eradicot, 20 litres of Kd215 plus and 12kg of Agoo distributed to 1,059 (M=809, F=250) and 215 youth farmers to control 2,485Hac of maize farm affected by the Fall Armyworms	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry development for food security and income Generation					
2014	42. Provide logistics for animal health clinics within the municipality	Inadequate logistics for animal health clinics	Adequate logistics procure for animal health clinics within the year	Limited quantities were provided	On-going
2015		Inadequate logistics for animal health clinics	Adequate logistics provided for animal health clinics	Limited quantities were provided	On-going
2016		Inadequate logistics for animal health clinics	Adequate logistics provided for animal health clinics	Limited quantities were provided	On-going
2017		Inadequate logistics for animal health clinics	Adequate logistics provided for animal health clinics	Limited quantities were provided	On-going
2014	43. Vaccination and prophylactic treatment of livestock, poultry and pets' diseases within the municipality	27,761 animals have been vaccinated	Vaccinate 30,000 domestic animals within the year	33,509 animals were vaccinated	Fully implemented
2015		33,509 animals have been vaccinated	Livestock, poultry and pets vaccinated and given prophylactic treatment throughout the year	2,519 poultry, 32 Sheep, 168 Goats, 243 Dogs and 5 Cats were treated Also, visits were made to six poultry farms by a Regional Team for Avian influenza investigation	Fully implemented
2016		36,476 animals have been vaccinated	Livestock, poultry and pets vaccinated and given prophylactic treatment throughout the year	Implemented with 9,296 animals vaccinated in 2016	Fully implemented
2017		55,541 animals have been vaccinated	Livestock, poultry and pets vaccinated and given prophylactic treatment throughout the year	Implemented with 9,586 poultry, 48 Sheep, 52 Goats, 132 Dogs and 1 Cats were treated	Fully implemented
2014	44. Facilitate and report on improvements in livestock housing by farmers within the municipality	1,484 livestock farmers housing been improved	Improvements in livestock housing for 1,000 farmers reported quarterly	1,048 (M=624, and F=424) farmers facilitated on livestock housing	Fully implemented
2015		1,048 livestock farmers housing have been improved	Improvements in livestock housing for 1,000 farmers	1,484 beneficiaries were trained on newly improved livestock housing technologies	Fully implemented
2016		2,532 livestock farmers housing have been improved	Improvements in livestock housing reported quarterly	Improvements in livestock housing was facilitated and reported quarterly	Fully implemented

2017		2,532 livestock farmers housing have been improved	Improvements in livestock housing reported quarterly	Improvements in livestock housing was facilitated and reported quarterly	Fully implemented
2014	45. Conduct active disease surveillance in both domestic, birds and wild animals within the municipality	Inactive disease surveillance in both domestic, birds and wild animals	Conduct active disease surveillance in both domestic, birds and wild animals throughout the year	Disease surveillance was conducted throughout the municipality within the year	On-going
2015		Inactive disease surveillance in both domestic, birds and wild animals	Conduct disease surveillance in selected communities throughout the year	Disease surveillance was conducted in Kasapin, Asanteman Council, Asukese and Nyamebekyere	Fully implemented
2016		Inactive disease surveillance in both domestic, birds and wild animals	Conduct disease surveillance in selected communities throughout the year	Disease surveillance was conducted throughout the municipality within the year	Fully implemented
2017		Inactive disease surveillance in both domestic, birds and wild animals	Conduct disease surveillance in selected communities throughout the year	Disease surveillance was conducted throughout the municipality within the year	Fully implemented
2014		46. Update livestock and poultry census annually within the municipality	Livestock and poultry census exist	Livestock and poultry census exist updated quarterly	Fully Updated
2015	Livestock and poultry census exists		Livestock and poultry census updated quarterly	Livestock and poultry census was updated quarterly	Fully implemented
2016	Livestock and poultry census exists		Livestock and poultry census updated quarterly	Livestock and poultry census was updated quarterly	Fully implemented
2017	Livestock and poultry census exists		Livestock and poultry census updated quarterly	Livestock and poultry census was updated quarterly	Fully implemented
2014	47. Promote Poultry and Livestock Production within the municipality	4,866 farmers supported with veterinary services	Poultry and Livestock Production promoted throughout the year	Veterinary services were provided to 2,555 (M=1,471, F=1,084) Poultry and Livestock farmers	Fully implemented
2015		2,555 farmers have been supported	Promote poultry and livestock production throughout the year	1,042 farmers were trained on animal nutrition, 845 in Pig production and management, 1,098 in vaccine usage and 1,484 in improved housing for animals	Fully implemented
2016		7,024 farmers have been supported	Promote poultry and livestock production throughout the year	Farmers were trained on supplementary feeding and treatment of livestock at Nyamebekyere, Asukese and Kasapin. There was also training on supplementary feeding and good animal husbandry practice at Asukese, Pephrahkrom, Jerusalem and Kasapin	Fully implemented
2017		7,132 farmers have been supported	Promote poultry and livestock production throughout the year	54 pig farmers (M=48 F=6), 52 youth and 2 PLWD's were trained in Pig production and management	Fully implemented
2014		4,866 farmers (M=2,740, F=2,126) were disseminated with improved livestock technological packages	Improved livestock technological packages identified, updated and disseminated throughout the year	Improved technologies were demonstrated to 673 (M=370, F=303) on meat hygiene, 833 (M=476, F=357) on Animal Nutrition and 1 male farmer on Pig production and management for livestock farmers	Fully implemented

2015	48. Identify, update and disseminate improved livestock technological packages within the municipality	1,557 farmers have been disseminated with improved livestock technological packages	Improved livestock technological packages disseminated	1,042 farmers were trained on animal nutrition, 845 in Pig production and management, 1,098 in vaccine usage and 190 in meat hygiene and 1,484 in improved housing for animals	Fully implemented
2016		6,216 farmers have been disseminated with improved livestock technological packages	Improved livestock technological packages disseminated	1,442 farmers were trained on animal nutrition, 775 in Pig production and management, 1056 in vaccine usage and 470 in meat hygiene and 1,424 in improved housing for animals	Fully implemented
2017		11,491 farmers have been disseminated with improved livestock technological packages	Improved livestock technological packages disseminated	54 pig farmers (M=48 F=6), 52 youth and 2 PLWD's were trained in Pig production and management	Fully implemented
2014	49. Create awareness on rabies and the need to vaccinate pets annually within the municipality	Created annually	Create awareness on rabies and the need to vaccinate pets throughout the year	Awareness was created on the Kayan Akafo programme on Nananom FM	Fully implemented
2015		Created annually	Awareness on rabies created	Awareness on rabies was created and pets vaccinated	Fully implemented
2016		Created annually	Awareness on rabies created	Awareness on rabies was created and pets vaccinated	Fully implemented
2017		Created annually	Awareness on rabies created	Awareness on rabies was created and pets vaccinated	Fully implemented
2014	50. Control the local movement of animals and local slaughter of animals for food within the municipality	Poor control	Local movement and local slaughter of animals controlled throughout the year	647 animals were monitored and slaughtered	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequate control	Arrest and auction strayed animals to control movement of local animals	Implemented with 684 animals arrested and auctioned within the year	Fully implemented
2016		Inadequate control	Arrest and auction strayed animals to control movement of local animals	Implemented with 1,259 stray animals auctioned and slaughtered	Fully implemented
2017		Inadequate control	Arrest and auction strayed animals to control movement of local animals	Implemented with 13 stray animals auctioned and 451 animals slaughtered	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Reduce loss of Biodiversity					
2014	51. Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation within the municipality	Inadequate education	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the year	677 (M=377, F=300) farmers were educated on climate change under UNDP funded Programme	Fully implemented
2015		677 farmers have been educated	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the year	510 (M=500, F=10) participants were trained on forest preservation under the UNDP Environmental Sustainability Programme	Fully implemented
2016		1,187 farmers have been educated	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the year	150 males and 75 females were sensitized on natural resource management, 360 participants comprising 260 males and 100 females were educated on the CREMA under Cocoa life programme whilst 31 farmers (25 males and 6 females) were educated on Natural Resource Management. Two meetings were also organized at Goaso and Kasapin to educate community	Fully implemented

				members on their responsibility and right to ownership of trees	
2017		1,803 farmers have been educated	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014	52. Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies within the municipality	Inadequate education	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	Implemented	On-going
2015		Inadequate education	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	UNDP partnered with Conservation International (CI) and organized Environmental Protection Seminars in 323 communities for 1,059 (M=819, F=240) farmers on the need to protect water bodies	Fully implemented
2016		1,059 farmers have been educated	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	UNDP partnered with Conservation International (CI) and organized Environmental Protection Seminars in 323 communities for 1,050 (M=807, F=243) farmers on the need to protect water bodies	Fully implemented
2017		2,109 farmers have been educated	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014			Inadequate education	Reduce activities that negatively affect the climate and promote disasters	35 farmers were trained on climate change under UNDP programme whilst 677 (M=377, F=300) farmers were educated on climate change and bush fire control
2015	53. Educate communities on the effects of tree planting and illegal logging on climate change and natural disasters as well as effects of farming closer to water bodies within the municipality	712 farmers have been educated	Reduce activities that negatively affect the climate and promote disasters	1,059 (M=819, F=240) farmers were trained on climate change under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2016		1,771 farmers have been educated	Reduce activities that negatively affect the climate and promote disasters	1,050 (M=807, F=243) farmers were trained on climate change under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2017		2,905 farmers have been educated	Reduce activities that negatively affect the climate and promote disasters	Implemented with 50 farmers (M=41, F=9), 33 youth and 1 Aged trained in Environmental Degradation control, tree planting, illegal logging prevention and bush fire	Fully implemented
2014			Lack of enforcement	Reduce farming around water bodies	No specific achievement was made due to lack of funds to monitor river basin farmers
2015	54. Enforce banning of farming within 50 meters of river basins within the Municipality	Lack of enforcement	Reduce farming around water bodies	No specific achievement was made due to lack of funds to monitor river basin farmers	Not implemented as people involved in river basin farming could not be monitored
2016		Lack of enforcement	Reduce farming around water bodies	No specific achievement was made due to lack of funds to monitor river basin farmers	Not implemented as people involved in river basin farming could not be monitored

2017		Lack of enforcement	Reduce farming around water bodies	No specific achievement was made due to lack of funds to monitor river basin farmers	Not implemented as people involved in river basin farming could not be monitored
2014	55. Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds within the municipality	Inadequate education and support	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	Implemented with Environmental Clubs formed in Basic schools for tree planting model under UNDP funded programme	Fully implemented
2015		Limited education and support	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	Environmental Clubs were formed in Basic schools for tree planting under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2016		Limited education and support	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	Implemented with Environmental Clubs formed in Basic schools for tree planting model under UNDP (ESP) programme	Fully implemented
2017		Limited education and support	Reduce exploitation around water bodies	Implemented with 50 farmers (M=41, F=9), 33 youth and 1 Aged trained on tree planting	Fully implemented
2014	56. Request for EPA permits/EIA reports and health and safety measures for implementation of development projects and operation of agro-chemicals shops within the municipality	Regularly requested	Improved Regulation of development activities within the municipality	EPA permits acquired for all UDG Projects	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly requested	Improved Regulation of development activities within the municipality	EPA permits were acquired for all UDG Projects	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly requested	Improved Regulation of development activities within the municipality	EPA permits were acquired for all UDG Projects	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly requested	Improved Regulation of development activities within the municipality	EPA permits were acquired for all UDG Projects	Fully implemented
2014	57. Subject MA's development projects to safeguard issues within the municipality	Always subjected to	MA's development projects to safeguard issues	All MA's development projects under UDG were subjected to safeguard issues	Fully implemented
2015		Always subjected to	MA's development projects to safeguard issues	All MA's development projects under UDG were subjected to safeguard issues	Fully implemented
2016		Always subjected to	MA's development projects to safeguard issues	All MA's development projects under UDG were subjected to safeguard issues	Fully implemented
2017		Always subjected to	MA's development projects to safeguard issues	All MA's development projects under UDG were subjected to safeguard issues	Fully implemented
2014		2,059 farmers were trained on correct use of agro-chemicals	Farmers educated and apply agro-chemicals effectively	1,513 (M=796, F=717) farmers were educated on effective use of agro-chemicals under MOFA-CARE-Mondelez programme. Also, farmers from Kojonno, Abidjan, Kasapin, Fianko, Odumase, Tweapease and Pomaakrom were trained on correct ways of applying organic fertilizer	Fully implemented

2015	58. Educate farmers on the effective use of agro-chemicals within the municipality	1,513 farmers have been trained on correct use of agro-chemicals	Farmers educated and apply agro-chemicals effectively	2,182 (M= 1008, F=1,174) farmers were educated on effective of handling agro-chemicals in 4 zones. Again, 87 (M=43, F=44) farmers were trained in Somicombi insecticide usage at Kwartengkrom, Mfante and Ahantamokese	Fully implemented
2016		3,782 farmers have been trained on correct use of agro-chemicals	Farmers educated and apply agro-chemicals effectively	Tweapease WEV Group were trained in safe use of agro-chemicals whilst 521 participants (376 males and 145 females) were educated in 4 zones	Fully implemented
2017		4,303 farmers have been trained on correct use of agro-chemicals	Farmers educated and apply agro-chemicals effectively	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	59. Carry out anti-bush fire education in communities within the municipality	158 (M=64, F=94) farmers were educated	Reduce incidence of bush fires within the municipality	3 No. trainings organized for 321 (M=176, F=145) participants on bush fire management protection awareness	Fully implemented
2015		321 participants have been educated	Reduce incidence of bush fires within the municipality	3 trainings were organized for 317 (M=172, F=145)	Fully implemented
2016		638 participants have been educated	Reduce incidence of bush fires within the municipality	Implemented with 2 trainings organized for 321 (M=176, F=145)	Fully implemented
2017		1,043 participants have been educated	Reduce incidence of bush fires within the municipality	Implemented with 50 farmers (M=41, F=9), 33 youth and 1 Aged educated on bush fire within Ayomso Range at Dotom and Asuboi	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Reverse Forest and Land Degradation					
2014	60. Educate communities on the need to establish dedicated woodlots for wood fuel production and usage within the municipality	Inadequately educated	Communities educated to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation	Communities were educated on the need to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation under UNDP funded Programme	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequately educated	Communities educated to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation	Communities were educated on the need to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation under UNDP funded Programme	Fully implemented
2016		Inadequately educated	Communities educated to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation	Communities were educated on the need to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation under UNDP funded Programme	Fully implemented
2017		Inadequately educated	Communities educated to establish dedicated woodlots to reduce forest exploitation	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014	61. Educate and Support communities and cocoa farmers to undertake agro-forestation within the municipality	Inadequately educated and supported	Increased numbers of farmers practice agro-forestation	Cocoa farmers and communities educated and supported by MOFA & COCOBOD	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequately educated and supported	Increased numbers of farmers practice agro-forestation	510 (M=500, F=10) Cocoa farmers and communities were educated on Forestry Laws and supported to plant trees within the municipality	Fully implemented
2016		Inadequately educated and supported	Increased numbers of farmers practice agro-forestation	517 (M=503, F=14) Cocoa farmers and communities were educated on Forestry Laws and supported to plant trees within the municipality	Fully implemented

2017		Inadequately educated and supported	Increased numbers of farmers practice agro-forestation	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014	62. Promote planting of trees in Schools and Communities within the municipality	Regularly promoted	Increased number of schools and communities adopt the culture of tree planting to protect their schools and communities	Tree planting promoted in schools with Environmental Clubs formed in Basic schools for tree planting model under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly promoted	Increased number of schools and communities adopt the culture of tree planting to protect their schools and communities	Tree planting promoted in schools with Environmental Clubs formed in Basic schools for tree planting model under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly promoted	Increased number of schools and communities adopt the culture of tree planting to protect their schools and communities	Tree planting promoted in schools with Environmental Clubs formed in Basic schools for tree planting model under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly promoted	Increased number of schools and communities adopt the culture of tree planting to protect their schools and communities	Tree planting promoted in schools with Environmental Clubs formed in Basic schools for tree planting model under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2014		63. Ensure forest boundary maintenance and inspection of 1,573.88km of Forest Reserves annually within the municipality	Regularly maintained and inspected	Ensure maintenance of 786.94km and inspection of 786.94km of Forest Reserves throughout the year	710.58km of boundaries were cleaned and 667.02 km boundary was inspected
2015	Regularly maintained and inspected		Ensure maintenance of 786.94km and inspection of 786.94km of Forest Reserves throughout the year	659.44 km of boundaries were cleaned and 651.70 km boundary was inspected	On-going
2016	Regularly maintained and inspected		Ensure maintenance of 786.94km and inspection of 786.94km of Forest Reserves throughout the year	312.43 km of boundaries were cleaned and 285.83 km boundary was inspected	Fully implemented
2017	Regularly maintained and inspected		Ensure maintenance of 786.94km and inspection of 786.94km of Forest Reserves throughout the year	846.1 km of boundaries were cleaned and 427.82 km boundary was inspected in the Bia-Tano, Bia Shelter, Bonkoni, Ayum, Bonsambepo and Subim	Fully implemented
2014	64. Ensure reduction in forest offences throughout the municipality within the municipality	Regularly ensured	Forest offences reduced throughout the municipality	16 forest offences were recorded	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly ensured	Forest offences reduced throughout the municipality	Implemented with 45 forest offences recorded	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly ensured	Forest offences reduced throughout the municipality	Implemented with 45 forest offences recorded	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly ensured	Forest offences reduced throughout the municipality	Implemented with 37 forest offences recorded	Fully implemented
2014		Regularly ensured	Timber management and exploitation improved	7,095 on-reserve and 881 off-reserve trees exploitation were monitored	Not effectively implemented due to political interference

2015	65. Ensure effective timber management and exploitation in on-reserve and off-reserves within the municipality	Regularly ensured	Timber management and exploitation improved	4,365 on-reserve and 892 off-reserve trees exploitation were exploited and monitored	Not effectively implemented due to political interference
2016		Regularly ensured	Timber management and exploitation improved	1,808 on-reserve and 494 off-reserve trees exploitation were exploited and monitored	Not effectively implemented due to political interference
2017		Regularly ensured	Timber management and exploitation improved	1,308 on-reserve and 1,536 off-reserve trees exploitation were exploited and monitored	Not effectively implemented due to political interference
2014	66. Promote enrichment planting within the Aboniyere Forest Reserve Compartment 26, Bonsambepo and Subin Forest Reserve within the municipality	Regularly promoted	Enrichment planting carried out within the Aboniyere Forest Compartment 26 from April-Sep. 2014	Enrichment planting was carried out in 19.50 hectares of the forest	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly promoted	Enrichment planting carried out within the Aboniyere Forest Compartment 26 from April-Sep. 2015	Enrichment planting was carried out in 19.50 hectares of the forest	On-going
2016		Regularly promoted	Enrichment planting carried out within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest from April-Sep. 2016	Enrichment planting was carried out in 65.00 hectares of the forest	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly promoted	Enrichment planting carried out within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest from April-Sep. 2017	Enrichment planting was carried out with 2,000 Peg Cutting and 36.0ha of the Bia Shelterbelt planted whilst 216ha of Compartment 7 of the Bia Shelterbelt was planted	Fully implemented
2014	67. Establishment of Nursery/seedlings of some economic indigenous species to be supplied to farmers within the municipality	Inadequate nursery	Nursery/seedlings of some economic indigenous species supplied to farmers	34,880 seedlings were established by the FSD but 10,125 trees were distributed to farmers for planting	Fully implemented
2015		10,125 seedlings were supplied	Nursery/seedlings of some economic indigenous species supplied to farmers	Implemented with 25,140 trees were distributed to farmers for planting	Fully implemented
2016		35,265 seedlings were supplied	Nursery/seedlings of some economic indigenous species supplied to farmers	Implemented with 19,541 trees were distributed to farmers for planting	Fully implemented
2017		85,276 seedlings were supplied	Nursery/seedlings of some economic indigenous species supplied to farmers	Implemented with 30,470 trees were distributed to farmers for planting	Fully implemented
2014	68. Rehabilitate 94ha and 13ha of degraded portions of the Compartment 87, 68 and 67 of Bonsambepo and Compartment 52 of the Subim Forest Reserves	Rehabilitated annually	Rehabilitate 100ha of degraded portions of the Bosompepo Forest Reserve within the year	Implemented with 82 Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated	Fully implemented
2015		Rehabilitated annually	Rehabilitate 100ha of degraded portions of the Bosompepo Forest Reserve within the year	Implemented with 87.90 Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated	On-going
2016		Rehabilitated annually	Rehabilitate the remaining 12,10ha of degraded portions of	Implemented with 12.10 Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated	Fully implemented

			the Bosompepo Forest Reserve within the year		
2017		Rehabilitated annually	Rehabilitate the degraded portions of the Bonsambepo and Subim Forest Reserves	Implemented with 10.00 Hectares of degraded portion of Bonsambepo forest rehabilitated	Fully implemented
2014	69. Promote boundary planting within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest Reserve within the municipality	Regularly promoted	Boundary planting carried out within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest Reserve from April-Sep. 2014	Implemented with 30.05km of Forest boundary planted	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly promoted	Boundary planting carried out within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest Reserve from April-Sep. 2015	No action taken	Was not implemented
2016		Regularly promoted	Boundary planting carried out within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest Reserve from April-Sep. 2016	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		Regularly promoted	Boundary planting carried out within the Bonsambepo and Subin Forest Reserve from April-Sep. 2017	Implemented with 60.2km of Bonsambepo boundary planted whilst 52.16km of Bia- Tano, Bia Shelter, Bonkoni, Ayum, Bonsambepo and Subim boundary was planted	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to adapt to Climate Variability and change Impacts					
2014	70. Use weather forecasting to inform farmer decision within the municipality	Not being used	Weather forecasting used to inform farmer decision within the municipality	Weather forecasting through the Kanyan Akuafu Radio programme fully used	Need for meteo sub-station
2015		Being used	Weather forecasting used to inform farmer decision within the municipality	Weather forecasting through the Kanyan Akuafu Radio programme fully used	Need for meteo sub-station
2016		Being used	Weather forecasting used to inform farmer decision within the municipality	Weather forecasting through the Kanyan Akuafu Radio programme fully used	Need for meteo sub-station
2017		Being used	Weather forecasting used to inform farmer decision within the municipality	Weather forecasting through the Kanyan Akuafu Radio programme fully used	Need for meteo sub-station
2014	71. Build capacity of staff on Climate Change (CC) to enhance integration of CC in annual action plans within the municipality	Inadequate staff capacity	Built capacity of the planning Unit on CC	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2015		Inadequate staff capacity	Built capacity of the planning Unit on CC	The Municipal Planning Officer was sponsored for a 3-week CC and development in Denmark (Danida Fellowship Programme)	Fully implemented
2016		Staff capacity improved	Built capacity of the planning Unit on CC	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2017		Inadequate staff capacity	Built capacity of the planning Unit on CC	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2014		Inadequate farmers' education	Farmers educated on the effects of their activities on CC and adopt CC friendly measures	35 farmers trained on climate change under UNDP programme	Fully implemented

2015	72. Educate farmers on the effects of their activities on CC and the need to adopt appropriate CC friendly measures within the municipality	Farmers education improved	Farmers educated on the effects of their activities on CC and adopt CC friendly measures	Farmers were educated on climate change under UNDP programme	Fully implemented
2016		Farmers education improved	Farmers educated on the effects of their activities on CC and adopt CC friendly measures	Farmers were educated on climate change under UNDP Environmental Sustainability Programme (ESP)	Fully implemented
2017		Farmers education improved	Farmers educated on the effects of their activities on CC and adopt CC friendly measures	Farmers were educated on climate change under UNDP Environmental Sustainability Programme (ESP)	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development					
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user Needs					
2014	1. Construction/Rehabilitation/Spot improvement of feeder (Cocoa) roads: Ampenkro Abenase, Abidjan – Aboaso, Asumura – Tipokrom, Woraneho – Adiepena, Ampenkro – Apenkro Koforidua, Dechem – Abebresekrom, Asuadai, Manukrom – Koadjeikrom, Gyasikrom – Berekum, Adjam – Donkorkrom, Bediako – Duasi, Abebresekrom – Kwayekrom, Abebrese Junction & Asuadai Junction, Peprahkrom – Kwamepua, 16.30km Dominase-Fianko-Mfama F/R, 14.7 km Ebetoda-Wam-Ogyam F/R, 10.0km Fawohoyeden-Dotom F/R, 3.10km Onwenkwanta-Agyankrumah F/R, 1.20km Sekyere-Krobo F/R, 7.6km Mim-Asukese F/R, 26.60km Bitre-Kwamepua F/R, 2.0km Kwakuduakrom-Akwaboa F/R, 2.0km Gyaenkotabuo Junction-Gyaenkotabuo-Akwaboa F/R, 4.5km Pomaakrom-Manukrom F/R, 7.6km Mim-Asukese F/R, 4.0km Kasapin-Antobea F/R, RTF Junction-Abebresekrom and others	Poor feeder road network	Improve road conditions in the respective communities	The roads that were 100% rehabilitated were Ampenkro Abenase, Abidjan – Aboaso, Asumura – Tipokrom, Woraneho – Adiepena, Ampenkro – Apenkro Koforidua, Dechem – Abebresekrom, Asuadai, Manukrom – Koadjeikrom, Gyasikrom – Berekum, Adjam – Donkorkrom, Bediako – Duasi, Abebresekrom – Kwayekrom, Abebrese Junction & Asuadai Junction, Peprahkrom – Kwamepua and others	On-going
2015		Improved feeder roads network	Improve road conditions in the respective communities	The roads that were 100% rehabilitated were Fawohoyeden-Dotom F/R, Mim-Asukese F/R, Sekyere-Krobo F/R, Ebetoda-Wam-Ogyam F/R, Bitre-Kwamepua F/R, Kwakuduakrom-Akwaboa F/R, Gyaenkotabuo Junction-Gyaenkotabuo-Akwaboa F/R, Pomaakrom-Manukrom F/R and RTF Junction-Abebresekrom F/R whilst 60% of Kasapin-Antobea F/R, 46% of Dominase-Fianko-Mfama F/R and 15% Onwenkwanta-Agyankrumah F/R had been done	Fully implemented
2016		Improved feeder roads network	Improve conditions of feeder roads in the municipality to link rural areas to urban centers	All major feeder roads were rehabilitated within the year to link rural areas to urban centers	Fully implemented
2017		Improved feeder roads network	Improve conditions of feeder roads in the municipality to link rural areas to urban centers	About 30% of major feeder roads were rehabilitated within the year to link rural areas to urban centers	Fully implemented
2014		2. Construction of 0.9/0.6'U' drains at Goaso & Mim	Inadequate 'U' drains	Construct drains in Goaso and Mim to check erosion	Constructed 3,215m of 600mm/900mm 'U' Drains and 900mm single/double cell pipe Culverts in Goaso & Mim
2015	3,215m of 600mm/900mm 'U' Drains and 900mm single/double cell pipe Culverts constructed		Construct 900mm of 'U' drains at Goaso & Mim	900mm 'of U' drains were constructed at Goaso & Mim	Fully implemented
2016	900mm 'of U' drains constructed		Construct drains in Goaso and Mim to check erosion	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds

2017		900mm 'of U' drains constructed	Construct drains in Goaso and Mim to check erosion	Implemented with 600mm and 450mm "U" drains constructed at Goaso Lodge Mu Area roads	Fully implemented
2014	3. Routine maintenance of 8.5km town roads in the (Pothole patching) at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Kasapin & Akrodie	Routinely maintained	58.5km town roads maintained at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso	58.5km town roads were maintained at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely maintained	Maintain 58.5km town roads in the municipality	48km out of 72km was awarded and undertaken at various areas in the municipality	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely maintained	Maintain 58.5km town roads in the municipality	No action was taken	Could not be implemented this quarter due to lack of funds
2017		Routinely maintained	Maintain 58.5km town roads in the municipality	No action was taken	Could not be implemented this quarter due to lack of funds
2014		4. Routine maintenance of 149.64km Area Roads (Grading works) at Goaso. Mim & Kasapin	Routinely maintained	Grading works carried out on 149.64km Area Roads at Goaso. Mim & Kasapin	149.64km Area Roads were maintained at Goaso. Mim & Kasapin
2015	Routinely maintained		Maintain 149.64km Area Roads (Grading works) at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin	No action was taken	Could not be implemented this quarter due to lack of funds
2016	Routinely maintained		Maintain 149.64km Area Roads (Grading works) at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin	149.64km Area Roads (Grading works) at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin was maintained	Fully implemented
2017	Routinely maintained		Maintain 149.64km Area Roads (Grading works) at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin	No action was taken	Could not be implemented this quarter due to lack of funds
2014	5. Routine maintenance of drains/ cleaning & grass cutting on 174km Road at Goaso. Mim, Ayomso & Kasapin	Routinely maintained	Cleaning & grass cutting carried out on 174km Road at Goaso. Mim, Ayomso & Kasapin	134.23km of roads were maintained	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely maintained	Maintain on drains 174km of Road within the year	Drains on 134.23km was maintained in the municipality	On-going
2016		Routinely maintained	Routine maintenance of 18,150m ³ Earth Drains/cleaning & 33.00km Grass Cutting on 174km Road throughout the municipality	GHC20,046.58 was spent on clearing 15,668m ³ Open Drain whilst GHC22,071.00 was spent on Grass Cutting on 27.00km of road within the third and fourth quarters of the year	On-going
2017		Routinely maintained	Routine maintenance of 18,150m ³ Earth Drains/cleaning & 33.00km Grass Cutting on 174km Road throughout the municipality	No action was taken	Could not be implemented this quarter due to lack of funds
2014		Inadequate grading and patching	Grading and patching on unpaved roads carried out to open up access roads	105km of unpaved roads were graded and patched	Fully implemented

2015	6. Grading and patching on 33km unpaved roads to open up access roads into various communities within the municipality	105km graded and patched	Patch potholes on paved roads throughout the municipality	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds from Head Office
2016		105km graded and patched	Grade and patch 33km of unpaved roads to open up access roads into various communities	28km out of 33km of unpaved roads was awarded on contract and at various levels of completion. These areas include patching on Lodgemu Area roads, Peterkrom-Kwaoprettey Roads, Bitre Junction-Mbaamfadwen Roads	On-going
2017		133km graded and patched	Grade and patch 33km of unpaved roads to open up access roads into various communities	No action was taken	Could not be implemented this quarter due to lack of funds
2014	7. Massive desilting of culverts and earth drains on unpaved roads to reduce perennial flooding within the municipality	Routinely desilted	Culverts and earth drains on unpaved roads desilted	Culverts and earth drains on unpaved roads were desilted	Fully implemented
2015		No desilting	Culverts and earth drains on unpaved roads desilted	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2016		No desilting	Culverts and earth drains on unpaved roads desilted	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		No desilting	Culverts and earth drains on unpaved roads desilted	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2014	8. Routine maintenance of 278km road (Line marking & road signs installation at Goaso. Mim, & Kasapin	Poorly maintained	Install line marking & road signs on 278km of road	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2015		Poorly maintained	Install line marking & road signs on 278km of road	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2016		Poorly maintained	Install line marking & road signs on 278km of road	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2017		Poorly maintained	Install line marking & road signs on 278km of road	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2014	9. Construction of 200- capacity lorry park at Goaso	Inadequate lorry park	200- capacity lorry park constructed at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2015		Inadequate lorry park	Construct 200- capacity lorry park at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Inadequate lorry park	Construct 200- capacity lorry park at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Inadequate lorry park	200- capacity lorry park constructed at Goaso	No action was taken	Not implemented due lack of funds
2014	10. Planting of grass/landscaping around office of the Department of Urban Roads (DUR) at Goaso	No landscaping	Grass/landscaping developed around the office of DUR	Duly developed and maintained	Fully implemented
2015		Existence of landscape	Grass/landscaping developed around the office of DUR	Duly developed and maintained	Fully implemented
2016		Existence of landscape	Grass/landscaping developed around the office of DUR	Duly developed and maintained	Fully implemented

2017		Existence of landscape	Grass/landscaping developed around the office of DUR	Duly developed and maintained	Fully implemented
2014	11. Const. of bridge on Goaso by-pass and const. of Goaso-Kumasi by-pass (3.86km)	No bridge on the road	Const. of bridge on Goaso by-pass and const. of Goaso-Kumasi by-pass (3.86km)	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		No bridge on the road	Const. of bridge on Goaso by-pass and const. of Goaso-Kumasi by-pass (3.86km)	Const. of the bridge was completed whilst the road was about 50%	On-going
2016		Existence of bridge on the road	Const. of bridge on Goaso by-pass and const. of Goaso-Kumasi by-pass (3.86km)	Const. of the bridge was completed whilst the road was about 58%	On-going
2017		Existence of bridge on the road	Const. of bridge on Goaso by-pass and const. of Goaso-Kumasi by-pass (3.86km)	Const. of the bridge was completed whilst the road was about 65%	On-going
2014	12. Upgrading of 4.0km roads in Goaso (Cocoa Roads)	In deplorable state/untarred	Upgrade 4.0km roads in Goaso within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		In deplorable state/untarred	Upgrade 4.0km roads in Goaso within the year	4.5km of roads were being upgraded and tarred in Goaso with about 65% completed	On-going
2016		4.5km of roads have been upgraded and tarred	Upgrade 4.0km roads in Goaso within the year	5.2km of roads were g upgraded and tarred in Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		5.2km of roads have been upgraded and tarred	Upgrade 4.0km roads in Goaso within the year	5.2km of roads were upgraded and tarred in Goaso with 90.72% work completed whilst 600mm and 450mm of "U" drains were constructed at Lodge Mu Area roads	On-going
2014	13. Construction of 3.60km Mim-Feteagya Road	Deplorable and untarred	Construct and tar the 3.60km Mim-Feteagya Road	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Deplorable and untarred	Construct and tar the 3.60km Mim-Feteagya Road	No action was taken	Not implemented
2016		Deplorable and untarred	Construct and tar the 3.60km Mim-Feteagya Road	88.89% of constructional work has been done	On-going
2017		About 88.89% work completed	Construct and tar the 3.60km Mim-Feteagya Road	88.89% of constructional work has been done	On-going
2014	14. Construction of 5.6km Mim Town Roads	Deplorable and untarred	Construct and tar the 5.6kmMim Town Roads	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Deplorable and untarred	Construct and tar the 5.6kmMim Town Roads	No action was taken	Not implemented
2016		Deplorable and untarred	Construct and tar the 5.6kmMim Town Roads	82.89% of constructional work has been done	On-going
2017		About 82.89% work completed	Construct and tar the 5.6kmMim Town Roads	82.89% of constructional work has been done	On-going

2014	15. Paving of Mim Lorry Station	Deplorable and untarred	Construct and pave Mim Lorry Station	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Deplorable and untarred	Construct and pave Mim Lorry Station	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Deplorable and untarred	Construct and pave Mim Lorry Station	100% completed and in use	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	16. Construction of Culvert on River Bia at Antwiadjeikrom	-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		Lack of bridge on the section of the Bia river that links the community to others beyond the river	Construct Culvert on River Bia at Antwiadjeikrom within the year	Engineering worksdesigning was completed and submitted to SIF for funding	On-going
2017		Lack of bridge on the section of the Bia river that links the community to others beyond the river	Construct Culvert on River Bia at Antwiadjeikrom within the year	Engineering works on designing was completed and submitted to SIF for funding	The project is halted
Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of National ICT Infrastructure					
2014	17. Facilitate extension of telephone in communities without the service and upgrading of areas with poor service within the Asumura Zonal Council	Lack/poor telephone services	Facilitate extension of telephone services to Asumura Zonal Council	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack/poor telephone services	Facilitate extension of telephone services to Asumura Zonal Council	The MA facilitated the processes by writing letters to the telephone operators (MTN, Voda, TiGo and Airtel)	Fully implemented
2016		Lack/poor telephone services	Facilitate extension of telephone services to Asumura Zonal Council	The MA facilitated the processes by with a Vodafone mask been erected at Asumura	Fully implemented
2017		Improved telephone services	Facilitate extension of telephone services to Asumura Zonal Council	Implemented through the Ministry of Information's Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) programme in 6 communities thus Bediako, Fawohoyeden, Fianko, Mfama and Gyasikrom	Not implemented
2014	18. Facilitate establishment of community information Centers within the municipality	Weakly facilitated	Give approval for establishment of community information Centers in communities that need them	Facilitated	On-going
2015		Well facilitated	Give approval for establishment of community information Centers in communities that need them	Facilitated	On-going
2016		Well facilitated	Give approval for establishment of community information Centers in communities that need them	Facilitated	On-going

2017		Well facilitated	Give approval for establishment of community information Centers in communities that need them	Facilitated	On-going
2014	19. Facilitate establishment of Internet Facilities within the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments at Goaso	Lack of Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Departments	Facilitate establishment Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Departments	Facilitate establishment Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments	Ministry of Communication completed construction of a mask at Goaso and carried out assessment on the internet needs of the MA	On-going
2016		Lack of Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Departments	Facilitate establishment Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments	Ministry of Communication completed construction of a mask at Goaso and carried out assessment on the internet needs of the MA	On-going
2017		Lack of Internet Facilities at the Central	Facilitate establishment Internet Facilities at the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments	No access to internet link	On-going
2014		20. Establishment of Intercom Facilities within the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments and selected staffs bungalows at Goaso	Lack of Intercom Facilities for official communication	Establish Intercom Facilities within the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments and at the residences of the MCE, MCD, MFO, MPO & MHOW	No action was taken
2015	Lack of Intercom Facilities for official communication		Establish Intercom Facilities within the Central Administration & Decentralized Departments and at the residences of the MCE, MCD, MFO, MPO & MHOW	Intercom Facilities were established within the Central Administration, Decentralized Departments and at the residences of the MCE, MCD & MFO	Fully implemented
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-
Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the National needs and for Export					
2014		Lack of electricity in the communities	Communities connected to the National Grid	All these communities Kumaho Nkwanta, Kyenkyhekrom, Akwaduro, Kumaho, Awewoho - Manhyia, Atoom, Pomaakrom#1, Pomaakrom#2, Boakyeasua, Twapease, Kwakuduahkrom, Sonadwakrom, Kwahu, Atimpokrom, Manhyia No.1, Dankwakrom, Chief Camp, Atimponya, Asukese, Gyaekuntabuo, Bedaabout, Kyirikasa, Nkrankrom were connected to the National Grid	Fully implemented
2015		Lack of electricity in Adenkyekye, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Pprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen and Kokofu	Extend electricity to the communities within the year	Electricity was extended to Adenkyekye, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Pprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen and Kokofu	On-going

2016	21. Electrification Project (SHEP 4 Project (Turnkey) at Kumaho Nkwanta, Kyenkyhekrom, Akwaduro, Kumaho, Awewoho -Manhyia, Atoom, Pomaakrom#1, Pomaakrom#2, Boakyeasua, Twapease, Kwakuduahkrom, Sonadwakrom, Kwahu, Atimpokrom, Manhyia No.1, Dankwakrom, Chief Camp, Atimponya, Asukese, Gyaekuntabuo, Bedaabout, Kyirikasa, Nkrankrom, Adenkyekye, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Peprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen and Kokofu	Extension of electricity on-going at Adenkyekye, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Peprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen and Kokofu	Extend electricity to the communities within the year	Electricity was extended to Adenkyekye, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Peprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen and Kokofu	Fully implemented
2017		Extension of electricity fully completed at Adenkyekye, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Peprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen and Kokofu	Extend electricity to the communities within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	22. Extend electricity/street lights in communities with electricity at Goaso township, Aburodano, Dominase, Sekyerekrom, Oseikwamekrom, Peprahkrom, Kwadwoaddaikrom, Nyankomago, Mbaamfadwen, Kokofu Suntreso, Duase, Atimponya, Kyirikasa, Nkrankrom, Gyaekontabuo, Manhyia No.1, Bediako, Asanteman Council, Abidjan-Nkwanta, Akwaadro, Kwakuduakrom, Sonadwa, Atimpokrom, Kumaho-Nkwanta, Kumaho, Danquakrom, Chief-Camp, Asukese, Bedaabout, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Kwakukrakrom, Alikrom, Feteagya No.3, Feteagya No.2, All communities in Asumura Zonal Council, Mim Domeabra, Mim Low Cost 2&3, Great Bofah Hotel Area	They have electricity but no streetlights	Extend streetlights to the selected communities with electricity	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		They have electricity but no streetlights	Extend streetlights to the selected communities with electricity	Streetlights were extended to Atimponya, Kyirikasa, Nkrankrom, Gyaekontabuo, Bediako, Dominase, Manhyia, Bediako, Asanteman Council, Sekyerekrom, Abidjan-Nkwanta, Akwaadro, Kwakuduakrom, Sonadwa, Atimpokrom, Kumaho-Nkwanta, Kumaho, Danquakrom, Chief –Camp, Asukese and Bedaabout	On-going
2016		They have electricity but no streetlights	Extend streetlights to the selected communities with electricity	Streetlights were extended to Atimponya, Kyirikasa, Nkrankrom, Gyaekontabuo, Bediako, Dominase, Manhyia No.1, Asanteman Council, Sekyerekrom, Abidjan-Nkwanta, Akwaadro, Kwakuduakrom, Sonadwa, Atimpokrom, Kumaho-Nkwanta, Kumaho, Danquakrom, Chief –Camp, Asukese and Bedaabout	Fully implemented
2017		Inadequate street lights	Extend streetlights to the selected communities with electricity	Streetlights were extended to Goaso and Mim	Fully implemented
2014		Periodically rehabilitated	Existing streetlights maintained to ensure security in the respective communities	Existing streetlights were maintained to ensure security in the respective communities	Fully implemented

2015	23. Rehabilitate/maintenance of existing streetlights at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Akrodie, Fawohoyeden & other towns with streetlights	Periodically rehabilitated	Maintain all existing streetlights in communities within the municipality	All existing streetlights in communities within the municipality were Regularly maintained to enhance security	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically rehabilitated	Maintain all existing streetlights in communities within the municipality	All existing streetlights in communities within the municipality were Regularly maintained to enhance security	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically rehabilitated	Maintain all existing streetlights in communities within the municipality	All existing streetlights in communities within the municipality were Regularly maintained to enhance security	Fully implemented
2014	24. Extension of electricity with provision of 10No. 8m low tension poles for Bediako Child and Maternal Care Center and other parts of Bediako township	-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		Lack of electricity in that part of the town	Extend electricity to Bediako Child and Maternal Care Center and other parts of Bediako township	Electricity was extended to Bediako Child and Maternal Care Center and other parts of Bediako township	Fully completed
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		-	-	-	-
2015	25. Extension of electricity with provision of 500 No. 8m low tension poles with 50mm and 120mm Cables at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Dechem and Alikrom	-	-	-	-
2016		Lack of electricity in that part of the towns	Extend electricity to parts of Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Dechem and Alikrom	Electricity was extended to parts of Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Dechem and Alikrom	On-going
2017		Completed	Extend electricity to parts of Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Dechem and Alikrom	Extension of electricity is fully completed	Fully utilized
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use Planning System					
2014	26. Create public awareness on planning Regulations/plot allocation within the municipality	Inadequate public awareness	Awareness on planning Regulations carried out	Awareness on planning Regulations were carried out	Fully implemented
2015		Public awareness created	Intensify public awareness on planning Regulations/ plot allocation at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso & Fawohoyeden	The MA intensified public awareness on planning Regulations/plot allocation at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie & Ayomso	On-going
2016		Public awareness created	Intensify public awareness on planning Regulations/ plot allocation at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso & Fawohoyeden	The MA intensified public awareness on planning Regulations/plot allocation at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie & Ayomso	On-going
2017		Public awareness created	Intensify public awareness on planning Regulations/ plot allocation at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso & Fawohoyeden	Implemented with 27 applications received during the year	On-going

2014	27. Enforce compliance with planning Regulations to ensure orderliness in development within the municipality	Inadequate enforcement	Compliance with planning Regulations enforced at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Kasapin & Bediako	Compliance with planning Regulations were enforced at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Kasapin & Bediako	Fully implemented
2015		Strongly enforce	Enforce compliance with planning Regulations especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso & Fawohoyeden	Development of physical facilities in these communities were duly regulated	On-going
2016		Strongly enforce	Enforce compliance with planning Regulations especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso & Fawohoyeden	Development of physical facilities in these communities were duly regulated	On-going
2017		Strongly enforce	Enforce compliance with planning Regulations especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso & Fawohoyeden	Development of physical facilities in these communities were duly regulated through regular site inspections with 67 applications approved	On-going
2014	28. Educate the public on the need to obtain building permits within the municipality	Inadequate education on building permit acquisition	Educate the public on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	The public were educated on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	On-going
2015		Inadequate education on building permit acquisition	Educate the public on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	The public were educated on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	On-going
2016		Slow pace of education on building permit acquisition	Educate the public on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	The public were educated on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	On-going
2017		Slow pace of education on building permit acquisition	Educate the public on the need to obtain building permits throughout the year	The public were educated on the need to obtain building permits through Panel discussion on Radio and Information Centers and Call ins by community members whilst education programme took place at Ayomso Information Center throughout the year	On-going
2014	29. Ensure timely issuance of building permits within the municipality	Delay in issuing building permits	Building permits issued within 3 months after application	Statutory Planning Committee met quarterly, approved and issued building permits	Fully implemented
2015		Delay in issuing building permits	Issue building permits within one month after approval by the statutory planning committee	Building permits were issued after approval by the statutory planning committee	On-going
2016		Delay in issuing building permits	Issue building permits within one month after approval by the statutory planning committee	Building permits were issued after approval by the statutory planning committee	On-going
2017		Delay in issuing building permits	Issue building permits within one month after approval by the statutory planning committee	Building permits were issued after approval by the Statutory Planning Committee	On-going

2014	30. Educate the public on the Street Naming and Property Numbering exercise throughout the municipality	Lack of education on Street naming and property numbering exercise	Educate the public on the Street naming and property numbering exercise at Goaso and Mim	The public were educated on the Street naming and property numbering exercise at Goaso and Mim	Fully implemented
2015		Public have been educated	Educate the public on the Street naming and property numbering exercise at Ayomso and Akrodie	The public were educated on the Street naming and property numbering exercise at Ayomso and Akrodie	Fully implemented
2016		Public have been educated	Educate the public on the Street naming and property numbering exercise at Fawohoyeden, Dominase, Kasapin and Bediako	The public were educated on the Street naming and property numbering exercise at Fawohoyeden, Dominase, Kasapin and Bediako	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	31. Implement Street Naming and Property Addressing System, Digitization and valuation of Commercial and Residential properties within the municipality (Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Bediako, Dominase, Kasapin and Asumura)	No community has street naming and property addressing system	Street Naming and Property Addressing System implemented at Goaso & Mim	50 Streets were named at Goaso and Mim	Fully implemented
2015		Lack of valued properties	Carry out property Numbering and Digitization at Ayomso and Akrodie from May-Dec. 2015	Property Numbering and Digitization was completed at Ayomso and Akrodie in Nov. 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Lack of valued properties in the towns	Carry out property Numbering and Digitization at Fawohoyeden, Dominase, Kasapin and Bediako and develop database on revenue items in the towns including Goaso & Mim	Property Numbering and Digitization was completed at Fawohoyeden, Dominase, Kasapin and Bediako and database on revenue items was developed for the towns including Goaso & Mim	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	32. Erect signages for named streets at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Akrodie, Fawohoyeden, Dominase, Kasapin and Bediako	Inadequate signages for the named streets within the towns	No. of Signages erected for the named streets within the Municipality	50 signages thus 20 at Goaso and 30 at Mim were erected during the year	Adequate signages could not be erected due to lack of funds
2015		Inadequate signages for the named streets within the towns	No. of Signages erected for the named streets within the Municipality	No signages were erected during the year	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Inadequate signages for the named streets within the towns	No. of Signage erected for the named streets within the Municipality	No signages were erected during the year	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Inadequate signages for the named streets within the towns	No. of Signages erected for the named streets within the Municipality	No signages were erected during the year	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	33. Revise Planning schemes for Fawohoyeden and Goaso Sector 7 Extension	Lack of planning schemes for Fawohoyeden and Goaso Sector 7 Extension	Fawohoyeden and Goaso Sector 7 Extension Planning schemes revised	The MA facilitated the revision of Fawohoyeden and Goaso Sector 7 Extension Planning schemes	Fully implemented
2015		Lack of planning schemes for Akrodie and Goaso Sector 5 Extension	Akrodie and Goaso Sector 5 Extension Planning schemes revised	The MA facilitated the revision of Akrodie and Goaso Sector 5 Extension Planning schemes	Fully implemented

2016	33. Initiate revision of planning schemes for growing settlements without revised planning schemes within the municipality	Lack of planning schemes for Goaso Sector 1, Nyamebekyere East and Dominase Extension	Revise Planning Schemes for Goaso Sector 1, Nyamebekyere East and Dominase within the year	Planning Schemes for Goaso Sector 1, Nyamebekyere East and Dominase were revised within the year	Fully implemented
2017		Lack of planning schemes for Goaso Sector 9 Extension, Nyamebekyere East, Dominase	Revise Planning Schemes for Goaso Sector 9 Extension, Nyamebekyere East, Dominase within the year	Planning Schemes for Nyamebekyere East, Dominase, Goaso Sector 9 Extensions were developed and revised to its final stage within the year	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use Planning and Management					
2014	34. Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings at Goaso	Organized quarterly	Organize 4 Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	4 Statutory Planning Committee Meetings were organized	Fully implemented
2015		Organized quarterly	Organize 4 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	4 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings were organized for approval of building permits	Fully implemented
2016		Organized quarterly	Organize 4 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings within the year	4 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings were organized for approval of building permits	Fully implemented
2017		Organized quarterly	Organize 4 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings within the year	4 quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings were organized for approval of building permits	Fully implemented
2014	35. Organize 4 No. Technical Sub-Committee meeting at Goaso	Weakly organized	Organize 4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings within the year	4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings were organized and proposals were made for consideration by the Statutory Planning Committee	Fully implemented
2015		Weakly organized	Organize 4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings within the year	4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings were organized and proposals were made for consideration by the Statutory Planning Committee	Fully implemented
2016		Organized quarterly	Organize 4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings within the year	4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings were organized and proposals were made for consideration by the Statutory Planning Committee	Fully implemented
2017		Organized quarterly	Organize 4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings within the year	4 quarterly Technical Sub-Committee Meetings were organized and proposals were made for consideration by the Statutory Planning Committee	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote proactive Planning for Disaster prevention and Mitigation					
2014		Farmers educated	Communities educated and adopt disaster prevention measures	Sensitization exercises were carried out at Goaso lorry stations, markets centers, financial institutions and about 1,550 school children at Akrodie	Fully implemented
2015		About 1,550 people educated	Carry out disaster prevention education at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Asumura, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden and in financial institutions and filling stations	Disaster prevention education was carried out at Akrodie, Kasapin, Ayomso and Goaso market centers, financial institutions, filling stations, schools and lorry stations. Also, MOFA in	Fully implemented

	36. Educate communities on disaster prevention measures within the municipality			collaboration with CARE International trained 317 farmers on fire prevention mechanism	
2016		About 1,867 people educated	Carry out disaster prevention among Schools, Financial Institutions, 360 saw millers and market women at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Asumura, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden	Disaster prevention education was carried out among 10 Schools, 2 Financial Institutions and 360 saw millers and market women at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Asumura, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden	Fully implemented
2017		About 2,427 people educated	Carry out disaster prevention among Schools, Financial Institutions, 360 saw millers and market women at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Kasapin, Asumura, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden	Implemented with 3No. educational programs for 200 participants at Ayomso, Akrodie and Mim zones. Also, 1No. educational programme was conducted on Nananom Radio on windstorm and rainstorm	Fully implemented
2014	37. Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control within the municipality	Well strengthened	Achieve zero bushfires	Only few bushfires were recorded in the reserve forests	Fully implemented
2015		Well strengthened	Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control from Jan-April 2015 and Nov-Dec 2015	Fire volunteer groups were strengthened to deal with fire prevention and control from Jan-April 2015 and Nov-Dec 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Well strengthened	Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control from Jan-April 2016 and Nov-Dec 2016	Fire volunteer groups were strengthened to deal with fire prevention and control from Jan-April 2016 and Nov-Dec 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Well strengthened	Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control from Jan-April 2017 and Nov-Dec 2017	Fire volunteer groups were strengthened to deal with fire prevention and control from Jan-April 2017 and Nov-Dec 2017	Fully implemented
2014	38. Preparation and Collaboration with NADMO for Disaster Management and support for Disaster Victims within the municipality	Weakly supported	Disaster victims adequately supported	Disaster Victims were supported with relief items	On-going
2015		Weakly supported	Disaster Victims were supported with relief items	Limited quantities of logistics were provided to support disaster victims	On-going
2016		Weakly supported	Disaster Victims were supported with relief items	Limited quantities of logistics were provided to support disaster victims	On-going
2017		Weakly supported	Disaster Victims were supported with relief items	Implemented with 54 Bags of Cement and 20 packets roofing sheets were donated to Manukrom M/A JHS and 14 individuals respectively	On-going
2014	39. Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns within the municipality	Strongly launched	Launch anti-bush fire campaign by 30 th November, 2014	NADMO in collaboration with GNFS and MOFA launched anti-bush fire campaigns in 3 communities with 1,270 participants (Akrodie=400, Kasapin=350 and Goaso=520)	Fully implemented
2015		Strongly launched	Launch anti-bush fire campaign by November, 2015	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No launching	Launch anti-bush fire campaign by November, 2016	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		No launching	Launch anti-bush fire campaign by November, 2017	Implemented with 6No. educational programs for 330 participants	Implemented

2014	40. Provide education and sensitization on World Environmental Day	Inadequate education and sensitization	Educate people at Mim, Goaso and Kasapin on the need for tree planting	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of education and sensitization	Educate people at Mim, Goaso and Kasapin on the need for tree planting	Education on tree planting was carried out at Mim, Goaso and Kasapin to help reduce global warming	Fully implemented
2016		Adequately education and sensitized	Educate people at Mim, Goaso and Kasapin on the need for tree planting	Education on tree planting was carried out at Mim, Goaso and Kasapin to help reduce global warming	Fully implemented
2017		Adequately education and sensitized	Educate people at Mim, Goaso and Kasapin on the need for tree planting	No action was taken	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable Water					
2014	41. Provision of 100 new Boreholes at Goaso ZC (10), Mim ZC (5), Ayomso ZC (15), Dominase ZC (40), Asumura ZC (15) & Akrodie ZC (15)	Lack of portable water in the communities	Provision of 100 new Boreholes at Goaso ZC (10), Mim ZC (5), Ayomso ZC (15), Dominase ZC (40), Asumura ZC (15) & Akrodie ZC (15)	Implemented with 68No. boreholes provided throughout the municipality thus 8No. boreholes provided for Goaso ZC at Asuadai, Kwame-Adjeikrom, Kwanteng, Nyamebekyere No.1, Bobiekrom, Ceasakrom, Goaso SSNIT Area and Mid-wifery Training School, 4No. boreholes for Mim ZC at Mim Asukese, Mim SHS, Monowi-Nkwadum and Atobora-Nkwanta, 12No. boreholes for Ayomso ZC at Ahenkro, Akwaboa No.3, Akwaadro, Anwianwia, Edwenase School, Edwenase, Kojo-Onnokrom, Mfama, MmirekuNo.1, Nkyensenkrom (Dottom), and Odumase (Kumaho-Nkwanta), 7No. boreholes for Akrodie ZC at Bedaaboutkrom, Brodedwo, Ceasakrom, Danquakrom, Mfante No.2, Nsare and Akrodie, 29No. boreholes for Dominase ZC at Abebresekrom (Bitre), Abidjan (Kasapin), Anansekrom, Akwaboahene No.2, Asanteman Council, Bediakokrom, Breman Banko, Dominase, Dominase Clinic, Gyamfikrom Kasapin, Jinjinhenkrom, Kasapin, Kasapin-Agravi, Dominase-Kobrokrom, Koforidua, Kobrokrom, KojoAddaikrom (Bitre), Kramokrom, Kyirikasa(Dominase), Mansrokwa (Botwe), Peterkrom, Sarkodiekrom, Sekyerekrom (Kasapin), Wam-Adiemra, Onwe, Forsonkrom, Togo-Anansekrom, Camp and Yaw-Adjeikrom, 8No. boreholes for Asumura ZC at Aworata-Ebenezer, Boakyeasua, Gyese wobre, Manukrom No.1, Tweapease, Alavanyo, Boakyeasua and Aworakuma	Fully implemented
2015		68No. boreholes provided throughout the municipality	Provision of 32 new Boreholes at Goaso ZC (2), Mim ZC (1), Ayomso ZC (3), Dominase ZC (11), Asumura ZC (7) & Akrodie ZC (8)	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds

2016		68No. boreholes provided throughout the municipality	Provision of 32 new Boreholes at Goaso ZC (2), Mim ZC (1), Ayomso ZC (3), Dominase ZC (11), Asumura ZC (7) & Akrodie ZC (8)	Implemented with 2No. boreholes provided for Ayomso ZC at Dottom and Ayomso Kokofu	Fully implemented
2017		74No. boreholes provided throughout the municipality	Provision of 30 new Boreholes at Goaso ZC (2), Mim ZC (1), Ayomso ZC (1), Dominase ZC (11), Asumura ZC (7) & Akrodie ZC (8)	Implemented with 4No. boreholes provided thus 3No. boreholes for Dominase ZC at Akwapem (Kasapin), Bediako, Dodosuo-Manhyia and 1No. borehole for Akrodie ZC at Kankyamoa	Fully implemented
2014	42. Mechanization of existing 5No. borehole at Akrodie Health Center, Bediako, Mpamase, Daudakrom, Ahantamo and a 1No. Spring Water at Goaso Zongo	Existing Boreholes and a Spring water	Mechanize 5No. boreholes and a Spring water at Akrodie Health Center, Bediako, Mpamase, Daudakrom, Ahantamo and Goaso Zongo	No borehole and a spring water was mechanized during the year within the Municipality	Could not be implemented
2015		Existing 5No. Borehole and a Spring water	Mechanization of existing 5No. Borehole and a Spring water	An existing 4No. boreholes were mechanized at at Akrodie Health Center, Mpamase, Daudakrom and Ahantamo	Fully implemented
2016		5No. boreholes mechanized and existing unmechanized spring water	Mechanize existing spring water at Goaso Zongo within the year	An existing 1No. borehole at Bediako and 1No.Spring water at Goaso Zongo were mechanized for use	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		43. Repair of 4No. broken down Boreholes at Gyasikrom, Mensahkrom, Asukese, Aworakumah	Broken down boreholes	Repair 4No. broken down boreholes at Gyasikrom, Mensahkrom, Asukese, Aworakumah	No action was taken
2015	4No. broken down boreholes have been repaired		Repair 4No. broken down boreholes at Gyasikrom, Mensahkrom, Asukese, Aworakumah	4No. broken down boreholes were repaired at Gyasikrom, Mensahkrom, Asukese, Aworakumah	Fully implemented
2016	-		-	-	-
2017	-		-	-	-
2014	44. Drilling and mechanization of 4No. limited institutional Boreholes at Mim Police Station, Kwakuduakrom, Tweneboakrom CHPS Compounds and Goaso Mid-wifery Training School	Lack of potable water in those institutions	Drill and mechanize 4No Boreholes at Mim Police Station, Kwakuduakrom, Tweneboakrom CHPS Compounds and Goaso Mid-wifery Training School	2No. Boreholes were drilled and mechanized at Kwakuduakrom and Tweneboahkrom CHPS Compounds	Fully implemented
2015		2No. institutional boreholes have been drilled and mechanized	Drill and mechanize 2No Boreholes at Mim Police Station and Goaso Mid-wifery Training School	1No. Borehole was drilled and mechanized at Mim Police station	Fully implemented
2016		4No. institutional boreholes have been drilled and mechanized	Drill and mechanize 1No Boreholes at Goaso Mid-wifery Training School	1No. Boreholes was drilled and mechanized at Goaso Mid-wifery Training School	Tipokrom project hanging
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	

2016	45. Drilling and mechanization of 7No. Boreholes at Goaso, Goaso Manhyia, Ahantamo, Daudakrom, Mpamase, Bediakokrom and Tipokrom	Poor and inadequate water facilities in the communities	Drilling and mechanization of 7No. Boreholes at Goaso, Goaso Manhyia, Ahantamo, Daudakrom, Mpamase, Bediakokrom and Tipokrom	5No. Boreholes were drilled and mechanized at Goaso Manhyia, Ahantamo, Daudakrom, Mpamase and Bediakokrom whilst the Tipokrom project site has been handed over to the contractor	Fully implemented
2017		6No. Boreholes have been drilled and mechanized with Tipokrom project yet to start	Drilling and mechanization of 2No. Boreholes at Goaso and Tipokrom	1No. Borehole was drilled and mechanized at Goaso whilst the Tipokrom project is hanging	6No. Boreholes fully drilled and mechanized with Tipokrom project still hanging
2014	46. Construction of 12No. Hand Dug Wells in 12 communities (Manhyia No.3, Daudakrom-Ampaayo, Khumoso, Alikrom, Manukrom Junction, Adiepena, Baakodue, Mireku, Akwabial, Edwenwse, Mfantekrom and Kwakubourkrom)	-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		Lack of potable water in the communities	Construct 1No. Hand Dug Well in each of the 12 communities within the year	The project was awarded on contract and site was handed over to the contractor	On-going
2017		On-going	Construct 1No. Hand Dug Well in each of the 12 communities within the year	The project was awarded on contract and site was handed over to the contractor	On-going
2014	47. Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools annually throughout the municipality	Weakly promoted	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools	3 schools were visited and educated on sound hygiene practices	On-going
2015		Promotion improved	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools within the year	Personal hygiene and hand washing with soap and water was promoted among 133 pupils at Bediako L/A Primary, 197 pupils at Wam-Adiembra L/A and 204 pupils at Goaso R/C Primary	On-going
2016		Promotion improved	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools within the year	Personal hygiene and hand washing with soap and water was promoted among 115 pupils at Bediako L/A Primary, 102 pupils at Wam-Adiembra L/A and 217 pupils at Goaso R/C Primary	On-going
2017		Promotion improved	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools within the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014	48. Sensitize communities to access potable water within the municipality	Inadequate sensitization	Sensitize communities without potable water on how to apply for potable water	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Inadequate sensitization	Sensitize communities without potable water on how to apply for potable water	Communities without potable water were sensitized on how to apply for potable water	On-going
2016		Communities well sensitized	Sensitize communities without potable water on how to apply for potable water	Communities without potable water were sensitized on how to apply for potable water	On-going
2017		Communities well sensitized	Sensitize communities without potable water on how to apply for potable water	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014		Well monitored and evaluated	Monitor Water and sanitation programs monthly	Water and sanitation programs were monitored reports produced	Fully implemented
2015		Well monitored and evaluated	Monitor and evaluate water and sanitation programs and projects within the municipality	Water and sanitation programs and projects were monitored and reported	Fully implemented

2016	49. Monitoring and Evaluation of water and sanitation programs and projects within the municipality	Well monitored and evaluated	Monitor and evaluate water and sanitation programs and projects within the municipality	Water and sanitation programs and projects were monitored and reported	Fully implemented
2017		Well monitored and evaluated	Monitor and evaluate water and sanitation programs and projects within the municipality	Water and sanitation programs and projects were monitored and reported	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved Environmental Sanitation Facilities					
2014	50. Construction of 1No. 24-seater KVIP toilet at Fawohoyeden	No toilet facility	1No. 24-seater KVIP toilet constructed at Fawohoyeden	1No. 24-seater KVIP toilet was constructed at Fawohoyeden	Fully completed
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	51. Completion of 1No. 12-seater KVIP Toilet with 2-chamber urinal at Kasapin	No toilet facility	1No. 12-seater KVIP Toilet with 2-chamber urinal completed at Kasapin	1No. 12-seater KVIP Toilet with 2-chamber urinal completed at Kasapin	Fully completed
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	52. Completion of 1No. 6-seater W/C toilet at Fawohoyeden Technical & Vocatioal Training	No toilet facility	1No. 6-seater W/C toilet completed at Fawohoyeden Technical & Vocatioal Training	1No. 6-seater W/C toilet was completed at Fawohoyeden Technical & Vocatioal Training	Fully completed
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	53. Completion of 1No. 20-seater W/C toilet at Mim	No toilet facility	1No. 20-seater W/C toilet completed at Mim	1No. 20-seater W/C toilet was completed at Mim	Fully completed
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	54. Construction of 3No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities at Brodedwo L/A, Anwiawia Methodist and Manukrom L/A Schools	No toilet facility	3No. institutional latrines constructed at Brodedwo L/A, Anwiawia Methodist and Manukrom L/A Schools	3No. institutional latrines were constructed at Brodedwo L/A, Anwiawia Methodist and Manukrom L/A Schools	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		Collected on daily basis	Solid wastes collected and disposed daily at Goaso & Mim	1,688 trips of communal containers were lifted with 14,112 m3 tons of solid wastes collected and disposed off at Goaso & Mim daily	Fully implemented

2015	55. Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid waste at Goaso & Mim	Collected on daily basis	Collect and disposed off solid wastes at Goaso & Mim daily	Solid wastes were collected and disposed off at Goaso & Mim daily	Fully implemented
2016		Collected on daily basis	Collect and disposed off solid wastes at Goaso & Mim daily	1,466 trips of communal containers were lifted with 7,058 m3 tons of solid wastes collected and disposed off at Goaso & Mim daily	Fully implemented
2017		Collected on daily basis	Collect and disposed off solid wastes at Goaso & Mim daily	1,392 trips of communal containers were lifted with 8,352 m3 tons of solid wastes collected and disposed off at Goaso & Mim daily	Fully implemented
2014	56. Routine leveling/ pushing of refuse disposal sites in major towns at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Akrodie and Kasapin	Routinely carried out	Refuse disposal sites routinely leveled at Goaso & Mim	Refuse disposal sites were routinely leveled at Goaso & Mim	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Leveling/pushing refuse disposal sites twice within the year at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Akrodie and Kasapin	Refuse disposal sites were leveled twice within the year at Goaso, Mim and Akrodie	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely carried out	Leveling/pushing refuse disposal sites twice within the year at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Akrodie and Kasapin	Refuse disposal sites were leveled at Goaso Kamirekrom 4 times and Mim-Achiase by Waste Lanfilld Company	Fully implemented
2017		Routinely carried out	Leveling/pushing refuse disposal sites twice within the year at Goaso, Mim, Ayomso, Akrodie and Kasapin	Final refuse disposal sites were leveled and pushed at Goaso Kamirekrom by Waste Lanfilld Company	Fully implemented
2014	57. Procure 1No. Septic Emptier Vehicle at Goaso	No Septic Emptier Vehicle at Goaso	1No. Septic Emptier Vehicle procured for the MA	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		No Septic Emptier Vehicle at Goaso	1No. Septic Emptier Vehicle procured for the MA	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		No Septic Emptier Vehicle at Goaso	1No. Septic Emptier Vehicle procured for the MA	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		No Septic Emptier Vehicle at Goaso	1No. Septic Emptier Vehicle procured for the MA	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	58. Construction of 1No. Slaughter House at Mim	No Slaughter House at Mim	1No. Slaughter House constructed at Mim	1No. Slaughter House completed and in use at Mim	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2014	59. Completion of abandoned Slaughter House at Goaso	No Slaughter House at Goaso	1No. Slaughter House completed at Goaso	1No. Slaughter House completed and in use at Goaso	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		Adequate fumigation	Fumigation carried out in Goaso & Mim	Implemented at Goaso	On-going
2015		Adequate fumigation	Fumigate the municipality	No action was taken	Not implemented

2016	60. Fumigation throughout the municipality	Adequate fumigation	Fumigate the municipality	Fully implemented	The municipality was fumigated by Zoomlion GH Ltd
2017		Adequate fumigation	Fumigate the municipality	Implemented with 5 litres of Alphacep insecticide, 5 litres of Suniphos insecticide and 5 litres of Sunpryphos insecticide	Fully implemented
2014	61. Procurement of Sanitary Tools at Goaso	Periodically procured	Sanitary Tools procured	Sanitary Tools were procured for the Environmental Health Unit	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically procured	Provide Sanitary Tools for the Environmental Health Unit	Sanitary Tools were provided for the Environmental Health Unit	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically procured	Provide Sanitary Tools for the Environmental Health Unit	Sanitary Tools were provided for the Environmental Health Unit	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically procured	Provide Sanitary Tools for the Environmental Health Unit	Implemented with 50 long brooms, 10 Duster, 5 Scrubbing Brushes, 5 Ceiling Brushes, 2 Gallons of Liquid Soap, 2 Gallons of Dettol, 8 Napkins, 6 Mop-bowl set, 6 Rakes, 10 Cutlass and 4 Shovel were procured	Fully implemented
2014	62. Provision of 30 refuse containers at Goaso & Mim	Inadequate refuse containers	Provide 2No.15 Communal Refuse Containers at Goaso & Mim within the year	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Inadequate refuse containers	Provide 2No.15 Communal Refuse Containers at Goaso & Mim within the year	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Inadequate refuse containers	Provide 2No.15 Communal Refuse Containers at Goaso & Mim within the year	2No. 15 Communal Refuse Containers were provided for Goaso & Mim Also, 10 metal refuse containers were procured	Fully implemented
2017		22 Communal Refuse Containers and 10 metal refuse containers were procured have been distributed	Provide 2No.15 Communal Refuse Containers at Goaso & Mim within the year	1No. 7 Communal Refuse Containers were provided for Mim	Fully implemented
2014	63. Maintenance of Refuse Containers within the municipality	Inadequate maintenance of refuse containers	Maintain refuse containers and sites for communal refuse collection	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Inadequate maintenance of refuse containers	Maintain refuse containers and sites for communal refuse collection	Refuse containers and sites for communal refuse collection were maintained	On-going
2016		Refuse containers routinely maintained	Maintain refuse containers and sites for communal refuse collection	Refuse containers and sites for communal refuse collection were maintained	On-going
2017		Refuse containers routinely maintained	Maintain refuse containers and sites for communal refuse collection	1No. refuse truck and 22 out of 24 Communal containers maintained	On-going
2014		Low level of sanitation coverage	Increased acceptance of CLTS concept	CLTS was actively promoted and was adopted by 53 communities	On-going

2015	64. Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines within the municipality	Low level of sanitation coverage	Carry out extensive education on CLTS in rural communities	875 people in rural communities were educated on CLTS principles	On-going
2016		Low level of sanitation coverage	Carry out extensive education on CLTS in rural communities	Carried out as 14 newly domestic KVIP latrines were constructed	On-going
2017		Low level of sanitation coverage	Carry out extensive education on CLTS in rural communities	Carried out as 74 newly domestic KVIP and VIP's latrines were constructed	On-going
2014	65. Evacuation of refuse heaps at Mim Feteagya, Dominase, Asanteman Council, Mim Away area, Mim Zion School, Mim Achiase, Mim Zongo, Mim Akwaboa L/A Primary School	Heaps of refuse in the communities	1No. refuse dump at Mim Feteagya evacuated and open defecation reduced	The refuse dump at Mim Feteagya was evacuated and open defecation was reduced	Fully implemented
2015		Heaps of refuse in the communities	Evacuate 2No. refuse heaps at Mim & Dominase within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		Heaps of refuse in the communities	Evacuate 2No. refuse heaps at Mim & Dominase within the year	4No. refuse heaps were evacuated thus 1 at Goaso G.K Boakye area, 2 at Mim & 1 at Dominase	On-going
2017		Heaps of refuse in the communities	Evacuate 2No. refuse heaps at Mim & Dominase within the year	1No. refuse heaps were evacuated at Goaso Krofrom	On-going
2014	66. Provision and distribution of street dust bins at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Dominase	Lack of street dust bins	Provide street dust bins and distribute them at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Dominase	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of street dust bins	Provide street dust bins and distribute them at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Dominase	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		Lack of street dust bins	Provide street dust bins and distribute them at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Dominase	330 Dustbins were procured and distributed to various institutions at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Dominase	Fully implemented
2017		330 Dustbins have been procured	Provide street dust bins and distribute them at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Dominase	No action taken	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation Programs					
2014	67. Regular desilting of public drains and promotion construction of Soak-away to control waste water from bath houses throughout the municipality	Poor control of waste water	Public drains desilted and Soak-away constructed to control waste water	Public drains were desilted and construction of Soak-away promoted	Fully implemented
2015		Improved waste water control	Desilt public drains and promotion construction of Soak-aways	Public drains were desilted and construction of Soak-aways was also promoted	Fully implemented
2016		Improved waste water control	Desilt public drains and promotion construction of Soak-aways	Public drains were desilted and construction of Soak-aways was also promoted	Fully implemented
2017		Improved waste water control	Desilt public drains and promotion construction of Soak-aways	Public drains were desilted and construction of Soak-aways was also promoted	Fully implemented
2014		Carried out Regularly	Food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups educated on hygiene and environmental sanitation	578 Food vendors, butchers, 522 pupils, market women and 258 organized groups were educated on on hygiene and environmental sanitation	Fully implemented
2015		1,358 people have been educated	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation among the target groups throughout the year	33,869 food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women were educated on hygiene and environmental sanitation	On-going

2016	68. Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups throughout the municipality	35,227 people have been educated	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation among the target groups throughout the year	43,369 community members including Food vendors, opinion leaders and identifiable groups and traders were educated on hygiene and environmental sanitation. Also, 225 eating premises, 393 drinking bars and 48 industries were inspected and educated on hygiene and environmental sanitation	On-going
2017		83,593 people have been educated	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation among the target groups throughout the year	500 Food vendors, 10,114 houses and 149 schools were educated on hygiene and environmental sanitation. Also, 40 eating premises, 393 drinking bars and 48 industries were inspected and educated on hygiene and environmental sanitation	On-going
2014	69. Screen food/water vendors throughout the municipality	Carried out annually	Food/water vendors screened to reduce transfer of communicable disease	430 food/water vendors were screened to reduce transfer of communicable disease	Fully implemented
2015		430 food vendors have been screened	Screen food/water vendors throughout the year	221 Food/water vendors were screened and Registered throughout the year	Fully implemented
2016		651 food vendors have been screened	Screen food/water vendors throughout the year	267 Food vendors were screened and Registered throughout the year	Fully implemented
2017		1,418 food vendors have been screened	Screen food/water vendors throughout the year	Implemented with 500 food vendors out of 867 screened and 10 Typhoid, 5 Hepatitis “B” cases recorded	Fully implemented
2014	70. Enforcement of public health laws and MA’s bye laws through regular and periodic inspection on sanitation throughout the municipality	Well enforced	Offenders prosecuted on various sanitation offences	Implemented as 48 offenders were prosecuted on various sanitation offences	Fully implemented
2015		48 offenders have been prosecuted	Prosecute people who flout environmental health laws	Enforced as 8 offenders were prosecuted at Goaso, Dominase and Asumura	On-going
2016		56 offenders have been prosecuted	Prosecute people who flout environmental health laws	Enforced as 37 offenders were prosecuted at Goaso throughout the year	On-going
2017		101 offenders have been prosecuted	Prosecute people who flout environmental health laws	Implemented with 8 sanitary cases prosecuted at the Magistrate Court	On-going
2014	71. Conduct and organize regular meetings at the Community levels on communities’ responsibilities on sanitation and promote weekly maintenance of dumps	Routinely conducted	Communities sensitized on their responsibilities on sanitation	22 durbars were held in communities sensitize them on their responsibilities on sanitation	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely conducted	Organize public fora on community/individual responsibilities on sanitation in selected communities	Public fora were organized for 458 community members at Kyirikasa and Kumaho	On-going
2016		Routinely conducted	Organize public fora on community/individual responsibilities on sanitation in selected communities	Public fora were organized for community members throughout the municipality	On-going
2017		Routinely conducted	Organize public fora on community/individual responsibilities on sanitation in selected communities	Public fora were organized for community members throughout the municipality	On-going
2014		Regularly inspected	House-to-house inspection carried out to improve hygiene practices	House-to-house inspections were carried out to improve hygiene practices in major towns	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly inspected	Intensify house-to- house inspection throughout the year	House to- house inspection was intensified throughout the year	On-going

2016	72. Intensify house-to-house inspection throughout the municipality	Regularly inspected	Intensify house-to- house inspection throughout the year	7,743 premises were inspected throughout the year	On-going
2017		Regularly inspected	Intensify house-to- house inspection throughout the year	Implemented with 10,826 houses, 48 industries, 40 eating premises and 393 drinking bars inspected	On-going
2014	73. Ensure full implementation of the monthly National Sanitation Day on every first Saturday of the month throughout the municipality	Unfrequently carried out	Communities mobilized to participate in the monthly National Sanitation Day	Communities were mobilized to participate in the monthly National Sanitation Day	Fully implemented
2015		Carried out monthly	Participate in monthly National Sanitation Days on every first Saturday of the month	The MA actively participated in the monthly National Sanitation Days on every first Saturday of the month	On-going
2016		Carried out monthly	Participate in monthly National Sanitation Days on every first Saturday of the month	Organized at Akrodie on 7 th June, 2016 whilst 500 members from Keep Fit Clubs embarked on clean-up exercise at Goaso Roundabout on September 24 th 2016	On-going
2017		Carried out monthly	Participate in monthly National Sanitation Days on every first Saturday of the month	Implemented with 2No. clean up exercises organized at Goaso on 25 th February and 28 th March, 2017 respectively whilst 1No. clean up exercise was organized at Mim to desilt all public drains with support from the GNFS on the 4 th May, 2017	On-going
2014	74. Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community within the municipality	Annual sanitation week not organized	Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community within the municipality	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Annual sanitation week not organized	Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community within the municipality in Dec 2015	No action taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Annual sanitation week not organized	Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community within the municipality	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		Annual sanitation week not organized	Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community within the municipality	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014	75. Celebration of annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing community within the municipality	Poor observance of annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day	Celebrate annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing community	No action taken	Could not be celebrated
2015		Poor observance of annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day	Celebrate annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing community	No action taken	Could not be celebrated
2016		Poor observance of annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day	Celebrate annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing community	No action taken	Could not be celebrated

2017		Poor observance of annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day	Celebrate annual Municipal Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing community	No action taken	Could not be celebrated
2014	76. Facilitate and triggering of communities under ODF basic and basic ODF	725 individual household VIPs latrines have been constructed	Communities constructed their own latrines declared ODF	Implemented in 65 communities and 12 communities were declared ODF basic whilst 28 were Basic ODF whilst 362 VIPs were constructed by individual households	On-going
2015		362 individual household VIPs latrines were constructed	Communities constructed their own latrines declared ODF	No action taken	Was not implemented
2016		362 individual household VIPs latrines were constructed	Communities constructed their own latrines declared ODF	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		374 individual household VIPs latrines were constructed	Communities constructed their own latrines declared ODF	Implemented with 12 VIPs were constructed by individual households	Was not implemented
2014		77. Conduct regular monitoring and meetings with toilet operators to improve cleanliness and the servicing of latrine tanks throughout the municipality	Regular monitoring and meetings with toilet operators	Improved hygienic conditions for public toilets especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	Regular monitoring was carried on the public toilets whilst meetings were held with the toilet operators at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin
2015	Regular monitoring and meetings with toilet operators		Improved hygienic conditions for public toilets especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	Regular monitoring was carried on the public toilets whilst meetings were held with the toilet operators at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	On-going
2016	Regular monitoring and meetings with toilet operators		Improved hygienic conditions for public toilets especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	Regular monitoring was carried on the public toilets whilst meetings were held with the toilet operators at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	On-going
2017	Regular monitoring and meetings with toilet operators		Improved hygienic conditions for public toilets especially at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	Regular monitoring was carried on the public toilets whilst meetings were held with the toilet operators at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin	On-going
2014	78. Organize regular talk show on radio on sanitation to improve sanitation behavior	Low level of talk show on radio on sanitation	Organize weekly Talk shows on sanitation issues on FM Stations	Talk shows on sanitation issues were carried out on Nananom, Genesis & Success FM Stations at Goaso	On-going
2015		Low level of talk show on radio on sanitation	Organize weekly Talk shows on sanitation issues on FM Stations	No action taken	Was not implemented
2016		Low level of talk show on radio on sanitation	Organize weekly Talk shows on sanitation issues on FM Stations	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		Low level of talk show on radio on sanitation	Organize weekly Talk shows on sanitation issues on FM Stations	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014		Inadequate education of pupils on Cholera control and preventions in cholera	12 durbars organized in schools to educate pupils on Cholera preventions and control	12 durbars were organized in schools to educate pupils on Cholera preventions and control	Fully implemented

2015	79. Organize durbars for schools to educate pupils on Cholera control and preventions in cholera prone areas	Inadequate education of pupils on Cholera control and preventions in cholera	Durbars organized in schools to educate pupils on Cholera preventions and control	No action taken	Was not implemented
2016		Inadequate education of pupils on Cholera control and preventions in cholera	Durbars organized in schools to educate pupils on Cholera preventions and control	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		Inadequate education of pupils on Cholera control and preventions in cholera	Durbars organized in schools to educate pupils on Cholera preventions and control	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014	80. Conduct and ensure regular visits to households to educate and sensitize them on Cholera control and prevention throughout the municipality	Inadequate visits and sensitization carried out	Visit and sensitise 5,000 houses on Cholera preventions and control at Goaso & Mim	7,234 houses were visited and educated on Cholera preventions and control at Goaso & Mim	Fully implemented
2015		7,234 houses were visited and educated on Cholera preventions and control	Visit and sensitise houses on Cholera preventions and control	No action taken	Was not implemented
2016		7,234 houses were visited and educated on Cholera preventions and control	Visit and sensitize houses on Cholera preventions and control	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		7,234 houses were visited and educated on Cholera preventions and control	Visit and sensitize houses on Cholera preventions and control	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014	81. Promote and enhance the distribution of aqua tabs to households to purify their domestic water	Limited distribution of aqua tabs to households	EDistribute aqua tabs to households to check spread of cholera	3,200 aqua tabs distributed distributed to residents at Mim	Fully implemented
2015		3,200 aqua tabs distributed distributed	Distribute aqua tabs to households to check spread of cholera	No action taken	Was not implemented
2016		3,200 aqua tabs distributed distributed	Distribute aqua tabs to households to check spread of cholera	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		3,200 aqua tabs distributed distributed	Distribute aqua tabs to households to check spread of cholera	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014	82. Organize public forums on the need to consume iodated salt throughout the municipality	Lack of public forums organized	Consumption of iodated salt increased within the municipality	Four public fora were organized at Goaso, Mim, Kasapin and Akrodie on consumption of iodated salt	Fully implemented
2015		Public forums organized	Organize public forums on the need to consume iodated salt	Public forums were organized on the need to consume iodated salt at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie and Kasapin	On-going
2016		Public forums organized	Organize public forums on the need to consume iodated salt	Public forums were organized on the need to consume iodated salt at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie and Kasapin	On-going
2017		Public forums organized	Organize public forums on the need to consume iodated salt	No action taken	Was not implemented

2014	83. Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal at Goaso and Mim	Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal carried on-going	Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal expanded	Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal was expanded at Goaso	On-going
2015		Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal carried on-going	Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal at Goaso and Mim throughout the year	Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal was carried at Goaso and Mim throughout the year	On-going
2016		Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal carried on-going	Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal at Goaso and Mim throughout the year	Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal was carried at Goaso and Mim throughout the year	On-going
2017		Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal carried on-going	Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal at Goaso and Mim throughout the year	Door-to-door refuse collection and disposal was carried at Goaso and Mim throughout the year	On-going
2014	84. Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff throughout the municipality	Regularly monitored and supervised	Environmental Health Staff duly monitored	Environmental Health Staff were monitored reports produced	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly monitored and supervised	Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff throughout the year	Operation of environmental health staff were monitored and supervised throughout the year	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly monitored and supervised	Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff throughout the year	Operation of environmental health staff were monitored and supervised throughout the year	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly monitored and supervised	Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff throughout the year	Operation of environmental health staff were monitored and supervised throughout the year	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all Levels					
2014	1. Const. of disable friendly 16No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Asukese M/A JHS, Dechem M/A JHS, RTF-Dechem, Nyamebkyere MA JHS, Koforidua Presby JHS, Ayomso L/A JHS 'A', Gyasikrom L/A JHS, Atimponya, Duase, Anwiawia Meth. JHS, Asumura JHS, Ampenkro M/A JHS, Akrodie Saviour Mission, Gyesewobre, Dominase, and Akrodie Nyamebkyere/Kyiriben	Inadequate/lack of classroom blocks	16No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities constructed within the Municipality	2No. 3-Units Classroom block was constructed at Dechem RTF with 100% work done and 15% work done at Dechem M/A JHS	Fully implemented and on-going
2015		2No. 3-Units Classroom blocks constructed at Dechem RTF and Dechem M/A JHS	14No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities constructed within the Municipality	2No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks constructed at Atimponya with 90% work done and 50% work done at Gyasikrom respectively whilst 50% work is completed at Dechem M/A JHS	Fully implemented and on-going
2016		4No. 3-Units Classroom blocks constructed at Dechem RTF, Dechem M/A JHS, Atimponya and Gyasikrom	12No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities constructed within the Municipality	3No. 3-unit classroom block constructed at Akrodie Savior Mission with 100% work completed, 85% at Gyesewobre and 45% at Ampenkro respectively. Also, 100% work have been completed at Dechem M/A JHS, 100% at Atimponya and 50% at Gyasikrom	Fully implemented and on-going
		8No. 3-Units Classroom blocks constructed at Dechem RTF, Dechem		1No. 3-unit classroom blocks constructed at Dominase with 45% work completed.	

2017		M/A JHS, Atimponya, Gyasikrom, Akrodie Savior Mission, Gyesewobre, Ampenkro and Dominase	8No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities constructed within the Municipality	Also, 100% work completed at Dechem M/A JHS, 100% at Akrodie Savior Mission, 100% at Atimponya, 100% at Gyasikrom, 100% at Gyesewobre, 100% at Ampenkro	Could not implement all since the anticipated support from the DDF did not come
2014	2. Facilitate & support complete construction of GETFUND funded 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Driverkrom	About 40% completed	1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed at Driverkrom	40% work completed (Suspended)	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		40% work completed (Suspended)	1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed at Driverkrom	40% work completed (Suspended)	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		About 45% completed	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities and provided with 120No. Dual Desk and 8No. Teachers Tables and Chairs at Driverkrom	100% completed	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		3. Facilitate & support completion of construction of GETFUND funded 1No. 2-storey Girls Dormitory at Ahafoman SHS	About 30% completed	1No. 2-storey Girls Dormitory completed at Ahafoman SHS	No action taken
2015	About 60% completed		Facilitate completion of the Dormitory within the year	Work had been suspended	GETFUND did not release funds for the project
2016	About 60% completed		Facilitate completion of the Dormitory within the year	About 75% completed and on-going	On-going
2017	About 75% completed		Facilitate completion of the Dormitory within the year	About 75% completed and on-going	Work slowly progressing
2014	4. Complete construction of 1No. 4-Unit classroom block with 4-seater toilet facility at Akrodie Chief Camp	About 35% completed	1No. 4-Unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed at Akrodie Chief Camp	About 35% completed (Suspended)	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		About 35% completed (Suspended)	1No. 4-Unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed at Akrodie Chief Camp	About 45% completed (Suspended)	On-going
2016		About 45% completed	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No. 4-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities and provided with 60No. Dual Desk and 4No. Teacher Tables and Chairs at Akrodie Chief Camp	About 85% completed and on-going	On-going
2017		About 96% completed	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No. 4-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Akrodie Chief Camp	About 96% completed and on-going	Yet to be completed
2014		About 65% completed	1No. 4-Unit classroom block with 4-seater toilet facility completed at Goaso Islamic School	Completed and in use	Fully implemented

2015	5. Completion of 1No.4-unit classroom block with 4-seater toilet facility and plant trees and grass at Goaso Islamic School	-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	6. Complete 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Rural Technology Training School at Goaso-Dechem	About 80% completed	1No. 6-Unit classroom block completed at Rural Technology Training School, Dechem	Completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	7. Construction of 8-Unit Administration Block and Conference Hall for Mim SHS	No Adm. Block	8-Unit Administration Block and Conference Hall constructed for Mim SHS	About 60% completed	On-going
2015		About 60% completed	Complete 8-Unit Administration Block and Conference Hall constructed for Mim SHS	100% Completed and in use	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	8. Construction of Dining Hall with store, kitchen and offices for Goaso Midwifery School	No Dining Hall for the Shool	Dining Hall with store, kitchen and offices constructed for Goaso Midwifery School	About 60% completed	On-going
2015		About 60% completed	Complete construction of Dinning Hall by the end of April, 2015	Fully completed and in use	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	9. Construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential apartment with ancillary facilities for Goaso Midwifery Training School	No Residential apartment for the Principal	1No. 3-Bedroom Residential apartment with ancillary facilities constructed for GMTS	About 70% completed	On-going
2015		About 70% completed	Complete construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential apartment within the year	100% completed	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		About 80%, 75%, 75%, 85%, 65%, 75%, 80%, 80%, 80% and 80% respectively completed	10No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed at Fawohoyeden, Mim King Faisal, Aboaboso, Anwianwia, Abebresekrom, Antwiadjeikrom, Diesibe, Nyamebekyere, Goaso	All 100% respectively completed	Fully completed

			MTS, Asanteman Council and Aboagyaa		
2015	10. Completion of 11No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and ancillary facilities at Fawohoyeden, Mim King Faisal, Aboaboso, Anwianwia, Abebresekrom, Antwiadjeikrom, Diesibe, Nyamebekyere, Goaso MTS, Asanteman Council and Aboagyaa	All 100% completed	11No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed at Fawohoyeden, Mim King Faisal, Aboaboso, Anwianwia, Abebresekrom, Antwiadjeikrom, Diesibe, Nyamebekyere, Goaso MTS, Asanteman Council and Aboagyaa	100% completed and commissioned	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		About 70% completed	1No. 5-unit classroom block completed at Mim SHS	100% completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015	11. Completion of 1No.5-Unit Classroom block at Mim SHS	-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	12. Completion of 3No. 8-unit Teachers Quarters at Asumura and Ayomso	About 75% and 75% respectively completed	3No. 8-unit Teachers Quarters completed at Asumura and Ayomso	All 100% respectively completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	13. Construction of Ground Floor of 2-Storey hostel facility with provision of 120 Dual Beds at Goaso Midwifery Training School (GMTS)	No hostel facility GMTS	Ground floor of 2-Storey hostel facility constructed at GMTS	About 50% completed	On-going
2015		50% completed	Ground floor of 2-Storey hostel facility completed at GMTS	About 85% completed	On-going
2016		About 85% completed	Ground floor of 2-Storey hostel facility completely constructed at GMTS	100% completed and in use	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	14. Const. of disable friendly 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua and Akrodie ICCES	Dilapidated and inadequate Classroom Block	Const. 1No. disable friendly 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Dilapidated and inadequate Classroom Block	Const. 1No. disable friendly 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua by end of Dec. 2015	Contract has been awarded for construction	On-going
2016		Dilapidated and inadequate Classroom Block	Const. 2No. disable friendly 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua and Akrodie ICCES	About 100% completed and in use at Boakyeasua and 30% completed at Akrodie ICCES	Fully implemented

2017		Boakyeasua block fully operationalised whilst 30% completed at Akrodie ICCES	Operationalisation of completed classroom block at Boakyeasua and Completion of 1No. disable friendly 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Akrodie ICCES	Boakyeasua classroom block fully operationalized and about 30% completed at Akrodie ICCES	Classroom block at Akrodie ICCES on-going steadily
2014	15. Const. of disable friendly 1No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua	No Classroom Block for the KG	Const. 1No. disable friendly 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		No Classroom Block for the KG	Const. 1No. disable friendly 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua by end of Dec. 2015	Contract has been awarded for construction	On-going
2016		No Classroom Block for the KG	Const. 1No. disable friendly 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Boakyeasua by end of Dec. 2016	100% completed and in use	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	16. Construction of 2No. disable friendly Teachers quarters with toilet and Kitchen at Boakyeasua and Aniape	No teachers' quarters	Const. 2No. disable friendly teachers' quarters at Boakyeasua	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		No teachers' quarters	Const. 1No. disable friendly teachers' quarters at Boakyeasua by end of Dec. 2015	Contract has been awarded for construction	On-going
2016		No teachers' quarters	Const. 1No. disable friendly teachers' quarters at Boakyeasua by end of Dec. 2016	1No. Teachers Quarters on-going at Aniape	Boakyeasua project 100% completed and in use whilst Aniape is on-going
2017		Boakyeasua project 100% completed and in use	Construct 1No. teachers' quarters at Aniape	Aniape is on-going	Aniape project 35% completed and on-going
2014	17. Furnish the Dining Hall with store, kitchen and offices at MTS Goaso	Lack of dining tables & chairs	Provide dining tables and chairs for the Dining Hall	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of tables and chairs	Provide dining hall tables and chairs	The dining hall was furnished with tables and chairs	Fully Implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	18. Construction of 2No. 1 st floor of 2-Storey hostel facility with provision of 120 Dual Beds at Midwifery Training School at Goaso and Rural Technology Training Institute at Goaso - Dechem	No hostel facility for the school	Construct 1 st floor of the 2-Storey hostel facility with provision of 120 Dual Beds	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		About 85% of Ground Floor Completed	Construct 1 st floor of the 2-Storey hostel facility with provision of 120 Dual Beds	About 50% of 1 st Floor Completed	On-going
2016		About 50% Completed at MTS whilst there is lack of hostel facility for the RTF at Dechem	Construct 2No.1 st floor of the 2-Storey hostel facility with provision of 120 Dual Beds for Goaso MTS and RTF at Dechem	100% completed and in use for Goaso MTS and 45% completed and on-going for RTF at Dechem	Fully implemented

2017		100% completed for Goaso MTS whilst about 100% completed at Dechem RTF	Operationalization of completed 1 st floor of the 2-Storey hostel facility for Goaso MTS and completion of the first floor of the 1No. 2-storey hostel facility for RTF	Completed 1 st floor of the 2-Storey hostel facility for Goaso MTS fully operationalized whilst about 100% completed at Dechem RTF	Fully implemented
2014	19. Rehabilitation of 1No. Boys Dormitory at Mim SHS	Dilapidated	Rehabilitate 1No. Boys Dormitory at Mim SHS	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Dilapidated	Rehabilitate 1No. Boys Dormitory at Mim SHS	The Boys Dormitory was rehabilitated and in use	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	20. Complete construction of disable friendly 1No.3-Unit Classroom block at Dominase –Koforidua	Dilapidated and inadequate Classroom Block	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No.3-Unit Classroom block at Dominase –Koforidua	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		About 60% completed	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No.3-Unit Classroom block at Dominase –Koforidua	About 60% completed	On-going
2016		About 60% completed	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No.3-Unit Classroom block at Dominase –Koforidua	About 85% completed and on-going	On-going
2017		About 100% completed	Complete construction of disable friendly 1No.3-Unit Classroom block at Dominase –Koforidua	100% completed and in use	Fully completed and in use
2014	21. Construction of GETFUND E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin	Absence of E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin at kasapin	Construction of E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Absence of E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin at kasapin	Construction of E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		About 60% completed	Construction of E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin	About 60% completed	Work is on-going steadily
2017		About 67% completed	Complete Construction of E-Block for Community Day SHS at Kasapin	About 67% completed (Suspended)	Work has been(Suspended)
2014	22. Provision of Financial Assistance to 1,500 needy but brilliant students within the municipality	Fully supported	350 needy but brilliant students	20 needy but brilliant students were supported	On-going
2015		Fully supported	Provide financial assistance to 375 needy but brilliant students within the year	100 needy but brilliant students were supported throughout the Municipality	On-going
2016		Fully supported	Provide financial assistance to 375 needy but brilliant students within the year	An amount of GH¢23,050.50 was disbursed to 100 needy but brilliant students were throughout the Municipality	On-going
2017		Fully supported	Provide financial assistance to 100 needy but brilliant students within the year	A total number of 82 needy but brilliant students were supported throughout the Municipality	On-going

2014	23. Provide 8,500 dual desks to basic schools in the municipality	Inadequate desks for basic schools	Provide 2,125 dual desks to basic schools in the municipality within the year	900 dual desk were provided to basic schools in the municipality	On-going
2015		900 dual desk were provided to basic schools	Provide 2,125 dual desks to basic schools in the municipality within the year	900 dual desk were provided to basic schools in the municipality	On-going
2016		1,800 dual desk were provided to basic schools	Provide 2,125 dual desks to basic schools in the municipality within the year	214 thus 150 wooden dual desk were provided by the MA whilst 64 Metal dual desk were provided by the RCC to basic schools in the municipality	On-going
2017		2,414 dual desk were provided to basic schools	Provide 2,125 dual desks to basic schools in the municipality within the year	400 dual desk were provided to basic schools in the municipality	On-going
2014	24. Provide 930 teachers tables with 930 chairs within the municipality	Inadequate tables and chairs for teachers	Provide 230 teachers tables and chairs in the municipality within the year	Implemented with 20 tables and 20 Chairs provided to teachers in the Municipality	On-going
2015		20 tables and 20 Chairs provided to teachers	Provide 230 teachers tables and chairs in the municipality within the year	20 tables and 20 Chairs were provided to teachers in the Municipality	On-going
2016		40 tables and 40 Chairs provided to teachers	Provide 230 teachers tables and chairs in the municipality within the year	20 tables and 20 Chairs were provided to teachers in the Municipality	On-going
2017		60 tables and 60 Chairs provided to teachers	Provide 230 teachers tables and chairs in the municipality within the year	Could not be provided	Was not implemented due to lack of money
2014	25. Procure and supply 1,500 mono desks to basic schools within the municipality	Inadequate desks for basic schools	Procure and supply 375 mono desks to basic schools within the year	132 mono desk were supplied to Basic Schools within the Municipality	On-going
2015		132 mono desk have been supplied	Procure and supply 375 mono desks to basic schools within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		132 mono desk have been supplied	Procure and supply 375 mono desks to basic schools within the year	200 metal mono desk were supplied by the RCC to Basic Schools within the Municipality	On-going
2017		406 mono desk were supplied to Basic Schools	Procure and supply 375 mono desks to basic schools within the year	74 metal mono desk were supplied by the RCC to Basic Schools within the Municipality	On-going
2014	26. Provide TLMs to schools at all levels within the Municipality	Inadequate TLMs for basic schools	Adequate TLMs provided to schools in the Municipality	14,187 TLMs were distributed	On-going
2015		Inadequate TLMs for basic schools	Provide TLMs to basic schools within the year	Basic schools were provided with TLMs to hence teaching and learning	On-going
2016		Inadequate TLMs for basic schools	Provide TLMs to basic schools within the year	5,216 Primary 2 Language Exercise Books and 1,811 Attendance Register, 5,001 Technical Drawing Books, 11,675 White Chalk (Small Boxes), 1,867 P1 Maths Exercise Books, 6,955 Primary 2 and 3 Maths Exercise Books, 118 Cockcrow (Training Manual), 5,216 Primary 1 Language Exercise Books, 5,216 Primary 1	On-going

				Writing Exercise Books and 152 Guidelines School Grant were distributed to public schools throughout the municipality	
2017		Inadequate TLMS for basic schools	Provide TLMS to basic schools within the year	M. Boxes FHI Eco distributed to 96 lower primary schools and 74 mono desk distributed to Ayomso Methodist Primary and Asumura M/A Primary Schools respectively	On-going
2014	27. Provide 10,000 school uniforms to needy pupils within the municipality	No school uniforms procured and distributed	Procure and distribute 2,500 uniforms to needy pupils within the municipality	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		No school uniforms procured and distributed	Procure and distribute 2,500 uniforms to needy pupils within the municipality	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		No school uniforms procured and distributed	Procure and distribute 2,500 uniforms to needy pupils within the municipality	406 Boys School Uniforms and 397 Girls Uniforms were procured and distributed to needy pupils within the municipality	On-going
2017		406 Boys School Uniforms and 397 Girls Uniforms were procured and distributed	Procure and distribute 2,500 uniforms to needy pupils within the municipality	No action taken	Not implemented
2014		28. Intensify public education on the need for girl child education within the municipality	Regularly intensified	Girl child enrolment in schools increased	Sensitization programs were organized on girl-child education in various communities
2015	Regularly intensified		Intensify public education on the need for girl child education throughout the year	Public education was organized on the need to improve enrolment, retention and performance of girl-child	On-going
2016	Regularly intensified		Intensify public education on the need for girl child education throughout the year	Public education was organized on the need to improve enrolment, retention and performance of girl-child	On-going
2017	Regularly intensified		Intensify public education on the need for girl child education throughout the year	Public education was organized on the need to improve enrolment, retention and performance of girl-child	On-going
2014	29. Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools within the municipality	Inadequate education on disabled children enrollment	Disable children are enrolled in schools	Implemented	On-going
2015		Improvement in public education on disabled children enrollment	Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools throughout the year	Public education was organized on the need to improve enrolment, retention and performance of disable children	On-going
2016		Improvement in public education on disabled children enrollment	Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools throughout the year	Public education was organized on the need to improve enrolment, retention and performance of disable children	On-going
2017		Improvement in public education on disabled children enrollment	Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools throughout the year	Public education was organized on the need to improve enrolment, retention and performance of disable children	On-going

2014	30. Identify and support pupils who have special needs within the municipality	Identified and supported	Pupils with special needs identified and supported	Pupils with special needs were identified and given the needed support	On-going
2015		Identified and supported	Identify and support pupil who have special needs within the year	Pupils with special needs were identified and given the needed support	On-going
2016		Identified and supported	Identify and support pupil who have special needs within the year	Pupils with special needs were identified and given the needed support	On-going
2017		Identified and supported	Identify and support pupil who have special needs within the year	Pupils with special needs were identified and given the needed support	On-going
Policy Objective: Improve management of Education Service Delivery					
2014	31. Conduct Common Municipal wide end of term examinations within the municipality	Conducted annually	2014 Common Municipal wide end of term examinations conducted	2014 Common Municipal wide end of term examinations was dully conducted	Fully implemented
2015		Conducted annually	2015 Conduct three Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	GES conducted three Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	Fully Implemented
2016		Conducted annually	2016 Conduct three Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	GES conducted three Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	Fully Implemented
2017		Conducted annually	2017 Conduct three Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	GES conducted three Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	Fully Implemented
2014	32. Conduct annual BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students within the municipality	Conducted annually	2014 BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students conducted	2014 BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students conducted	Fully implemented
2015		Conducted annually	Conduct BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students	GES BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students within the municipality	Fully Implemented
2016		Conducted annually	Conduct BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students	GES BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students within the municipality	Fully Implemented
2017		Conducted annually	Conduct BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students	GES BECE mock exams for JHS 3 students within the municipality	Fully Implemented
2014	33. Support for other educational programs Municipal Wide	Fully supported	Support other educational programs implemented by GES within the year	Other educational programs were supported	Fully implemented
2015		Fully supported	Support other educational programs implemented by GES within the year	The MA supported other educational programs implemented by GES	Fully Implemented
2016		Fully supported	Support other educational programs implemented by GES within the year	The MA supported other educational programs implemented by GES	Fully Implemented
2017		Fully supported	Support other educational programs implemented by GES within the year	The MA supported other educational programs implemented by GES	Fully Implemented

2014	34. Provide guidance and counseling for JHS within the municipality	JHS students are counseled Regularly	Guidance and counseling provided for JHS pupils	Implemented	On-going
2015		JHS students are counseled Regularly	Organize training workshop for Guidance and Counselling Coordinators within the municipality	A three-day workshop was organized for head teachers, school health teachers and Guidance and Counselling Coordinators in JHS on life skills to help improve guidance and counseling in schools	Fully Implemented
2016		JHS students are counseled Regularly	Organize training workshop for Guidance and Counselling Coordinators within the municipality	A three-day workshop was organized for head teachers, school health teachers and Guidance and Counselling Coordinators in JHS on life skills to help improve guidance and counseling in schools	Fully Implemented
2017		JHS students are counseled Regularly	Organize training workshop for Guidance and Counselling Coordinators within the municipality	Implemented with 77 pupils from Asanteman Council educated on dangers of tobacco under the Ghana Youth Tobacco Surveillance Programme whilst 1,672 pupils and 772 SHS students from Mim community were educated on dangers of drug abuse by the Narcotic Control Board	Fully Implemented
2014	35. Organize annual Municipal Best Teacher Award Ceremonies at Goaso	Not implemented	2014 Best Teachers awarded	2014 Municipal Best Teacher Award Ceremony was organized	Fully implemented
2015		2014 Best Teachers' Award organized	Organize 2015 Municipal Best Teachers' Award within the year	Could not be organized	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		2015 Best Teachers' Award not organized	Organize 2016 Municipal Best Teachers' Award within the year	The MA organized the 2016 Municipal Best Teachers' Award during the 4 th Quarter and awarded 5 standing Fan, 16 Table Top Fridges, 27 Cylinder Stove Regulators to teachers and other GES staff	Fully Implemented
2017		2016 Best Teachers' Award organized	Organize 2017 Municipal Best Teachers' Award within the year	Could not be organized	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	36. Organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students within the municipality	Organized periodically	Pupils, students and teachers educated and counseled on HIV/AIDS	GES in collaboration with DHMT educated 22,190 pupils, students and teachers on HIV/AIDS whilst 9,720 counseled	Fully implemented
2015		Organized periodically	Collaborate with GHS to organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students within the year	GES in collaboration with DHMT organized HIV/AIDS education for pupils, students and tutors	Fully Implemented
2016		Organized periodically	Collaborate with GHS to organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students within the year	GES in collaboration with DHMT organized HIV/AIDS education for pupils, students and tutors	Fully Implemented
2017		Organized periodically	Collaborate with GHS to organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students within the year	GES in collaboration with DHMT organized HIV/AIDS education for pupils, students and tutors	Fully Implemented
2014	37. Organize annual inter zonal cultural festivals in some selected circuits	Partially organized	No. of annual inter zonal cultural festivals organized	Implemented as schools participated in 17 th school level Debate Contest (SHS), 17 th Zonal level Debate contest and Super zonal contest was held at Mim SHS, Hwidiem SHS and ACHISCO respectively. Also participated in second cycle Festival of Art in Kenyasi and Regional festival of Art at Kintampo	Fully implemented
2015		Not organized	No. of annual inter zonal cultural festivals organized	No action taken	Not implemented

2016		Not organized	No. of annual inter zonal cultural festivals organized	No action taken	Not implemented
2017		Not organized	No. of annual inter zonal cultural festivals organized	No action taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	38. Support SHEP activities within the municipality	Fully supported	SHEP activities carried out effectively within the municipality	- 7,530 LLINS were distributed to class 2 and 5 pupils in basic schools by Net Works Ghana. - 23 sets of Jerseys were also distributed to 23 primary schools, whilst GES in collaboration with MHD trained 159 heads of basic schools on how to administer Albendazole and Praziquantel tablets to in and out of school children. 29,226 in- school and 287 out of school children were benefitted from Mass Drug Administration exercise whilst 159 heads of schools were sensitized on the guidelines for preventing and responding Cholera and Ebola	Fully implemented
2015		Fully supported	Support implementation of SHEP activities within the year	60 teachers were trained on life skills 100 adolescent and peer educators were trained on life skills, 20 JHS School Based Health Clubs were formed, 160 teachers and adolescents were sensitized on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health whilst a 3-day workshop was organizing for 13 head teachers (M=6, F=7) on ASRH	Fully Implemented
2016		Fully supported	Support implementation of SHEP activities within the year	Fully supported as bags, hats, caps, memo pads, referral forms and peer educators' daily activity sheets booklets were distributed to 20 JHS, 7,216 Long Lasting Insecticides Nets (LLINs), were distributed to pupils. The Disease Control Unit of the GHS dewormed 28,540 pupils on a mass drug administration programme	Fully Implemented
2017		Fully supported	Support implementation of SHEP activities within the year	Supported with review meeting on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) held for school health teachers and Club Executives Also, 7,757 Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquitoes Nets (LLIN) were distributed to Basic 2 and B6 pupils in both private and public schools, 4 Officers from the GES and 1 from the GHS attending a two Days training of trainers' workshop on Girls' Iron-Folic Acid Test Supplementation (GIFTS) at Sunyani	Fully Implemented
2014		39. Organize stakeholders' meetings on promotion of girl-child education within the municipality	Periodically organized	Organize two stakeholders' meetings on promotion of girl-child education	Sensitization exercise was organized on girl-child to improve enrolment, retention and performance
2015	Periodically organized		Organize stakeholders' meetings to promote girl-child education within the municipality	Sensitization exercise was organized on girl-child to improve enrolment, retention and performance	On-going
2016	Periodically organized		Organize stakeholders' meetings to promote girl-child education within the municipality	Sensitization exercise was organized on girl-child to improve enrolment, retention and performance	On-going

2017		Periodically organized	Organize stakeholders' meetings to promote girl-child education	Implemented with 4 schools and 350 girls visited to check girl's performance and attendance	On-going
2014	40. Organize annual workshops for Basic Schools, 330 C/S/SMCs/PTAs to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education within the municipality	Low capacity for Basic Schools, C/S/SMCs/PTAs	Organize workshops for Basic Schools and 330 C/S/SMCs/PTAs within the year to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Low capacity for Basic Schools, C/S/SMCs/PTAs	Organize workshops for Basic Schools and 330 C/S/SMCs/PTAs within the year to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		Low capacity for Basic Schools, C/S/SMCs/PTAs	Organize workshops for Basic Schools and 330 C/S/SMCs/PTAs within the year to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education	The SHEP Co-ordinator and 19 other officials of GES organized a 5-weeks downstream training workshop for SMC members (M=664, F=45) in all the 96 public schools	Fully Implemented
2017		Low capacity for Basic Schools, C/S/SMCs/PTAs	Organize workshops for Basic Schools and 330 C/S/SMCs/PTAs within the year to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education	No action taken	Not implemented
2014		41. Organize regular management meetings within the municipality	Organized monthly	Montly manangement meetings organized	12 montly manangement meetings were organized
2015	Organized monthly		Organize monthly management meetings	12 monthly management meetings were organized by GES	Fully Implemented
2016	Organized monthly		Organize monthly management meetings	12 monthly management meetings were organized by GES	Fully Implemented
2017	Organized monthly		Organize monthly management meetings	12 monthly management meetings were organized by GES	Fully Implemented
2014	42. Organize Municipal Education Oversight Committee (MEOC) meetings at Goaso	Organized quarterly	4 quarterly MEOC) meetings organized	4 quarterly MEOC) meetings were organized	Fully implemented
2015		Organized quarterly	Organise 4 quartely MEOC meetings within the year	The MA organized 4 quartely MEOC meetings where a decision was taken to verify certificates of all teachers within the Municipality.	Fully Implemented
2016		Organized quarterly	Organise 4 quartely MEOC meetings within the year	The MA organized 4 quartely MEOC meetings where a decision was taken to verify certificates of all teachers within the Municipality.	Fully Implemented
2017		Organized quarterly	Organise 4 quartely MEOC meetings within the year	The MA organized 4 quartely MEOC meetings	Fully Implemented
2014		Data compiled annually	Compile pupils and teacher population statistics in basic schools	Fully compiled in both private and public schools in the Municipality	Fully Implemented

2015	43. Compile pupils and teacher population data/statistics in basic schools within the municipality	Data compiled annually	Update pupils and teacher population in basic schools within the year	Population of pupils and teacher in both private and public schools in within the Municipality were compiled	Fully Implemented
2016		Data compiled annually	Update pupils and teacher population in basic schools within the year	Population of pupils and teacher in both private and public schools in within the Municipality were compiled	Fully Implemented
2017		Data compiled annually	Update pupils and teacher population in basic schools within the year	Population of pupils and teacher in both private and public schools in within the Municipality were compiled	Fully Implemented
2014	44. Audit Capitation Grant Account of basic schools within the municipality	Audited annually	All Capitation Grant Accounts audited	All Capitation Grant Accounts were audited	Fully implemented
2015		Audited annually	Audit Capitation Grant Accounts of basic schools within the year	Capitation Grant Accounts of basic schools were duly audited	Fully Implemented
2016		Audited annually	Audit Capitation Grant Accounts of basic schools within the year	Capitation Grant Accounts of basic schools were duly audited	Fully Implemented
2017		Audited annually	Audit Capitation Grant Accounts of basic schools within the year	Capitation Grant Accounts of basic schools were duly audited	Fully Implemented
2014	45. Undertake annual audit for Municipal Directorate and Public SHS within the municipality	Audited annually	Municipal Directorate and Public SHS within the municipality audited	Municipal Education Directorate and Public SHS were fully audited	Fully implemented
2015		Audited annually	Audit Municipal Directorate and Public SHSs within the year	Municipal Directorate and Public SHSs were duly audited	Fully Implemented
2016		Audited annually	Audit Municipal Directorate and Public SHSs within the year	Municipal Directorate and Public SHSs were duly audited	Fully Implemented
2017		Audited annually	Audit Municipal Directorate and Public SHSs within the year	Municipal Directorate and Public SHSs were duly audited	Fully Implemented
2014	46. Conduct needs assessment for teaching & non-teaching staff within the municipality	Routinely conducted	Needs of teaching & non-teaching staff assessed	Needs assessment was conducted for teaching & non-teaching staff	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely conducted	Conduct needs assessment for teaching & non-teaching staff within the year	Needs assessment was conducted for teaching & non-teaching staff	Fully Implemented
2016		Routinely conducted	Conduct needs assessment for teaching & non-teaching staff within the year	Needs assessment was conducted for teaching & non-teaching staff	Fully Implemented
2017		Routinely conducted	Conduct needs assessment for teaching & non-teaching staff within the year	Needs assessment was conducted for teaching & non-teaching staff	Fully Implemented
2014	47. Prepare human resources development plan within the municipality	Annually prepared	Human resources development plan prepared for GES	Human resources development plan was prepared for GES	Fully implemented
2015		Annually prepared	Prepare human resources development plan for 2015	Human resources development plan was developed for 2015	Fully Implemented
2016		Annually prepared	Prepare human resources development plan for 2016	Human resources development plan was developed for 2016	Fully Implemented
2017		Annually prepared	Prepare human resources development plan for 2017	Human resources development plan was developed for 2017	Fully Implemented

2014	48. Provide incentive packages for 100 teachers within the municipality	Lack of incentive packages	100 teachers provided with incentive packages	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Lack of incentive packages	Provide incentive packages for 100 teachers within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Lack of incentive packages	Provide incentive packages for 100 teachers within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Lack of incentive packages	Provide incentive packages for 100 teachers within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	49. Resource the girl-child co-ordinator and carry out M&E on girl-child programs within the municipality	Regularly resourced	Girl-child co-coordinator resourced and girl-child programs monitored and reported on	Girl-child co-coordinator was resourced and girl-child programs were monitored and reported on	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly resourced	Resource the girl-child co-coordinator to carry out M&E on girl-child programs throughout the year	The girl-child co-coordinator was resourced to carry out M&E on girl-child programs	Fully Implemented
2016		Regularly resourced	Resource the girl-child co-coordinator to carry out M&E on girl-child programs throughout the year	The girl-child co-coordinator was resourced to carry out M&E on girl-child programs	Fully Implemented
2017		Regularly resourced	Resource the girl-child co-coordinator to carry out M&E on girl-child programs throughout the year	The girl-child co-coordinator was resourced to carry out M&E on girl-child programs	Fully Implemented
2014	50. Procure and supply 100 dustbins to Schools within the municipality	Lack of dustbins in Schools	Supply 100 dustbins to Schools within the year	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Lack of dustbins in Schools	Supply 100 dustbins to Schools within the year	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Lack of dustbins in Schools	Supply 100 dustbins to Schools within the year	330 Dustbins were distributed to schools within the municipality	Fully Implemented
2017		330 Dustbins have been distributed	Supply 100 dustbins to Schools within the year	330 Dustbins were distributed to schools within the municipality	Fully Implemented
2014	51. Undertake payroll audit to streamline staffing within the municipality	Carried out monthly	Payroll audit carried out monthly to streamline staffing	Payroll audit was fully undertaken with 61 promotions, 77 Re-activations and 18 Deletions	On-going
2015		Carried out monthly	Undertake monthly payroll audit to streamline staffing	Payroll audit was fully undertaken with 212 promotions, 4 re-activations and no deletion	Fully Implemented
2016		Carried out monthly	Undertake monthly payroll audit to streamline staffing	Payroll audit was fully undertaken with 212 promotions, 84 re-activations and no deletion	Fully Implemented
2017		Carried out monthly	Undertake monthly payroll audit to streamline staffing	Payroll audit was fully undertaken with 98 out of 113 newly trained teachers going through biometric Registration, 96 promotions, 40 re-activations, 2 reinstatements, 5 Headteachers allowance, 4 transfers, 18 SSF corrections and no deletion	Fully Implemented
2014		Prepared annually	2014 education budget prepared	2014 education budget was fully prepared	Fully implemented
2015		Prepared annually	Prepare 2016 education budget by 15 th Sep. 2015	The budget was duly prepared and on time	Fully Implemented

2016	52. Preparation of annual education budget within the municipality	Prepared annually	Prepare 2017 education budget by 15 th Sep. 2016	The budget was duly prepared and on time	Fully Implemented
2017		Prepared annually	Prepare 2018 education budget by 15 th Sep. 2017	The budget was duly prepared and on time	Fully Implemented
2014	53. Conduct annual school census within the municipality	Conducted annually	2014 annual school census conducted	2014 annual school census was conducted	Fully implemented
2015		Not conducted	2015 annual school census conducted	No action was taken	Not implemented
2016		Not conducted	2016 annual school census conducted	No action was taken	Not implemented
2017		Not conducted	2016 annual school census conducted	No action was taken	Not implemented
2014	54. Conduct certificate verification of teachers within the municipality	Certificate verification conducted	Certificates of teachers verified	Certificates of teachers were verified to ensure only qualified staff were engaged	Fully implemented
2015		Uncertified certificates held by some teachers	Conduct certificate verification of all teachers in the municipality within the year	This initiative was initiated by the MA and has been adopted nationwide by GES and the Municipality was awarded at the 2015 National Best Teachers' Award held in Tamale	Fully Implemented
2016		Uncertified certificates held by some teachers	Conduct certificate verification of all teachers in the municipality within the year	This initiative was initiated by the MA and has been adopted nationwide by GES and the Municipality was awarded at the 2015 National Best Teachers' Award held in Tamale	Fully Implemented
2017		Uncertified certificates held by some teachers	Conduct certificate verification of all teachers in the municipality within the year	Was not conducted	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	55. Organize capacity building workshop for Education Office staff within the municipality	Low capacity of Education Office staff	Capacity of Education Office staff built	Capacity of Education Office staff was built	Fully implemented
2015		Capacity of Education Office staff improved	Capacity of Education Office staff built	No action was taken	Not implemented
2016		Capacity of Education Office staff improved	Capacity of Education Office staff built	No action was taken	Not implemented
2017		Capacity of Education Office staff improved	Capacity of Education Office staff built	No action was taken	Not implemented
2014	56. Procure 10No. Desktop and Laptop computers for Municipal Education Office within the municipality	327 were in existence	Procure 50No. desktop and Laptop computers for Municipal Education Office	60 Laptop Computers were supplied by the central government	Not implemented
2015		60 Laptop Computers have been supplied	Procure 200No. desktop and Laptop computers for Municipal Education Office	178 Laptop Computers were supplied by the central government	Not implemented
2016		238 Laptop Computers have been supplied	Procure 50No. desktop and Laptop computers for Municipal Education Office	20 Laptops computers were procured for GES by the central government	Fully Implemented

2017		258 Laptop Computers have been supplied	Procure 30No. desktop and Laptop computers for Municipal Education Office	Could not be supplied	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	57. Regularly monitor and supervise education programs to ensure performance within the municipality	Monitored Regularly	Monitor and supervise educational programs	Fully monitored and supervised	Fully implemented
2015		Monitored Regularly	Monitor and supervise educational programs	Educational programs were monitored and supervised by Head of Schools, C/Ss & MDE	Fully Implemented
2016		Monitored Regularly	Monitor and supervise educational programs	Educational programs were monitored and supervised by Head of Schools, C/Ss & MDE	Fully Implemented
2017		Monitored Regularly	Monitor and supervise educational programs	Educational programs were monitored and supervised by Head of Schools, C/Ss & MDE	Fully Implemented
2017		Monitored Regularly	Monitor and supervise educational programs	Educational programs were monitored and supervised by Head of Schools, C/Ss & MDE	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve quality of Teaching and Learning					
2014	58. Facilitate recruitment of 150 trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es to beef-up number of trained teachers in schools within the municipality	Inadequate teachers in schools within the municipality	Newly trained teachers posted from Teacher Training Colle.g.es reposted to schools	Newly trained teachers posted from Teacher Training Colle.g.es were reposted to schools within the municipality	Fully implemented
2015		Facilitated Regularly	Facilitate recruitment of trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es within the year	MDE facilitated recruitment of trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es to beef-up number of trained teachers in public schools	On-going
2016		Facilitated Regularly	Facilitate recruitment of trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es within the year	MDE facilitated recruitment of trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es to beef-up number of trained teachers in public schools	On-going
2017		Facilitated Regularly	Facilitate recruitment of trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es within the year	MDE facilitated recruitment of trained teachers from Teacher Training Colle.g.es to beef-up number of trained teachers in public schools	On-going
2014	59. Build capacity of 1,095 untrained teachers on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. Records & teaching methods within the municipality	Inadequate capacity of untrained teachers	Capacity Building workshops organized for 450 serving teachers by end of Sep. 2014	Cluster-Level training on an Integrated Approach to literacy was organized for 512 KG 1-P3 teachers and on District Level training for 159 KG, Primary and JHS teachers	Fully Implemented
2015		Capacity of 671 teachers have been built	Build capacity of 450 untrained teachers on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. records & teaching methods within the year	Phase 2 of INSET workshop was organized for 394 non-professional (Pupil) teachers whilst Cluster Level training was organized on Integrated approach to literacy for 512 KG1-P3 teachers. Also, 159 teachers from KG, Primary and JHS were trained in Ebola and Cholera Endemic areas	Fully Implemented
2016		Capacity of 1,065 teachers have been built	Build capacity of 450 untrained teachers in basic schools within the year	49 (UTTDDBE) trainees were trained in English Language, Education, Mathematics and Integrated Science whilst mid-semester quizzes were organized for the trainees	On-going
2017		Capacity of 1,114 teachers have been built	Build capacity of 450 untrained teachers in basic schools within the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
2014		Serving teachers encouraged Regularly	Serving teachers encouraged to upgrade themselves	Serving teachers encouraged to upgrade themselves through distance learning	On-going
2015		Serving teachers encouraged Regularly	Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning	Serving teachers were given permission to enroll and upgrade themselves through distance learning programme	On-going

2016	60. Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning within the municipality	Serving teachers encouraged Regularly	Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning	Serving teachers were given permission to enroll and upgrade themselves through distance learning programme	On-going
2017		Serving teachers encouraged Regularly	Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning	Serving teachers were given permission to enroll and upgrade themselves through distance learning programme	On-going
2014	61. Organize SPAM using SEA results within the municipality	Organized Regularly	SEA results used to organize SPAM	SEA results was used to organize SPAM	Fully implemented
2015		Organized Regularly	Organize SPAM using SEA results within the year	MDE organized SPAM using SEA results	Fully Implemented
2016		Organized Regularly	Organize SPAM using SEA results within the year	MDE organized 3 SPAM in schools and communities	Fully Implemented
2017		Organized Regularly	Organize SPAM using SEA results within the year	Implemented as SPAM was organized in 11 out of 14 poorly performed schools	Fully Implemented
2014	62. Organize/participate in STME Clinics annually at Sunyani	STME Clinics organized annually	Participate in a annual STME Clinics in Sunyani	Fully participate in a annual STME Clinics in Sunyani	Fully implemented
2015		Participated annually	Participate in 2015 STME Clinic in Sunyani within the year	The municipality participated in 2015 STME Clinic organized in Sunyani	Fully Implemented
2016		Participated annually	Participate in 2016 STME Clinic in Sunyani within the year	The municipality participated in 2016 STME Clinic organized in Sunyani	Fully Implemented
2017		Participated annually	Participate in 2017 STME Clinic in Sunyani within the year	Implemented with 4 Officers from the GES and 1 from the GHS attending a two Days training of trainers' workshop on Girls' Iron-Folic Acid Test Supplementation (GIFTS) at Sunyani	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2014	63. Train 30 C/S and A/D supervisors to strengthen monitoring at Goaso	Periodically trained	15 C/S and A/D supervisors trained to strengthen monitoring	15 C/S and A/D supervisors were trained to strengthen monitoring	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically trained	Train 15 C/S and A/D supervisors within the year	15 C/S and A/D supervisors were trained to strengthen monitoring	Fully Implemented
2016		Periodically trained	Train 15 C/S and A/D supervisors within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2017		Periodically trained	Train 15 C/S and A/D supervisors within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2014	64. Organize INSET for 480 teachers from KG-P3 within the municipality	Periodically organized	INSET organized for 480 teachers from KG-P3	INSET was organized for 480 teachers from KG-P3	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically organized	Build capacity of 480 teachers from KG-P3 on INSET within the year	Phase 2 of INSET workshop was organized for 394 non-professional (Pupil) teachers whilst Cluster Level training was organized on Integrated approach to literacy for 512 KG1-P3 teachers	Fully Implemented
2016			Build capacity of 480 teachers from KG-P3 on INSET within the year	No action taken	Not implemented

2017		Periodically organized	Build capacity of 480 teachers from KG-P3 on INSET within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2014	65. Provision of ICT Facilities in 40 Basic Schools within the municipality	No school has ICT Facility	ICT Facilities provided in 40 Basic Schools	ICT Facilities were provided in 40 Basic Schools by Care International, Ghana (NGO)	Fully implemented
2015		Lack of ICT facilities in the basic schools	Provide ICT facilities to 40 basic schools throughout the municipality within the year	400 Laptops were distributed to basic schools throughout the municipality within the year	Fully Implemented
2016		400 Laptops have been distributed	Provide ICT facilities to 40 basic schools throughout the municipality within the year	20 Laptop computers were distributed to basic schools throughout the municipality within the year	Fully implemented
2017		420 Laptops have been distributed	Provide ICT facilities to 40 basic schools throughout the municipality within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2014		66. Organized refresher course for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits within the municipality	Periodically organized	Refresher course organized for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits	Refresher course was organized for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits by Care International, Ghana (NGO)
2015	Periodically organized		Organized refresher course for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits within the Municipality	ICT refresher course was organized for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits within the municipality	Fully Implemented
2016	Periodically organized		Organized refresher course for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits within the Municipality	No action taken	Not implemented
2017	Periodically organized		Organized refresher course for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits within the Municipality	No action taken	Not implemented
2014	67. Provide support for 480 GES staff to teach demonstration lessons LI in KG-P3 within the municipality	Inadequate storage facilities for books and other learning materials	Support provided for 480 teachers to teach demonstration lessons in KG-P3	Support was provided for 512 KG 1-P3 teachers in demonstration lessons	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequate storage facilities for books and other learning materials	Provide storage facilities for books and other learning materials in construction of classroom blocks	The MA provided stores and offices in all the classroom blocks it constructed within the year	On-going
2016		Inadequate storage facilities for books and other learning materials	Provide storage facilities for books and other learning materials in construction of classroom blocks	The MA provided stores and offices in all the classroom blocks it constructed within the year	On-going
2017		Inadequate storage facilities for books and other learning materials	Provide storage facilities for books and other learning materials in construction of classroom blocks	The MA provided stores and offices in all the classroom blocks it constructed within the year	On-going
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to Health Care					
2014	68. Intensify community education and sensitization to scale up Registration on the NHIS within the municipality	84,266 were enrolled	Enrolment on the NHIS increased	Fully intensified as 111,354 poor, aged, indigenes and pregnant women were enrolled on the NHIS	Fully implemented
2015		111,354 have been enrolled	Intensify community education and sensitization to scale up Registration on the NHIS within the year	Fully intensified as 54,928 poor, aged, indigenes and pregnant women were enrolled on the NHIS	On-going
2016		166,282 have been enrolled	Intensify community education and sensitization to scale up Registration on the NHIS throughout the year	Fully intensified as 43,130 poor, aged, indigenes and pregnant women were enrolled on the NHIS	On-going

2017		258,663 have been enrolled	Intensify community education and sensitization to scale up Registration on the NHIS throughout the year	Fully intensified as 49,251 poor, aged, indigenes and pregnant women were enrolled on the NHIS	On-going
2014	69. Registration of indigenes on the NHIS within the municipality	13,900 indigenes were Registered whilst 8,998 was renewed	Indigenes Registered on the NHIS	12,691 indigenes were Registered whilst 8,861 was renewed	Fully implemented
2015		12,691 indigenes were Registered whilst 8,861 was renewed	Register indigenes on the NHIS within the year	2,921 new indigenes were Registered whilst 4,545 renewed their cards	On-going
2016		15,612 indigenes were Registered whilst 13,406 was renewed	Register indigenes on the NHIS throughout the year	1,027 new indigenes were Registered whilst 2,420 renewed their cards	On-going
2017		16,723 indigenes have been Registered whilst 16,780 was renewed	Register indigenes on the NHIS throughout the year	84 new indigenes were Registered whilst 954 renewed their cards	On-going
2014		70. Registration of the very poor on the NHIS throughout the municipality	Inadequate Registration of the poor	Register the very poor on the NHIS throughout the year	No action taken
2015	Inadequate Registration of the poor		Register the very poor on the NHIS throughout the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2016	Inadequate Registration of the poor		Register the very poor on the NHIS throughout the year	862 stressed Ayum Forestry Products Ltd staffs were Registered whilst 138 PWDs were Registered under the Scheme	On-going
2017	9,456 very poor people have been Registered on the NHIS		Register the very poor on the NHIS throughout the year	Implemented with 8,341 dependents, 79 LEAP beneficiaries and 36 School Feeding beneficiaries were Registered and renewed	On-going
2014	71. Completion of DHMT Administration Block within the municipality	DHMT Administration Block on-going	DHMT Administration Block completed	About 100% completed	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	72. Carry out annual Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) within the municipality	Carry out with 45,654 coverage	2014 EPI carried out	47,255 children were covered	Fully implemented
2015		47,255 children have been covered	Carry out 2015 EPI within the year	Implemented with 11,176 coverage in 6 Zones	Fully Implemented
2016		58,431 children have been covered	Carry out 2016 EPI within the year	Implemented with 11,545 coverage in all the 6 Zones	Fully Implemented

2017		81,759 children have been covered	Carry out 2017 EPI within the year	Implemented with 11,783 coverage in all the 6 Zones	Fully Implemented
2014	73. Expand access to Primary Health Care throughout the Municipality	Inadequate access to PHC	Construct CHPS Compounds at Tweneboakrom and Kwakuduakrom and Child & Maternal Care Centre at Bediako	Two CHPS Compounds were constructed at Tweneboakrom and Kwakuduakrom whilst Child & Maternal Care Centre was constructed at Bediako	Fully implemented
2015		Two CHPS Compounds were constructed at Tweneboakrom and Kwakuduakrom and Child & Maternal Care Centre constructed at Bediako	Operationalize completed CHPS Compounds at Kwakuduakrom & Tweneboah within the year	MHD operationalized all completed CHPS Compounds at Kwakuduakrom & Tweneboah whilst a desk officer was stationed at MHD to computerize management of NHIS claims	Fully Implemented
2016		Improved access to PHC	Ensure effective operationalization of all health facilities throughout the municipality	All health facilities were provided with the basic logistics that enabled them to operate effectively throughout the year	On-going
2017		Improved access to PHC	Ensure effective operationalization of all primary health care facilities throughout the municipality	All primary health care facilities were provided with the basic logistics that enabled them to operate effectively throughout the year	On-going
2014		74. Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non- communicable diseases and promote healthy life style	Regularly intensified	Healthy life styles promoted	Healthy life styles were promoted through control of communicable non communicable diseases
2015	Regularly intensified		Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy life styles throughout the year	Fully intensified on all priority diseases including those earmarked for control, elimination and eradication	On-going
2016	Regularly intensified		Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy life styles throughout the year	Fully intensified on all priority diseases including those earmarked for control, elimination and eradication	On-going
2017	Regularly intensified		Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy life styles throughout the year	Fully intensified on all priority diseases including those earmarked for control, elimination and eradication	On-going
2014	75. Disease surveillance including control of Epidemic within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Disease surveillance carried Epidemics	Disease surveillance intensified on diseases such as Malaria, cholera, meningitis, measles and haemophilus influenza, meningitis, TB and cholera cases	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Carry out disease surveillance including control of epidemic within the throughout the year	Fully carried out on weekly basis on notable diseases such as malaria, cholera, meningitis, and measles and haemophilus influenza. Cases recorded were 52 measles, 0 meningitis, 4 cholera, 33 yellow fever, 0 Guinea worm and 85 TB	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out		Fully carried out on weekly basis on notable diseases such as Malaria, cholera, meningitis, and measles. Cases recorded were 29 measles,	

			Carry out disease surveillance including control of epidemic within the throughout the year	16 meningitis and 2 cholera,13 yellow fever and 86 TB cases	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Carry out disease surveillance including control of epidemic within the throughout the year	Fully carried out on weekly basis on notable diseases such as Malaria, cholera, meningitis, and measles. Cases recorded were 102 measles, 5 meningitis and 13 cholera,28 yellow fever and 62 TB cases	On-going
2014	76. Improve IDRS and increase TB Case detection rate within the municipality	56 TB cases was detected	Improved IDRS and increased TB Case detection	There was improved IDRS and 82 TB cases were detected and controlled	Fully implemented
2015		82 TB cases were detected	Improve IDRS and increase TB Case detection rate throughout the year	85 TB cases were detected and controlled	Fully Implemented
2016		167 TB cases were detected	Improve IDRS and increase TB Case detection rate throughout the year	86 TB cases were detected and controlled	On-going
2017		315 TB cases were detected	Improve IDRS and increase TB Case detection rate throughout the year	62 TB cases were detected and controlled	On-going
2014	77. Carry out health education and health promotion activities within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Health education and health promotion activities carried out	Health education and health promotion activities were carried out at the various outreach points	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Carry out health education and health promotion activities throughout the year	Health education and health promotion activities were carried out at the various outreach points	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Carry out health education and health promotion activities throughout the year	Health education and health promotion activities were carried out at the various outreach points	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Carry out health education and health promotion activities throughout the year	Health education and health promotion activities were carried out at the various outreach points	On-going
2014	78. Intensify education on malaria prevention and distribution of treated mosquito nets distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers within the municipality	Routinely intensified	Education on malaria intensified and ITNs mosquito nets distributed to households and pregnant women	Education on malaria intensified and ITNs mosquito nets distributed to households and pregnant women	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely intensified	Intensify education on malaria prevention and distribution of treated mosquito nets distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers throughout the year	Education on malaria were intensified whilst ITNs mosquito nets were distributed freely to households and supply of SP for Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT)	On-going
2016		Routinely intensified	Intensify education on malaria prevention and distribution of treated mosquito nets distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers throughout the year	Education on malaria were intensified whilst ITNs mosquito nets were distributed freely to households and supply of SP for Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT)	On-going
2017		Routinely intensified	Intensify education on malaria prevention and distribution of treated mosquito nets distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers throughout the year	Education on malaria were intensified whilst ITNs mosquito nets were distributed freely to households and supply of SP for Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT)	On-going

2014	79. Support Municipal Health Directorate to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes within the municipality	Supported annually	Roll Back Programmes organized	Roll Back Programmes were organized	Fully implemented
2015		Supported annually	MA to support MHD to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	The MA supported MHD to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	Fully Implemented
2016		Supported annually	MA to support MHD to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	The MA supported MHD to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	Fully Implemented
2017		Supported annually	MA to support MHD to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	The MA supported MHD to organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	Fully Implemented
2014	80. Promote and protect the growth and development of Child Health within the municipality	Routinely promoted	Growth and development of Child Health promoted	The growth of 3,412 children were monitored	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely promoted	Promote and protect the growth and development of Child Health throughout the year	The growth of 3,688 children were monitored throughout the year within the municipality	On-going
2016		Routinely promoted	Promote and protect the growth and development of Child Health throughout the year	The growth of 3,571 children were monitored throughout the year within the municipality	On-going
2017		Routinely promoted	Promote and protect the growth and development of Child Health throughout the year	The growth of 4,389 children were monitored throughout the year within the municipality	On-going
2014	81. Promote School Health among pupils and tutors throughout the municipality	48,910 pupils/students were examined	School Health promoted among pupils and tutors	GES collaborated with the DHMT to educate pupils and tutors on various health topics. In all, 22,190 students were educated whilst 9,720 were examined	Fully implemented
2015		9,720 pupils have been examined	Promote School Health among pupils and tutors throughout the year	GES collaborated with the DHMT to educate pupils and tutors on various health topics. In all, 21,979 students were educated whilst 12,326 were examined	On-going
2016		22,046 pupils have been examined	Promote School Health among pupils and tutors throughout the year	GES collaborated with the DHMT to educate pupils and tutors on various health topics. In all, 22,228 students were educated whilst 12,977 were examined	On-going
2017		49,666 pupils have been examined	Promote School Health among pupils and tutors throughout the year	GES collaborated with the DHMT to educate pupils and tutors on various health topics. In all, 25,551 students were educated whilst 14,643 were examined	On-going
2014	82. Carry out maternal and child outreach programs within the municipality	18,370 mothers and children were covered	Maternal and child outreach programs carried out	Carried out maternal and child outreach programs among 21,697 nursing mothers and their babies	Fully implemented
2015		21,697 nursing mothers and their babies	Carry out maternal and child outreach programs throughout the year	Carried out maternal and child outreach programs among 23,424 nursing mothers and their babies	On-going
2016		45,121 nursing mothers and their babies	Carry out maternal and child outreach programs throughout the year	Carried out maternal and child outreach programs among 20,970 nursing mothers and their babies	On-going

2017		86,816 nursing mothers and their babies	Carry out maternal and child outreach programs throughout the year	Carried out maternal and child outreach programs among 20,725 nursing mothers and their babies	On-going
2014	83. Ensure risk detection activities among pregnant women within the municipality	10,187 risk have been detected among pregnant women	Increased rate of risk detection and redress among pregnant women	Risks were detected and addressed among 5,064 pregnant women	Fully implemented
2015		5,064 risk have been detected among pregnant women	Ensure risk detection activities among pregnant women throughout the year	Implemented as risk was detected among 4,786 pregnant women and professionally handled	On-going
2016		9,850 risk have been detected among pregnant women	Ensure risk detection activities among pregnant women throughout the year	Implemented as risk was detected among 4,381 pregnant women and professionally handled	On-going
2017		18,838 risk have been detected among pregnant women	Ensure risk detection activities among pregnant women throughout the year	Implemented as risk was detected among 4,607 pregnant women and professionally handled	On-going
2014		84. Ensure effective supervision of deliveries within the municipality	12,052 deliveries were supervised	Increased supervision and safe deliveries	Health facilities successfully supervised 3,744 deliveries throughout the year
2015	3,744 deliveries have been supervised		Effectively supervise deliveries in health facilities throughout the year	Health facilities successfully supervised 3,795 deliveries throughout the year	On-going
2016	7,539 deliveries have been supervised		Effectively supervise deliveries in health facilities throughout the year	Health facilities successfully supervised 3,736 deliveries throughout the year	On-going
2017	14,954 deliveries have been supervised		Effectively supervise deliveries in health facilities throughout the year	Health facilities successfully supervised 3,679 deliveries throughout the year	On-going
2014	85. Promote Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children within the municipality	Postnatal Care was carried out among 3,736 nursing mothers and their children	Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children	Postnatal Care was carried out among 4,156 nursing mothers and their children	On-going
2015		Postnatal Care was carried out among 4,156 nursing mothers and their children	Promote Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children throughout the year	4,229 nursing mothers were covered whilst GHS intensified health education talks on food demonstration through home visits to promote nutrition	On-going
2016		Postnatal Care was carried out among 8,385 nursing mothers and their children	Promote Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children throughout the year	3,995 nursing mothers were covered whilst GHS intensified health education talks on food demonstration through home visits to promote nutrition	On-going
2017		Postnatal Care was carried out among 16,276 nursing mothers and their children	Promote Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children throughout the year	3,896 nursing mothers were covered whilst GHS intensified health education talks on food demonstration through home visits to promote nutrition	On-going

2014	86. Construction of Maternal & Child Care Centre at Bediako	No Maternal & Child Care Centre	Maternal & Child Care Centre constructed at Bediako	About 50% completed and on-going	Fully implemented
2015		About 50% completed	Complete construction of Maternal & Child Care Centre at Bediako within the year	100% completed	Fully Implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	87. Completion and Operationalization of 2No. CHPS Compounds at Kwakuduakrom & Tweneboakrom/ Dankwakrom	No CHPS Compound at Kwakuduakrom & Tweneboakrom	Two CHPS Compounds completed and operationalized at Kwakuduakrom & Tweneboakrom	Two CHPS Compounds were completed and operationalized at Kwakuduakrom & Tweneboakrom	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	88. Procurement of Medical Equipment, Solar Lighting System and Office Furniture at Kwakuduakrom and Tweneboakrom CHPS Compounds	No. equipment and furniture for the CHPS	Medical Equipment, Solar Lighting System and Office Furniture procured for the CHPS	Medical Equipment, Solar Lighting System and Office Furniture were procured for the CHPS	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	89. Provide basic utilities (water and electricity) to 3No. Health Institutions at Asumura, Bitre & Gyasikrom	Lack of electricity/ power to the health facilities	Basic utilities (water and electricity) provided to health facilities at Asumura, Bitre & Gyasikrom	Asumura and Bitre health facilities were hooked to the National Grid whilst Gyasikrom CHPS was supplied with power by solar panels	On-going
2015		Lack of basic utilities at the health facilities	Provide water and electricity to Asumura, Bitre & Gyasikrom health facilities	The health facilities were provided with boreholes whilst Asumura & Gyasikrom were hooked on to the National Grid, Bitre was supplied with solar panels	Fully Implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	90. Ensure effective operation of Municipal Health Committee at Goaso	Effectively ensured	Municipal Health Committee effectively operated	Municipal Health Committee met quarterly and produced its minutes	Fully implemented
2015		Effectively ensured	Ensure effective operation of MHC throughout the year	MHC was supported to operate effectively	Fully implemented
2016		Effectively ensured	Ensure effective operation of MHC throughout the year	MHC was supported to operate effectively	Fully implemented
2017		Effectively ensured	Ensure effective operation of MHC throughout the year	MHC was supported to operate effectively	Fully implemented

2014	91. Construction and furnish 4No. Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compound Asukese, Awewoho-Manhyia, Feteagya & Mensahkrom	Lack of health facilities in the communities	Construction and furnish 4No. Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compound	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of health facilities in the communities	Construction and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound at Awewoho-Manhyia	1No. CHPS Compounds under construction at Awewoho-Manhyia with about 40% completed	On-going
2016		About 40% completed	Construction and furnish 2No. CHPS Compound at Awewoho-Manhyia & Mensahkrom	Awewoho-Manhyia's CHPS Compounds about 85% completed and on-going, whilst that of Mensahkrom has been awarded on contract and site was handed over to the contractor	On-going
2017		About 87% completed and on-going at Awewoho-Manhyia whilst Mensahkrom is on-going	Construction and furnish 2No. CHPS Compound at Awewoho-Manhyia & Mensahkrom	Awewoho-Manhyia's CHPS Compounds about 87% completed and on-going, whilst that of Mensahkrom is about 35% completed	On-going
2014	92. Const. disable-friendly 3No. Maternity Wards at Goaso Gov't Hospital, Asumura Health Centre & Ampenkro Health Center	Lack of Maternity Wards in the health facilities	Const. disable-friendly 3No. Maternity Wards	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of Maternity Wards in the health facilities	Const. disable-friendly 1No. Maternity Ward at Asumura Health Centre	1No. Maternity Ward under construction at Asumura with about 50% completed	On-going
2016		1No. Maternity Ward constructed at Asumura	Const. disable-friendly 2No. Maternity Ward at Asumura Health Centre & Goaso Gov't Hospital	About 80% completed on Asumura's Maternity Ward whilst that of Goaso Gov't Hospital is 20% completed	On-going
2017		2No. Maternity Ward constructed at Asumura and Goaso Gov't Hospital	Const. disable-friendly 2No. Maternity Ward at Asumura Health Centre & Goaso Gov't Hospital	About 87% completed on Asumura's Maternity Ward whilst that of Goaso Gov't Hospital is 35% completed	On-going
2014	93. Construction of 1No. 2-Bedroom Nurses Quarters and cladding of Child and Maternal Care Center with Drilling and mechanization of a Borehole at Bediako	Lack of Nurses Quarters	Construct 1No. 2-Bedroom Nurses Quarters and cladding of Child and Maternal Care Center with Drilling and mechanization of a Borehole at Bediako	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of Nurses Quarters	Construct 1No. 2-Bedroom Nurses Quarters and cladding of Child and Maternal Care Center with Drilling and mechanization of a Borehole at Bediako	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		Lack of Nurses Quarters	Construct 1No. 2-Bedroom Nurses Quarters and cladding of Child and Maternal Care Center with Drilling and mechanization of a Borehole at Bediako	About 75% completed	On-going
2017		1No. Nurses Quarters completed	Construct 1No. 2-Bedroom Nurses Quarters and cladding of Child and Maternal Care Center with Drilling and mechanization of a Borehole at Bediako	About 100% completed	Fully completed and in use

2014	94. Construction of 2No. CWC Sheds at Municipal Health Directorate & Fawohoyeden	Lack of health facilities in the communities	Construction of 2No. CWC Sheds at Municipal Health Directorate & Fawohoyeden within the year	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Lack of health facilities in the communities	Construction of 2No. CWC Sheds at Municipal Health Directorate & Fawohoyeden within the year	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Lack of health facilities in the communities	Construction of 2No. CWC Sheds at Municipal Health Directorate & Fawohoyeden within the year	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Lack of health facilities in the communities	Construction of 2No. CWC Sheds at Municipal Health Directorate & Fawohoyeden within the year	No action taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	95. Construction of disable friendly Nurses quarters with Borehole fitted with hand pump at Goaso Government Hospital	Inadequate Nurses quarters and potable water	Construct disable friendly Nurses quarters with Borehole fitted with hand pump	No action taken	Not implemented
2015		Inadequate Nurses quarters and potable water	Construct disable friendly Nurses quarters with Borehole fitted with hand pump	No action taken	Not implemented
2016		Inadequate Nurses quarters and potable water	Construct disable friendly Nurses quarters with Borehole fitted with hand pump	About 20% completed	On-going
2017		1No. Nurses quarters on-going	Construct disable friendly Nurses quarters with Borehole fitted with hand pump	About 35% completed	On-going
2014	96. Organize annual performance appraisal/review at Goaso	Performance appraisal/review organized annually	2013 annual performance appraisal/review organized	2013 annual performance appraisal/review was organized	Fully implemented
2015		Organized annually	Organize 2014 annual health performance appraisal/review	GHS organized 2014 annual health performance appraisal/review	Fully implemented
2016		Organized annually	Organize 2015 annual health performance appraisal/review	GHS organized 2015 annual health performance appraisal/review	Fully implemented
2017		Organized annually	Organize 2016 annual health performance appraisal/review	GHS organized 2016 annual health performance appraisal/review	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality institutional service delivery, and quality Mental Health Services					
2014	97. Improve access to quality clinical services, especially the management of emergencies and accidents within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Improve access to quality clinical services, especially the management of emergencies and accidents improved	Additional medical doctors and nurses were engaged whilst the emergency unit of the Municipal Hospital operated 24 hours	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Improve access to quality clinical services throughout the year	Emergencies and accidents were effectively handled throughout the year	On-going

2016		Routinely carried out	Improve access to quality clinical services throughout the year	Emergencies and accidents were effectively handled throughout the year	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Improve access to quality clinical services throughout the year	Emergencies and accidents were effectively handled throughout the year	On-going
2014	98. Improve blood transfusion services within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Blood bank adequately stored with blood for transfusion	The Blood bank always had enough blood for transfusion	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Improve blood transfusion services throughout the year	Blood transfusion services was improved throughout the year	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Improve blood transfusion services throughout the year	Blood transfusion services was improved throughout the year	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Improve blood transfusion services throughout the year	Blood transfusion services was improved throughout the year	On-going
2014	99. Strengthen diagnostic services at all levels within the municipality	Routinely strengthened	All patients diagnosed before treated	All patients to the Municipal Hospital were diagnosed before treated	On-going
2015		Routinely strengthened	Diagnostic reported diseases before medication	Reported diseases were fully diagnosed before medication	On-going
2016		Routinely strengthened	Diagnostic reported diseases before medication	Reported diseases were fully diagnosed before medication	On-going
2017		Routinely strengthened	Diagnostic reported diseases before medication	Reported diseases were fully diagnosed before medication	On-going
2014	100. Improve access to quality pharmaceutical services at all levels within the municipality	Access routinely improved	Basic drugs made available at the pharmacies of health facilities and to patients	Basic drugs were made available at the pharmacies of health facilities and to patients	On-going
2015		Access routinely improved	Procure, store and prescribe appropriate drugs to patients	GHS procured, stored and prescribed appropriate drugs to patients	On-going
2016		Access routinely improved	Procure, store and prescribe appropriate drugs to patients	GHS procured, stored and prescribed appropriate drugs to patients	On-going
2017		Access routinely improved	Procure, store and prescribe appropriate drugs to patients	GHS procured, stored and prescribed appropriate drugs to patients	On-going
2014	101. Improve access to quality ambulance services within the municipality	Existing ambulance services	The ambulance services effectively operated	The ambulance services operated throughout the year and responded effectively to the needs of the people	On-going
2015		Existing ambulance services	Improve access to quality ambulance services throughout the year	The National Ambulance Service offered timely and on spot services to patients that needed their service	On-going
2016		Existing ambulance services	Improve access to quality ambulance services throughout the year	The National Ambulance Service offered timely and on spot services to patients that needed their service	On-going

2017		Existing ambulance services	Improve access to quality ambulance services throughout the year	The National Ambulance Service offered timely and on spot services to patients that needed their service	On-going
2014	102. Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues within the municipality	Routinely intensified	Awareness created on priority mental health issues within the municipality	Awareness was created on priority mental health issues within the municipality with 153,471 OPD attendance whilst 246 mental disorders treated	On-going
2015		Routinely intensified	Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues throughout the year	GHS created awareness on priority mental health issues throughout the year with 150,787 OPD attendance whilst 290 mental disorders were treated	On-going
2016		Routinely intensified	Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues throughout the year	GHS created awareness on priority mental health issues throughout the year with 137,983 OPD attendance whilst 309 mental disorders were treated	On-going
2017		Routinely intensified	Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues throughout the year	GHS created awareness on priority mental health issues throughout the year with 147,250 OPD attendance whilst 477 mental disorders were treated	On-going
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the Vulnerable Group					
2014	103. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programs within the municipality	Routinely expanded and intensified	HIV Counseling and Testing carried out on all pregnant women who attend health facilities within the municipality	HIV Counseling and Testing carried out on 854 pregnant women and other patients who attended health facilities within the municipality out of which 235 of the tested positive	On-going
2015		Carried out among 854 pregnant women and other patients out of which 235 of the tested positive	Expand and intensify HTC to all health facilities	HTC was expanded to all health facilities within the municipality	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely expanded and intensified	Expand and intensify HTC to all health facilities	HTC was expanded to all health facilities within the municipality	Fully implemented
2017		Routinely expanded and intensified	Expand and intensify HTC to all health facilities	HTC was expanded to all health facilities within the municipality	Fully implemented
2014	104. Intensify HIV/AIDS education to reduce stigmatization within the municipality	Regularly carried out	HIV/AIDS education intensified to reduce stigmatization	HIV/AIDS education was intensified particularly among farmers, families of victims and pupils to reduce stigmatization	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Intensify HIV/AIDS education to reduce stigmatization & discrimination against PLWHA	Implemented in collaboration with GES, MOFA & Municipal AIDS Committee	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Intensify HIV/AIDS education to reduce stigmatization & discrimination against PLWHA	Implemented in collaboration with GES, MOFA & Municipal AIDS Committee	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Intensify HIV/AIDS education to reduce stigmatization & discrimination against PLWHA	Implemented in collaboration with GES, MOFA & Municipal AIDS Committee	On-going

2014	105. Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Adoption of safer sexual promoted within the municipality	Adoption of safer sexual was effectively promoted within the municipality	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Promote Regularly and proper use of male and female condoms throughout the year	Regularly and proper use of male and female condoms was promoted throughout the year	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Promote Regularly and proper use of male and female condoms throughout the year	Regularly and proper use of male and female condoms was promoted throughout the year	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Promote Regularly and proper use of male and female condoms throughout the year	Regularly and proper use of male and female condoms was promoted throughout the year	On-going
2014	106. Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV services within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Elimination PMTCT scaled up	Elimination PMTCT scaled up in 8 facilities	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of MTCT throughout the year	MTCT was scaled-up and improved throughout the year	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of MTCT throughout the year	MTCT was scaled-up and improved throughout the year	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of MTCT throughout the year	MTCT was scaled-up and improved throughout the year	On-going
Policy Objective: Improve HIV and AIDS/STI case Management					
2014	107. Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities, including increasing ART and PMTCT Sites within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities throughout the year	Quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities was scaled up and sustained	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities throughout the year	Quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities was scaled up and sustained	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities throughout the year	Quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities was scaled up and sustained	On-going
2014	108. Implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs throughout the year	Routinely carried out	Implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs throughout the year	The MA collaborated with GHS to implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs among adolescents	On-going

2016	108. Develop and implement a programme to deepen public awareness and management of STIs within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs throughout the year	The MA collaborated with GHS to implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs among adolescents	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs throughout the year	The MA collaborated with GHS to implement Adolescent Health Policy to deepen public awareness and management of STIs among adolescents	On-going
Policy Objective: Improve institutional capacity for efficient and effective delivery of HIV and AIDS/STI Services					
2014	109. Ensure effective operation of the MAC and MRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programs in the municipality at Goaso	Effectively ensured	MAC and MRMT met quarterly and effectively monitored and reported on HIV and AIDS programs in the municipality	MAC and MRMT met quarterly and effectively monitored and reported on HIV and AIDS programs in the municipality	Fully implemented
2015		Effectively ensured	Support MAC and MRMT to organize their quarterly meetings, monitor and report on HIV and AIDS programs	MAC and MRMT organized 4 quarterly meetings, monitored and quarterly reported on HIV and AIDS programs	Fully implemented
2016		Effectively ensured	Support MAC and MRMT to organize their quarterly meetings, monitor and report on HIV and AIDS programs	MAC and MRMT was supported with GH¢12,109.00 to organize 4 quarterly meetings, monitored and quarterly reported on HIV and AIDS programs	Fully implemented
2017		Effectively ensured	Support MAC and MRMT to organize their quarterly meetings, monitor and report on HIV and AIDS programs	MAC and MRMT organized 4 quarterly meetings, monitored and quarterly reported on HIV and AIDS programs	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Provide adequate disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools					
2014	110. Promote and support sporting activities in schools and communities within the municipality	Effectively promoted and supported	Sporting activities promoted in schools and communities within the municipality	23 sets of Jerseys were distributed to 23 primary schools whilst 30 sets of footballs were distributed to community football team. Also, Fawohoyeden L/A Methodist Primary 'B' school was supported to participate in the Under 13 (U-13) Nestle Milo organized competition held in February 2014 in Kumasi	Fully implemented
2015		Effectively promoted and supported	Promote and support sporting activities in schools and communities throughout the year	PE Co-coordinators were assisted to participate in a technical meeting held in Sunyani whilst workshop was organized for them on the rules of the game of handball. GES also organized Inter-School Gala/Athletics Competition for 3 Circuits whilst the municipality participated in an Inter-District Marathon competition at Wenchi. Two athletes were picked for the National Junior Marathon Race held in Accra. The MA and the MP also provided 30 sets of football and Jerseys distributed to various youth groups and clubs	Fully implemented
					Implemented with 8 sets of Jerseys and 4 sets of footballs and 2 trophies were distributed to Ayomso, Fianko and Mim communities. Also,

2016		Effectively promoted and supported	Promote and support sporting activities in schools and communities throughout the year	Fawohoyeden Methodist Primary “A” School participated in under 13 School Base Zonal Milo soccer competition held at Kenyasi 8 sets of Jerseys and 4 sets of football and 2 trophies were distributed to Ayomso, Fianko and Mim communities	On-going
2017		Effectively promoted and supported	Promote and support sporting activities in schools and communities throughout the year	Implemented with workshop organized for schedule officers on contemporary rules and Regulations governing sporting activities whilst Circuit champions in various disciplines were selected to participate in pending Inter-Circuit Gala Competition. Also, 4 Trophies, 5 sets of Jerseys, 2 Volleyballs, 2 Handballs, 2 Netballs, 2 Stop Watches and 3 Soccer balls were given to the GES to organize its inter-school Galla competition, the Coordinator was also selected among 35 Coaches to train the Regional team for Inter-Regional Competition in Cape Coast	On-going
2014	111. Fencing of Goaso Football Park at Goaso	The park is not fenced	Fence Goaso Football Park within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		The park is not fenced	Fence Goaso Football Park within the year	Was not implemented	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		The park is not fenced	Fence Goaso Football Park within the year	Was not implemented	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		The park is not fenced	Fence Goaso Football Park within the year	Was not implemented	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	112. Organize inter school and inter zonal school games within the municipality	Periodically organized	Organize inter school and inter zonal school games within the year	2014/2015 edition of inter school Gala Competition was organized	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically organized	Organize inter school and inter zonal school games within the year	2015/2016 Inter-school Gala/Athletics competition was organized in three Circuits	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically organized	Organize inter school and inter zonal school games within the year	2015/2016 edition of inter school Gala Competition and Inter-Circuits Games and Athletics Competition (Inter-Zonal) were organized	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically organized	Organize inter school and inter zonal school games within the year	Implemented as Circuit champions in various disciplines were selected to participate in pending Inter-Circuit Gala Competition	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with Global trends					
2014		Not facilitated	Facilitate and support implementation of the new youth policy throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Facilitated and supported	Facilitate and support implementation of the new youth policy throughout the year	The MA facilitated and supported implementation of the new youth policy within the municipality	On-going

2016	113. Facilitate and support implementation of the new youth policy within the municipality	Facilitated and supported	Facilitate and support implementation of the new youth policy throughout the year	The MA facilitated and supported implementation of the new youth policy within the municipality	On-going
2017		Facilitated and supported	Facilitate and support implementation of the new youth policy throughout the year	The MA facilitated and supported implementation of the new youth policy within the municipality	On-going
2014	114. Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the municipality	Not provided	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Not provided	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the year	Was not been implemented	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Not provided	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the year	Was not been implemented	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	115. Celebration of the National and International Youth Day within the municipality	Has not been celebrated	Celebrate 2014 National and International Youth Day within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Has not been celebrated	Celebrate 2015 National and International Youth Day within the year	Was not celebrated	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Has not been celebrated	Celebrate 2016 National and International Youth Day within the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	116. Provide career enhancement training for the out-of-school youth and graduates within the municipality	Not provided	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Not provided	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Not provided	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	117. Organize Town Hall meetings/forum among the youth in the municipality	Has not been organized	Organize 6 Town Hall meetings/forum among the youth in the 6 Zonal Councils	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Has not been organized	Organize 6 Town Hall meetings/forum among the youth in the 6 Zonal Councils	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Has not been organized	Organize 6 Town Hall meetings/forum among the youth in the 6 Zonal Councils	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-

2014	118. Organize governance and leadership programs for the youth twice in every year within the municipality	Has not been organized	Organize two governance and leadership programs for the youth within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Weakly organized	Organize two governance and leadership programs for the youth within the year	5 leadership trainings were organized	Fully implemented
2016		Weakly organized	Organize two governance and leadership programs for the youth within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	119. Organize training workshops for the youth on conflict prevention and peace building strategies and best practices within the municipality	Has not been organized	Organize training workshop for the youth on conflict prevention and peace building strategies and best practices	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Has not been organized	Organize training workshop for the youth on conflict prevention and peace building strategies and best practices	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Has not been organized	Organize training workshop for the youth on conflict prevention and peace building strategies and best practices	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	120. Institute a municipal youth excellence awards to recognize the achievement of some young persons in the municipality	Has not been organized	Institute a municipal youth excellence awards to recognize the achievement of youth within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Has not been organized	Institute a municipal youth excellence awards to recognize the achievement of youth within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Has not been organized	Institute a municipal youth excellence awards to recognize the achievement of youth within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	121. Organize some of the youth for community services in the municipality	Has not been organized	Organize some of the youth for community services	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Has not been organized	Organize some of the youth for community services	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2016		Has not been organized	Organize some of the youth for community services	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2017		-	-	-	-

2014	122. Provide informal apprenticeship training for out-of-school youth in exclusion and vulnerable circumstances (e.g. street youth, head porters etc.) within the municipality	Has not been organized	Provide informal apprenticeship training for out-of-school youth in exclusion and vulnerable circumstances throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Has not been organized	Provide informal apprenticeship training for out-of-school youth in exclusion and vulnerable circumstances throughout the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Has not been organized	Provide informal apprenticeship training for out-of-school youth in exclusion and vulnerable circumstances throughout the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-
Policy Objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the Vulnerable					
2014	123. Implementation of Justice Administration activities (Writing of Social enquiry reports, probation services, family tribunal, Registration of Fit Persons & adoption and fosterage within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Justice Administration activities effectively carried out	Fully implemented with 4 and 3 social enquiry reports were respectively submitted to the juvenile court and the family tribunal respectively	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Implement justice administration activities throughout the year	Fully implemented with 1 social enquiry reports submitted to the juvenile court. There were 40 cases under Court work with family tribunal	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Implement justice administration activities throughout the year	Fully implemented with 2 social enquiry reports submitted to the juvenile court with no case to the family tribunal. There were 35 cases under Court work with family tribunal	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Implement justice administration activities throughout the year	Fully implemented with 5 social enquiry reports submitted to the juvenile court with no case to the family tribunal. There were 29 cases under Court work with family tribunal	On-going
2014	124. Carry out Community Development Activities (Mass Education, Group Studies, Home Science, Social Education and Extension Services) within the Municipality	Routinely carried out	Community Development Activities carried out within the Municipality	DSCD in collaboration with MEH unit undertook Mass Education on CLTS in 165 communities. It also collaborated with Cocoa Life/Care International to undertake mass education on Child Labor in 41 communities with 900 attendants, and embarked on Community Action Plan review in 23 communities. It also collaborated with BAC and trained 349 males and 51 females entrepreneurs in five communities	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Carry out Mass Education in the communities throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Routinely carried out	Carry out Mass Education in the communities throughout the year	DSCD in collaboration with Ghana AIDS Commission undertook screening and counselling session for Presbyterian Church at Goaso with 350 and 150 participants in the counseling and screening respectively	On-going
				Mass Education was organized on importance of WILL by the Assemblies of God Church	

2017		Routinely carried out	Carry out Mass Education in the communities throughout the year	Area Women's Group at Ayomso with 18 Churches and 70 participants, no Group Studies, Home Science and Social Education but the DSCD in collaboration with the MA and the NHIS Registered 577 and renewed 264 indigenes on the NHIS under extension services	On-going
2014	125. Promote access to Social Welfare Service for the disadvantaged vulnerable and excluded groups and individuals within the municipality	Routinely provided	The vulnerable and excluded groups and individuals within the municipality have easy access to Social Welfare Services	Access to Social Welfare Services promoted with a total amount of GHC28,780.00 was retrieved and paid as maintenance allowance, arrears and compensation to clients	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely provided	Promote access to Social Welfare Services for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded groups and individuals throughout the year	Access to Social Welfare Services promoted with a total amount of GHC20,750.00 was retrieved and paid as maintenance allowance, arrears and compensation to clients	On-going
2016		Routinely provided	Promote access to Social Welfare Services for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded groups and individuals throughout the year	Access to Social Welfare Services for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded groups and individuals was promoted throughout the year	On-going
2017		Routinely provided	Promote access to Social Welfare Services for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded groups and individuals throughout the year	Access to Social Welfare Services promoted with a total amount of GHC49,977.00 was retrieved and paid as maintenance allowance, arrears and compensation to clients	On-going
2014		126. Registration of all CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in the municipality and monitor their activities in compliance to Laws available to their areas of operation, facilitates opportunities for NGOs to develop social service with communities within the municipality	Registered Regularly	All CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in the municipality Registered and their activities monitored	No new CBOs, FBOs and NGOs were identified and Registered but the activities of existing ones were monitored and reported on
2015	Registered Regularly		Register all CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in the municipality and monitor their activities in compliance with the Law	CBOs, FBOs and NGOs were Registered and their operations were monitored by DSWCD	On-going
2016	Registered Regularly		Register all CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in the municipality and monitor their activities in compliance with the Law	CBOs, FBOs and NGOs were Registered and their operations were monitored by DSWCD	On-going
2017	Registered Regularly		Register all CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in the municipality and monitor their activities in compliance with the Law	CBOs, FBOs and NGOs were Registered and their operations were monitored by DSWCD	On-going
2014	127. Intensify education on the various women and children Acts within the municipality	Regularly provided	Education of the public on the various women and children Acts intensified	Intensified education on the various women and children Acts in Churches and Mosques throughout the year	On-going
2015		Regularly provided	Intensify education on the various women and children Acts throughout the year	Intensified education on the various women and children Acts in Churches and Mosques throughout the year	On-going
2016		Regularly provided	Intensify education on the various women and children Acts throughout the year	Intensified education on the various women and children Acts in Churches and Mosques throughout the year	On-going
2017		Regularly provided	Intensify education on the various women and children Acts throughout the year	Intensified education on the various women and children Acts in Churches and Mosques throughout the year	On-going
2014		Regularly conducted	Households educated on balance diet, intra inter personal relationships, malaria prevention, and personal hygiene	Households were educated on balance diet, intra inter personal relationships, malaria prevention and personal hygiene	On-going

2015	128. Home visits (Educating households on balance diet, intra inter personal relationships, malaria prevention, and personal hygiene within the municipality)	Regularly conducted	Educate households on balance diet, inter personal relationships, malaria prevention, and personal hygiene throughout the year	Implemented with training programme organized for 55 (M=5, F=55) farmers' households at Mim on Composite Flour. Also, 353 (M=51, F=302) farmers were trained on basic nutrition education to enhance vitamin consumption	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly conducted	Educate households on balance diet, inter personal relationships, malaria prevention, and personal hygiene throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Regularly conducted	Educate households on balance diet, inter personal relationships, malaria prevention, and personal hygiene throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	129. Carry out Rural and Small Community profiling within the 6 zonal councils	Has not been carried out	Rural and Small Community profiling carried out within the 6 Zonal Councils	No action was taken	Not been implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Has not been carried out	Rural and Small Community profiling carried out within the 6 Zonal Councils	No action was taken	Not been implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Has not been carried out	Rural and Small Community profiling carried out within the 6 Zonal Councils	No action was taken	Not been implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	130. Advocacy on Tree Planting Exercise in communities within the municipality	Routinely advocated	Tree Planting promoted in the communities	Tree Planting promoted through agro-farming in the communities	On-going
2015		Routinely advocated	Sensitize communities on the need to plant trees throughout the year	Communities were sensitized on the need to plant trees	On-going
2016		Routinely advocated	Sensitize communities on the need to plant trees throughout the year	Advocacy on tree planting was carried out in the communities throughout the year	On-going
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	131. Hold 8 women meetings in 2 communities on entrepreneurial skills throughout the Municipality	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills for women	8 women meetings held in 2 communities on entrepreneurial skills	DSW&CD in collaborated with the BAC and trained 51 females entrepreneurs in five communities	Fully implemented
2015		51 female's entrepreneurs in 5 communities trained	Continue with the training of women in entrepreneurial skills	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		51 females' entrepreneurs in 5 communities trained	Continue with the training of women in entrepreneurial skills	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		-	-	-	-

2015	132. Ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded through linkages to social protection strategies-LEAP, LESDEP, R.E.P etc. within the municipality	LEAP programme launched at Asumura	Implement LEAP to ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	Implemented through LEAP programme with GH¢15,340 distributed to 181 households out of 186 Registered in 16 beneficiary communities within Asumura Zonal Council	On-going
2016		181 households out of 186 Registered in 16 beneficiary communities	Implement LEAP to ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	Implemented through LEAP programme with GH¢60,556.00 distributed to 703 households out of 744 Registered in 16 beneficiary communities within Asumura Zonal Council	On-going
2017		to 703 households out of 744 Registered in 16 beneficiary communities	Implement LEAP to ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	Implemented through LEAP programme with GH¢48,038.00 distributed to 580 households out of 744 Registered in 16 beneficiary communities within Asumura Zonal Council	On-going
2014	133. Monitoring and reporting on social protection programs in the municipality	Carried out periodically	Social protection programs monitored and reported on	Social protection programs were monitored and reported on	Fully implemented
2015		Carried out periodically	Monitor and report on implementation of social protection programs within the year	Social protection programs were monitored and reported on	Fully implemented
2016		Carried out periodically	Monitor and report on implementation of social protection programs within the year	Social protection programs were monitored and reported on	Fully implemented
2017		Carried out periodically	Monitor and report on implementation of social protection programs within the year	Social protection programs were monitored and reported on	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Mainstream issues on ageing in the Development Planning Process					
2014	134. Organize Senior Citizens' Day at Goaso	Organized annually	2014 Senior Citizens' Day organized	2014 Senior Citizens' Day was organized on 1 st July at the Municipal Assembly Hall, Goaso	Fully implemented
2015		Organized annually	Organize 2015 Senior Citizens' Day on 1 st July at Goaso	2015 Senior Citizens' Day was organized on 1 st July at MA Hall, Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		Organized annually	Organize 2016 Senior Citizens' Day on 1 st July at Goaso	2016 Senior Citizens' Day was organized on 1 st July at MA Hall, Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		Organized annually	Organize 2017 Senior Citizens' Day on 1 st July at Goaso	2017 Senior Citizens' Day was organized on 1 st July at MA Hall, Goaso	Fully implemented
2014	135. Support Registration of the aged under the NHIS to access free medical services throughout the Municipality	Inadequate Registration of the aged under the NHIS	The aged Registered and access free medical services under the NHIS	652 aged were Registered whilst 2,821 renewed their ID Cards under the NHIS and accessed free medical services	On-going
2015		652 aged have been Registered	Support Registration of the aged under the NHIS to access free medical services throughout the year	Implemented with 178 aged Registered and 1,811 cards were renewed under the NHIS	On-going
2016		830 aged have been Registered	Support Registration of the aged under the NHIS to access free medical services throughout the year	Implemented with 142 aged Registered and 1,315 cards renewed under the NHIS	On-going
		1,003 aged have been Registered	Support Registration of the aged under the NHIS to access free		On-going

2017			medical services throughout the year	Implemented with 82 aged Registered and 1,066 cards renewed under the NHIS	
Policy Objective: Protect children against Violence, Abuse and Exploitation					
2014	136. Promote the observance of the rights and protection of Child Maintenance, Child custody, Paternity, Reconciliation, General welfare, Housing and Miscellaneous within the municipality	Routinely carried out	The rights and protection of Child Maintenance, Child custody, Paternity, Reconciliation, General welfare and Housing of children promoted	84 maintenance cases, 177 Child Welfare cases, 20 Custody, 49 Family Welfare, 10 Paternity, 12 Rental cases, 46 Reconciliation, 20 Custody and 5 General Welfare cases were solved	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Promote the observance of the right and protection of child maintenance, child custody, paternity, reconciliation, general welfare, housing throughout the year	243 family's cases, 89 maintenance cases, 18 child welfare cases, 35 custody cases, 10 paternity cases, 25 rental cases, 63 reconciliation and 3 general welfare cases were Registered and addressed by DSWCD	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Promote the observance of the right and protection of child maintenance, child custody, paternity, reconciliation, general welfare, housing throughout the year	202 family's cases, 101 maintenance cases, 17 custody cases, 12 paternity cases, 21 rental cases and 28 reconciliation cases were Registered and addressed by DSWCD	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Promote the observance of the right and protection of child maintenance, child custody, paternity, reconciliation, general welfare, housing throughout the year	173 family cases thus 51 maintenance cases, 15 child welfare cases, 19 custody cases, 5 paternity cases, 40 rental cases, 32 reconciliation and 11 general welfare cases were Registered and addressed by DSWCD	On-going
2014	137. Strengthen existing Child Protection Committees and form new ones in 20 child labor prone communities within the municipality	Ineffective strengthening of Child Protection Committees	Existing Child Protection Committees strengthened	Existing Child Protection Committees were strengthened	On-going
2015		Ineffective strengthening of Child Protection Committees	Existing Child Protection Committees strengthened	Existing Child Protection Committees were strengthened	On-going
2016		Ineffective strengthening of Child Protection Committees	Existing Child Protection Committees strengthened	Existing Child Protection Committees were strengthened	On-going
2017		Ineffective strengthening of Child Protection Committees	Existing Child Protection Committees strengthened	Existing Child Protection Committees were strengthened	On-going
2014		Routinely carried out	Awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor created within the municipality	DSWCD in collaboration with Cocoa Life/Care International embarked on three social educations on Child Rights Development and elimination of Child Labor in 18 communities whilst the National Youth Authority also carried out education on teenage pregnancy with 500 girls	Fully implemented

2015	138. Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor and trafficking within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor throughout the year	Public awareness was created on children's right and the dangers of child labor within the municipality	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor throughout the year	Public awareness was created on children's right and the dangers of child labor within the municipality	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor throughout the year	Public awareness was created on children's right and the dangers of child labor within the municipality	On-going
2014	139. Prevention, withdrawal and rescuing of children in W.F.C.L within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Children in W.F.C.L withdrawn and rescued	Monitored but no case was reported	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Prevent, withdraw and rescue children in W.F.C.L within the municipality	Fully monitored but no case was identified/reported	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Prevent, withdraw and rescue children in W.F.C.L within the municipality	Fully monitored but no case was identified/reported	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Prevent, withdraw and rescue children in W.F.C.L within the municipality	Fully monitored but no case was identified/reported	On-going
2014	140. Develop Municipal action plan for implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA) on WFCL at Goaso	Absence of Municipal Action Plan on WFCL	Develop Municipal action plan for implementation of the national plan of action (NPA) on WFCL	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Absence of Municipal Action Plan on WFCL	Develop Municipal Action Plan for implementation of the national plan of action (NPA) on WFCL by the end of March, 2015	DSW&CD in collaborated with Cocoa Life/ Care International developed, implemented and monitored Community Action Plans on WFCL in 23 communities	Fully implemented
2016		Community Action Plans on WFCL developed in 23 communities	Implement the Community Action Plans on WFCL	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	141. Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress within the municipality	Inadequate public education on child abuse	Public educated on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress	The public was educated on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequate public education on child abuse	Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress throughout the year	Public education on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress was carried out throughout the year	On-going
2016		Inadequate public education on child abuse	Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress throughout the year	Public education on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress was carried out throughout the year	On-going
2017		Inadequate public education on child abuse	Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the	Public education on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate	On-going

			appropriate agencies for redress throughout the year	agencies for redress was carried out throughout the year	
2014	142. Identify, rescue and support abused children within the municipality	Routinely carried out	No. of abused children identified, rescued and supported	Fully implemented but no case of abuse was reported	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	No. of abused children identified, rescued and supported	Fully implemented but no case of abuse was reported	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	No. of abused children identified, rescued and supported	Fully implemented but no case of abuse was reported	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	No. of abused children identified, rescued and supported	Fully implemented but no case of abuse was reported	On-going
2014	143. Link rescued and rehabilitated children to their families within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Link rescued and rehabilitated children to their families	Fully implemented but no child was rescued and rehabilitated	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Link rescued and rehabilitated children to their families	Fully implemented but no child was rescued and rehabilitated	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Link rescued and rehabilitated children to their families	Fully implemented but no child was rescued and rehabilitated	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Link rescued and rehabilitated children to their families	Fully implemented but no child was rescued and rehabilitated	On-going
2014	144. Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	Public education was carried out on the dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	Public education was carried out on the dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	Public education was carried out on the dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	Public education was carried out on the dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	On-going
2014	145. Arrest and prosecute human traffic offenders within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Arrest and prosecute human traffic offenders throughout the year	Fully implemented but no one was arrested on child trafficking	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Arrest and prosecute human traffic offenders throughout the year	Fully implemented but no one was arrested on child trafficking	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Arrest and prosecute human traffic offenders throughout the year	Fully implemented but no one was arrested on child trafficking	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Arrest and prosecute human traffic offenders throughout the year	Fully implemented but no one was arrested on child trafficking	On-going

2014	146. Send young offenders to regulated institutions within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Send young offenders to regulated institutions for reforms	Fully implemented but no offenders were identified and to any correctional institutions	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Send young offenders to regulated institutions for reforms	Fully implemented but no offenders were identified and to any correctional institutions	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Send young offenders to regulated institutions for reforms	Fully implemented but no offenders were identified and to any correctional institutions	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Send young offenders to regulated institutions for reforms	Fully implemented but no offenders were identified and to any correctional institutions	On-going
Policy Objective: Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE					
2014	147. Organize My First Day at School annually within the municipality	Organized annually	2014 My First Day at School organized to welcome newcomers	2014 My First Day at School was organized to welcome newcomers	Fully implemented
2015		Organized annually	Organize 2015 My First Day at School in Sep. 2015	The 2015 My First Day at School was organized by the MCE, MCD & MDE in Sep. 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Organized annually	Organize 2016 My First Day at School in Sep. 2016	The 2016 My First Day at School was organized by the MCE, MCD & MDE in Sep. 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Organized annually	Organize 2017 My First Day at School in Sep. 2017	The 2017 My First Day at School was organized by the MCE, MCD & MDE in Sep. 2017	Fully implemented
2014	148. Expand, support and monitor implementation of the School Feeding programme in deprived communities and beneficiary schools within the municipality	School Feeding programme implemented in 16 beneficiary schools	School Feeding Programme monitored in the 16 beneficiary schools to ensure efficiency	School Feeding Programme was effectively monitored in all the 16 beneficiary schools such that the number of beneficiary reduced from 4,691 in 2013 to 4,456 in 2014 to reduce waste	Fully implemented
2015		Being implemented in 16 schools	Support and monitor implementation of the School Feeding Programme throughout the year	School Feeding Programme was effectively monitored in all the 16 beneficiary schools such that the number of beneficiary reduced from 4,456 in 2014 to 4,343 in 2015 to reduce waste	On-going
2016		Being implemented in 16 schools	Support and monitor implementation of the School Feeding Programme throughout the year	School Feeding Programme was effectively monitored in all the 16 beneficiary schools such that the number of beneficiary reduced from 4,343 in 2015 to 3,836 in 2016 to reduce waste	On-going
2017		Being implemented in 16 schools	Support and monitor implementation of the School Feeding Programme throughout the year	School Feeding Programme was effectively monitored in all the 16 beneficiary schools such that the number of beneficiary increased from 3,836 in 2016 to 4,012 in 2017	On-going
2014	149. Organize enrolment drive in some schools	Poor enrolment drive in some schools	Enrolment drive organized in 25 poorly enrolled school-communities	Enrolment drive was organized in 25 poorly enrolled school-communities	Fully implemented
2015		Poor enrolment drive in some schools	Organize enrolment drive in 25 poorly enrolled schools throughout the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds

2016	149. Organize enrolment drive in 25 poorly enrolled school-communities within the municipality	Poor enrolment drive in some schools	Organize enrolment drive in 25 poorly enrolled schools throughout the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Poor enrolment drive in some schools	Organize enrolment drive in 25 poorly enrolled schools throughout the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	150. Register, certify and monitor early childhood development centers (Inspection of Day Care Centres) throughout the municipality	Routinely inspected	Day Care centres inspected throughout the municipality	17-day Care Centres were inspected throughout the municipality	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely inspected	Day Care centres inspected throughout the municipality	3 Day Care Centres were inspected throughout the municipality	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely inspected	Day Care centres inspected throughout the municipality	Only St. Paul Day Care Centre was inspected throughout the municipality	Fully implemented
2017		Routinely inspected	Day Care centres inspected throughout the municipality	11 Day Care Centres were inspected whilst 8 were Registered throughout the municipality	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of inclusion of disability Issues					
2014	151. Implementation of Community Care Activities (Registration of PWDs, Assistance to People with Disability, Training of People with Disability, Hospital Welfare, Personal Welfare Service, Work with NGOs & Citizen Advisory Bureau)/PWDs' Share of the DACF within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Utilize the 2% share of the DACF for the needs of PWD	34 PWDs benefited from the 2% share of the DACF of GH¢9,350.00. Also, 15 PWDs underwent a Computer Enhancement training organized by "RLG" Institute of Technology	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Utilize the 2% share of the DACF for the needs of PWD	65 PWDs benefitting from the 2% share of the DACF of GH¢9,350.00. Also, 20 PWDs were assisted to undergo a Computer enhancement training organized by "RLG" Institute of Technology	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely carried out	Utilize the 2% share of the DACF for the needs of PWD	209 PWDs benefited from the 2% share of the DACF of GH¢68,000.00	Fully implemented
2017		Routinely carried out	Utilize the 2% share of the DACF for the needs of PWD	There was no release, 4 new PWDs were Registered, the DSCD in collaboration with the MA and the NHIS Registered 577 and renewed 264 indigents on the NHIS through extension services whilst 3 cases (1 maternal death and 2 mental) were referred to the department by the Goaso Government Hospital under Hospital Welfare	Fully implemented
2014	152. Promote designing and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities in the municipality	Implemented on limited scale	All new public facilities constructed with disability friendly facilities	All new public facilities were constructed with disability friendly facilities	Fully implemented
2015		Implemented on limited scale	Ensure that new public facilities provided with disability friendly facilities	All public schools and health facilities were provided with disability friendly facilities	Fully implemented
2016		Implemented on limited scale	Ensure that new public facilities provided with disability friendly facilities	All public schools and health facilities were provided with disability friendly facilities	Fully implemented

2017		Implemented on limited scale	Ensure that all newly public facilities provided with disability friendly facilities	All public schools and health facilities were provided with disability friendly facilities	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Provide timely, reliable and disaggregated data on PWDs					
2014	153. Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the municipality	Inadequate data on PWDs	Data on people with disabilities (PWDs) updated	3 males and 1 female PWDs were Registered	On-going
2015		Inadequate data on PWDs	Update data on people with disabilities throughout the year	38 new PWDs were Registered within the year	On-going
2016		Inadequate data on PWDs	Update data on people with disabilities throughout the year	11 new PWDs were Registered within the year	On-going
2017		Inadequate data on PWDs	Update data on people with disabilities throughout the year	12 new PWDs were Registered within the year	On-going
Policy Objective: Integrate population variables into all aspects of Development Planning at all Levels					
2014	154. Build capacity of relevant staff to integrate population issues into development planning and policy making throughout the country	Inadequate capacity of staff	Build capacity of relevant staff within the year to promote integration of population variable into the development planning	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate capacity of staff	Build capacity of relevant staff within the year to promote integration of population variable into the development planning	Build capacity of the Planning and Budget Officers were built on integration of population variable into the development planning and budgeting	Fully implemented
2016		Inadequate capacity of staff	Build capacity of relevant staff within the year to promote integration of population variable into the development planning	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		Inadequate capacity of staff	Build capacity of relevant staff within the year to promote integration of population variable into the development planning	No action was taken	Was not implemented
Policy Objective: Reinforce Family Planning as a priority in National Development					
2014	155. Intensify education on the importance of family planning within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Education on the importance of family planning intensified in all health facilities	Education on the importance of family planning was intensified at the various health facilities throughout the year with 33,860 adults educated	On-going
2015		Routinely carried out	Intensify education on the importance of family planning throughout the year	Education on the importance of family planning was intensified at the various health facilities throughout the year	On-going
2016		Routinely carried out	Intensify education on the importance of family planning throughout the year	Education on the importance of family planning was intensified at the various health facilities throughout the year	On-going
2017		Routinely carried out	Intensify education on the importance of family planning throughout the year	Education on the importance of family planning was intensified at the various health facilities throughout the year	On-going
2014		8,215 adults and adolescents have been covered	Extend family planning (FP) services to 33,866 adults and adolescents throughout the year	Family planning (FP) services were extended as 10,179 (30.1%) adults and adolescents accepted and practice FP	On-going

2015	156. Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning (FP) services including adolescents/youth within the municipality	10,179 adults and adolescents have been covered	Extend family planning (FP) services to 33,530 adults and adolescents within the municipality	Out of the 33,530 targeted, 13,408 (40%) reached accepted and practiced FP within the year	On-going
2016		23,587 adults and adolescents have been covered	Extend family planning (FP) services to 34,538 adults and adolescents within the municipality	Family planning (FP) services were extended as 15,258 (44.2%) adults and adolescents accepted and practice FP	On-going
2017		38,845 adults and adolescents have been covered	Extend family planning (FP) services to adults and adolescents within the municipality	Family planning (FP) services were extended as adults and adolescents accepted and practice FP	On-going
2014	157. Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues within the municipality	Poorly carried out	Radio discussions held on adolescent issues within the municipality	Radio discussions were held on adolescent issues within the municipality	On-going
2015		Poorly carried out	Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues throughout the year	Implemented under the GHARH programme	Fully implemented
2016		Poorly carried out	Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues throughout the year	Implemented under the GHARH programme	Fully implemented
2017		Poorly carried out	Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues throughout the year	No action was taken	Could not be implemented
Policy Objective: Provide timely and reliable Demographic Data for policy Making and Planning					
2014	158. Dissemination of 2010 PHC Municipal report and extract District specific selected demographic variables from the census data within the municipality	Absence of dissemination of 2010 PHC Municipal report	Organize workshop for key stakeholders to disseminate the 2010 PHC Municipal report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Absence of dissemination of 2010 PHC Municipal report	Organize workshop for key stakeholders to disseminate the 2010 PHC Municipal report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	Workshop was organized at the MA Hall for key stakeholders to disseminate the 2010 PHC Municipal report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	Fully implemented
2016		2010 PHC Municipal Report Disseminated	Organize workshop for key stakeholders to disseminate the 2010 PHC Municipal report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		2010 PHC Municipal	Organize workshop for key stakeholders to disseminate the 2010 PHC Municipal report and extract district specific selected	No action was taken	Was not implemented

		Report Disseminated	demographic variables from the census data		
Policy Objective: Reduce poverty among food crop farmers and fisher Folks					
2014	159. Link food crop farmers in the Municipality to the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) second cycle institutions and other public institutions to serve as a ready market for their produce within the municipality	Inadequate linkage of food crop farmers	Create market for food crop farmers in the Municipality by linking them to the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) second cycle institutions and other public institutions	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate linkage of food crop farmers	Create market for food crop farmers in the Municipality by linking them to the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) second cycle institutions and other public institutions	No action was taken	Delay in the payment of the caterers did not make it feasible
2016		Inadequate linkage of food crop farmers	Create market for food crop farmers in the Municipality by linking them to the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) second cycle institutions and other public institutions	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		Inadequate linkage of food crop farmers	Create market for food crop farmers in the Municipality by linking them to the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) second cycle institutions and other public institutions	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014	160. Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services within the municipality	Routinely carried out	Poor farmers supported with farm inputs	43 farmers benefited from Wienco input credit Scheme through MOFA	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely carried out	Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services throughout the year	Duly implemented with 43 farmers benefitting from Wienco input credit Scheme by MOFA. Also, 315 farmers were supplied with free fertilizers and seed rice under the Enhanced Access to Quality Seed Rice Initiative (EAQRSI)	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely carried out	Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		Routinely carried out	Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2014	Capacity of women and other vulnerable groups built	Capacity of women and other vulnerable groups built	Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	Implemented by BAC under REP	Fully implemented
2015		Capacity of women and other vulnerable groups built	Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari	Implemented by BAC under REP	

	161. Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making within the municipality		processing, pomade and soap making		Fully implemented
2016		Capacity of women and other vulnerable groups built	Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	Implemented by BAC under REP	Fully implemented
2017		Capacity of women and other vulnerable groups built	Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	Implemented by BAC under REP	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance					
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Decentralization Policy and Programs					
2014	1. Organize and participate in Independence Day Celebrations on 6 th March within the municipality	Organized annually	2014 Independence Day Celebrations organized on 6 th March 2014	2014 Independence Day Celebrations was organized on 6 th March 2014	Fully implemented
2015		Organized annually	2015 Independence Day Celebrations organized on 6 th March	2015 Independence Day Celebrations was organized on 6 th March 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Organized annually	2016 Independence Day Celebrations organized on 6 th March	2016 Independence Day Celebrations was organized on 6 th March 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Organized annually	2017 Independence Day Celebrations organized on 6 th March	2017 Independence Day Celebrations was organized on 6 th March 2017	Fully implemented
2014	2. Participate in May Day Celebrations in some selected locations within the Region	Organized annually	Staff of the MA participated in 2014 May Day Celebrations	Staff of the MA participated in 2014 May Day Celebrations held in Berekum	Fully implemented
2015		Organized annually	Staff of the MA participated in 2015 May Day Celebrations	Staff of the MA participated in 2015 May Day Celebrations held in Wenchi	Fully implemented
2016		Organized annually	Staff of the MA participated in 2016 May Day Celebrations	Staff of the MA participated in 2016 May Day Celebrations held in Sunyani	Fully implemented
2017		Organized annually	Staff of the MA participated in 2017 May Day Celebrations	Staff of the MA participated in 2017 May Day Celebrations held in Sunyani	Fully implemented
2014		Organized at least three times annually	MA's sub-committee meetings held meeting and submitted their recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Each of the MA's sub-committee held meetings and submitted its recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Fully implemented
2015		Organized at least three times annually	MA's sub-committee meetings held meeting and submitted their recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Each of the MA's sub-committee held meetings and submitted its recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Fully implemented

2016	3. Organize MA sub-committee meetings before ordinary general Assembly meetings at Goaso	Organized at least three times annually	MA's sub-committee meetings held meeting and submitted their recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Each of the MA's sub-committee held meetings and submitted its recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Fully implemented
2017		Organized at least three times a annually	MA's sub-committee meetings held meeting and submitted their recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Each of the MA's sub-committee held meetings and submitted its recommendations to the Exco before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Fully implemented
2014	4. Organize Executive Committee (Exco) meetings before ordinary general Assembly meetings Goaso	Exco meetings are held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings were held and its reports were submitted to general Assembly for discussion and approval	Fully implemented
2015		Exco meetings are held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings were held and its reports were submitted to general Assembly for discussion and approval	Fully implemented
2016		Exco meetings are held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings were held and its reports were submitted to general Assembly for discussion and approval	Fully implemented
2017		Exco meetings are held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings held before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Executive Committee meetings were held and its reports were submitted to general Assembly for discussion and approval	Fully implemented
2014	5. Organize Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings and open it to the public at Goaso	Held three times annually	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings held at least three times in 2014	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings were held three times in 2014	Fully implemented
2015		Held three times annually	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings held at least three times in 2015	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings were held three times in 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Held three times annually	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings held at least three times in 2016	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings were held three times in 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Held three times annually	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings held at least three times in 2017	Ordinary Municipal General Assembly Meetings were held three times in 2017	Fully implemented
2014	6. Organize meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee and publicize its activities at Goaso	Not organized	Public Relations and Complaints Committee meetings held	Public Relations and Complaints Committee held one meeting in 2014 due to lack of issues for discussion	Fully implemented
2015		Held one meeting	Public Relations and Complaints Committee meetings held	Public Relations and Complaints Committee held two meetings in 2015 to discuss issues by people	Fully implemented
2016		Held two meeting	Public Relations and Complaints Committee meetings held	Public Relations and Complaints Committee held one meeting in 2016 to discuss complaints by people	Fully implemented

2017		Held one meeting	Public Relations and Complaints Committee meetings held	Public Relations and Complaints Committee held one meeting in 2017 to discuss complaints by people	Fully implemented
2014	7. Publicize key activities of the MA on public notice boards in public places in the municipality	Regularly publicized	Key activities of the MA pasted on its notice boards	Key activities of the MA were pasted on its notice boards for public consumption	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly publicized	Key activities of the MA pasted on its notice boards	Key activities of the MA were pasted on its notice boards for public consumption	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly publicized	Key activities of the MA pasted on its notice boards	Key activities of the MA were pasted on its notice boards for public consumption	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly publicized	Key activities of the MA pasted on its notice boards	Key activities of the MA were pasted on its notice boards for public consumption	Fully implemented
2014	8. Support Community initiated projects at each Zonal Council within the municipality	Regularly supported	Community initiated projects supported by the MA	The MA supported community initiated projects with building materials and in some cases adopted and completed them	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly supported	Community initiated projects supported by the MA	The MA supported community initiated projects with building materials and in some cases adopted and completed them	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly supported	Community initiated projects supported by the MA	An amount of GH¢27,621.00 was used to support community initiated projects by providing building materials	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly supported	Community initiated projects supported by the MA	The MA supported community initiated projects with building materials and in some cases adopted and completed them	Fully implemented
2014	9. Completion of DACF funded Zonal Council Office at Mim	At lintel level	Mim Zonal Council Office completed	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		At lintel level	Mim Zonal Council Office completed	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		At lintel level	Mim Zonal Council Office completed	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		At lintel level	Mim Zonal Council Office completed	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	10. Construction of 3No. Zonal Council Offices at Ayomso, Asumura and Dominase	No permanent offices	Dominase Zonal Council Office constructed	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of fund
2015		No permanent offices	Dominase Zonal Council Office constructed	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2016		No permanent offices	Dominase Zonal Council Office constructed	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		No permanent offices	Dominase Zonal Council Office constructed	No action was taken	Was not implemented

2014	11. Equip the offices of the ZCs (Computers, furniture etc.) at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase, Asumura	Inadequate office equipment	The Zonal Council and provided with logistics	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2015		Inadequate office equipment	The Zonal Council and provided with logistics	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2016		Inadequate office equipment	The Zonal Council and provided with logistics	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2017		Inadequate office equipment	The Zonal Council and provided with logistics	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of commitment
2014	12. Build capacity of ZCs for efficient performance at Goaso	Inadequate capacity of ZCs	Capacity of the Zonal Councils built	Capacity of all the 6 Zonal Council members were built	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequate capacity of ZCs	Capacity of the Zonal Councils built	Capacity of all the 6 Zonal Council members were built	Fully implemented
2016		Inadequate capacity of ZCs	Capacity of the Zonal Councils built	Capacity of Goaso Zonal Council members were built	Fully implemented
2017		Inadequate capacity of ZCs	Capacity of the Zonal Councils built	Capacity of all Zonal Council members were built on the new Local Government Act and the new Legislative Instrument (LI 2232)	Fully implemented
2014	13. Recruit and pay secretaries for the ZCs within the municipality	Lack of secretaries for the ZCs	Recruit and pay secretaries for all 6 the ZCs within the municipality	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Lack of secretaries for the ZCs	Recruit and pay secretaries for all 6 the ZCs within the municipality	No action was taken	Not implemented due to inadequate commitment
2016		Lack of secretaries for the ZCs	Recruit and pay secretaries for all 6 the ZCs within the municipality	No action was taken	Not implemented due to inadequate commitment
2017		Lack of secretaries for the ZCs	Recruit and pay secretaries for all 6 the ZCs within the municipality	Implemented as interview was organized to recruit secretaries for the ZCs	Implemented
2014	14. Regularly monitor the activities of the ZCs within the municipality	Poorly monitored	Monitor the activities of the ZCs throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Poorly monitored	Monitor the activities of the ZCs throughout the year	Was not effectively implemented	Not effectively implemented because most of the ZCs did not function
2016		Poorly monitored	Monitor the activities of the ZCs throughout the year	Was not effectively implemented	Not implemented because most of the ZCs did not function
2017		Poorly monitored	Monitor the activities of the ZCs throughout the year	Was not effectively implemented	Not implemented because most of the ZCs did not function
2014		Inadequate staff capacity for efficient performance	Capacity of staff built for efficient performance	Capacity of staff was built under DDF for efficient performance	Fully implemented

2015	15. Build capacity of staff of the MA for efficient performance at Goaso	Staff capacity built	Capacity of staff built for efficient performance	Capacity of staff was built under DDF for efficient performance	Fully implemented
2016		Staff capacity built	Capacity of staff built for efficient performance	Staff were supported and actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Fully implemented
2017		Staff capacity built	Capacity of staff built for efficient performance	Staff were supported and actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Fully implemented
2014	16. Ensure participation of staff, Assembly members and others in workshops and programs organized outside the municipality throughout the country	Regularly ensured	Staff actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Staff were supported and actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly ensured	Staff actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Staff were supported and actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly ensured	Staff actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Staff were supported and actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly ensured	Staff actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Staff were supported and actively participated in Regional and national workshops and programs	Fully implemented
2014	17. Provision for Travelling and Transport for staff and others throughout the country	Regularly supported	Staff supported to undertake official travels	Staff were supported to undertake official travels	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly supported	Staff supported to undertake official travels	Staff were supported to undertake official travels	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly supported	Staff supported to undertake official travels	Staff were supported to undertake official travels	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly supported	Staff supported to undertake official travels	Staff were supported to undertake official travels	Fully implemented
2014	18. Protocol for official visits at Goaso	Provided Regularly	Protocol activities provided	Protocol activities were provided	Fully implemented
2015		Provided Regularly	Protocol services throughout the year	Protocol activities were provided	Fully implemented
2016		Provided Regularly	Protocol services throughout the year	Protocol activities were provided	Fully implemented
2017		Provided Regularly	Protocol services throughout the year	Protocol activities were provided	Fully implemented
2014	19. Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance at Goaso	Inadequate capacity of Assembly members	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate capacity of Assembly members	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack to funds
2016		Inadequate capacity of Assembly members	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack to funds

2017		Inadequate capacity of Assembly members	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	20. Organize Town Hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability within the municipality	Routinely organized	Organize two Town Hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability	Two Town Hall meetings/forum were organized to promote Social Accountability	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely organized	Organize two Town Hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability	6No. Town Hall meetings/forum were organized in all the 6 Zonal Councils to promote Social Accountability	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely organized	Organize two Town Hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability	7No. town hall meetings were organized with 446 (M=260, F=186) participants in all the Zonal Councils	Fully implemented
2017		Routinely organized	Organize two Town Hall meetings/forum to promote Social Accountability	4No. town hall meetings were organized with 321 (M=163, F=158) participants in 4 the Zonal Councils Also, 12No. Community Durbars was organized with 780 (M=476, F=304) participants throughout the Municipality	Fully implemented
2017			Inadequate capacity of Assembly members	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance within the year	No action was taken
2014	21. Provide Marching fund for Social Investment Projects within the municipality	Periodically provided	Marching fund for Social Investment Projects provided	GH¢32,000.00 provided for Social Investment Projects provided	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically provided	Marching fund for Social Investment Projects provided	GH¢78,000.00 was provided for Social Investment Projects provided	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically provided	Marching fund for Social Investment Projects provided	Was not provided	Not implemented
2017		Periodically provided	Marching fund for Social Investment Projects provided	Was not provided	Not implemented
2014	22. Disbursement of MP's share of the Common Fund within the municipality	Periodically disbursed	MP's share of the Common Fund disbursed	GH¢20,593.37 was disbursed as recommended by the MP	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically disbursed	MP's share of the Common Fund disbursed	GH¢122,134.57 was disbursed as recommended by the MP	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically disbursed	MP's share of the Common Fund disbursed	GH¢142,185.06 was disbursed as recommended by the MP	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically disbursed	MP's share of the Common Fund disbursed	GH¢128,641.22 was disbursed as recommended by the MP	Fully implemented
2014		Periodically ensure	MP's Social Intervention Programme effectively implemented within the year	No action was taken	Not implemented
2015		Periodically ensure	MP's Social Intervention Programme effectively implemented within the year	An amount of GH¢44,000.00 was spent on the MP's Social Intervention Programme within the year	Fully implemented

2016	23. Ensure implementation of MP's Social Intervention Programme	Periodically ensure	MP's Social Intervention Programme effectively implemented within the year	An amount of GH¢ GH¢25,228.42 was spent on the MP's Social Intervention Programme within the year	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically ensure	MP's Social Intervention Programme effectively implemented within the year	No Social Intervention Programme was implemented	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	24. Supply of annual MA's Calendars throughout the country	Regularly supplied	2014 MA's Calendars produced and distributed	2014 MA's Calendars was produced and distributed	Fully implemented
2015		Not supplied	2015 MA's Calendars produced and distributed	2015 MA's Calendars was produced and distributed	Fully implemented
2016		Not supplied	2016 MA's Calendars produced and distributed	2016 MA's Calendars was produced and distributed	Fully implemented
2017		Not supplied	2016 MA's Calendars produced and distributed	Was not supplied	Could not be implemented
2014	25. Organize quarterly Heads of Departments review meetings at Goaso	Quarterly organized	Heads of Departments review meetings organized quarterly	Four Heads of Departments review meetings were organized quarterly	Fully implemented
2015		Quarterly organized	Heads of Departments review meetings organized quarterly	Four Heads of Departments review meetings were organized quarterly	Fully implemented
2016		Quarterly organized	Heads of Departments review meetings organized quarterly	Four Heads of Departments review meetings were organized quarterly	Fully implemented
2017		Quarterly organized	Heads of Departments review meetings organized quarterly	Four Heads of Departments review meetings were organized quarterly	Fully implemented
2014	26. Preparation and approval of Annual Procurement Plans with copies to the MTRB, PPA & RCC at Goaso	Prepared on or before	2015 Procurement Plan prepared and approved by 30 th Nov. 2014	2014 Procurement Plan prepared and approved on 17 th Oct. 2013	Fully implemented
2015		Prepared on or before	2016 Procurement Plan prepared and approved by 30 th Nov. 2015	2015 Procurement Plan prepared and approved on 17 th Oct. 2014	Fully implemented
2016		Prepared on or before	2017 Procurement Plan prepared and approved by 30 th Nov. 2016	2016 Procurement Plan prepared and approved on 17 th Oct. 2015	Fully implemented
2017		Prepared on or before	2017 Procurement Plan prepared and approved by 30 th Nov. 2016	2017 Procurement Plan prepared and approved on 17 th Oct. 2016	Fully implemented
2014	27. Organize quarterly Municipal Tender Committee (MTC) meetings at Goaso	Organized quarterly	MTC meetings organized quarterly	MTC meetings were organized quarterly	Fully implemented
2015		Organized quarterly	MTC meetings organized quarterly	MTC organized 4 quarterly meetings	Fully implemented
2016		Organized quarterly	MTC meetings organized quarterly	MTC organized 4 quarterly meetings	Fully implemented
2017		Organized quarterly	MTC meetings organized quarterly	MTC organized 4 quarterly meetings	Fully implemented
2014		Periodically referred	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC to the MTRB, & RTRB	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC were referred to the MTRB, & RTRB	Fully implemented

2015	28. Refer projects and programme whose thresholds are above that of the MTC to the MTRB, & RTRB for their concurrent approval at Goaso	Periodically referred	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC to the MTRB, & RTRB	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC were referred to the MTRB, & RTRB	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically referred	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC to the MTRB, & RTRB	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC were referred to the MTRB, & RTRB	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically referred	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC to the MTRB, & RTRB	Projects and programme whose thresholds were above that of the MTC were referred to the MTRB, & RTRB	Fully implemented
2014	29. Ensure that projects and programme procured by the MA conform to the tenets of the PPA throughout the country	Periodically ensured	Projects and programme procured by the MA conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Projects and programme procured by the MA duly conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically ensured	Projects and programme procured by the MA conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Projects and programme procured by the MA duly conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically ensured	Projects and programme procured by the MA conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Projects and programme procured by the MA duly conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically ensured	Projects and programme procured by the MA conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Projects and programme procured by the MA duly conformed to the tenets of the PPA	Fully implemented
2014	30. Collaborate with GNFS to combat the annual bushfires in the municipality	Periodically collaborated	MA collaborated with GNFS to combat the annual bushfires	MA collaborated with GNFS and combated the annual bushfires	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically collaborated	MA collaborated with GNFS to combat the annual bushfires	MA collaborated with GNFS and combated the annual bushfires	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically collaborated	MA collaborated with GNFS to combat the annual bushfires	MA collaborated with GNFS and combated the annual bushfires	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically collaborated	MA collaborated with GNFS to combat the annual bushfires	MA collaborated with GNFS and combated the annual bushfires	Fully implemented
2014	31. Conduct Residents' Satisfaction Survey in Goaso and Mim Zonal Councils within the Municipality	-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		Survey conducted	Conduct Residents' Satisfaction Survey in Goaso and Mim Zonal Councils within the year	The MA conducted Residents' Satisfaction Survey in Goaso and Mim Zonal Councils from Oct – Dec. 2016	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue Generation and Resource Management					
2014		No software for revenue generation and accountability	Revenue software developed for revenue generation and accountability	Revenue software was developed for revenue generation and accountability	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequate database on revenue items in major towns	Carry out street addressing and property numbering at Goaso, Mim, Akrodie and Ayomso within the year	Streets and properties in Goaso, Mim, Akrodie and Ayomso were addressed and numbered within the year	Fully implemented
			Develop database on revenue items at Fawohoyeden, Kasapin,	Streets and properties were addressed and numbered in Fawohoyeden, Kasapin, Bediako &	

2016	32. Engage Consultant to develop comprehensive database on revenue sources and other basic socio economic issues within the municipality	Inadequate database on revenue items in major towns	Bediako, Dominase Goaso & Mim within the year	Dominase whilst data on revenue items in the 4 communities including Goaso & Mim were collected	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	33. Set targets for revenue collectors within the municipality	Periodically set	Revenue collectors given targets to meet	Revenue collectors were given targets to meet	Fully implemented
2015		Periodically set	Revenue collectors given targets to meet	Revenue collectors were given targets to meet	Fully implemented
2016		Periodically set	Revenue collectors given targets to meet	Revenue collectors were given targets to meet	Fully implemented
2017		Periodically set	Revenue collectors given targets to meet	Revenue collectors were given targets to meet	Fully implemented
2014	34. Ensure active involvement of tax payers in fixing fees and fines within the municipality	Tax payers are engaged	All key stakeholders are properly engaged in fee fixing	Stakeholders fora were organized to engage key stakeholders in fixing of fees, fines and rates to be charged by the Assembly	Fully implemented
2015		Tax payers are engaged	All key stakeholders are properly engaged in fee fixing	Stakeholders fora were organized to engage key stakeholders in fixing of fees, fines and rates to be charged by the Assembly	Fully implemented
2016		Tax payers are engaged	All key stakeholders are properly engaged in fee fixing	Stakeholders fora were organized to engage key stakeholders in fixing of fees, fines and rates to be charged by the Assembly	Fully implemented
2017		Tax payers are engaged	All key stakeholders are properly engaged in fee fixing	Stakeholders fora were organized to engage key stakeholders in fixing of fees, fines and rates to be charged by the Assembly	Fully implemented
2014	35. Intensify public education on the need to pay taxes to the MA within the municipality	Periodically carried out	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation intensified and IGF generation increased	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation was intensified on FM Stations and boosted IGF generation	On-going
2015		Weakly carried out	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation intensified and IGF generation increased	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation was intensified on FM Stations and boosted IGF generation	On-going
2016		Periodically carried out	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation intensified and IGF generation increased	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation was intensified on FM Stations and boosted IGF generation	On-going
2017		Periodically carried out	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation intensified and IGF generation increased	Education of tax payers on their tax obligation was intensified on FM Stations and boosted IGF generation	On-going
2014		Non-prosecuting of tax defaulters	Tax defaulters prosecuted to serve as deterrents	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of political will
2015		Non-prosecuting of tax defaulters	Tax defaulters prosecuted to serve as deterrents	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of political will

2016	36. Prosecute tax defaulters within the municipality	Non-prosecuting of tax defaulters	Tax defaulters prosecuted to serve as deterrents	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of political will
2017		Non-prosecuting of tax defaulters	Tax defaulters prosecuted to serve as deterrents	No action was taken	Not implemented due to lack of political will
2014	37. Build capacity of revenue collectors annually for effective revenue/tax collection	Inadequate capacity of revenue staff	Capacity of revenue collectors built for effective revenue collection	Capacity of revenue collectors was built under DDF for effective revenue collection	Fully implemented
2015		Capacity of revenue staff improved	Capacity of revenue collectors built for effective revenue collection	Capacity of revenue collectors was built under DDF for effective revenue collection	Fully implemented
2016		Capacity of revenue staff improved	Capacity of revenue collectors built for effective revenue collection	Capacity of revenue collectors was built under DDF for effective revenue collection	Fully implemented
2017		Capacity of revenue staff improved	Capacity of revenue collectors built for effective revenue collection	Capacity of revenue collectors was built under DDF for effective revenue collection	Not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	38. Cede selected revenue items for collection by the Zonal Councils within the municipality	No ceded revenue items for ZCs	Revenue items ceded to ZCs for collection and sharing	No action was taken	Not implemented due to inadequate commitment for the operation of the ZCs
2015		No ceded revenue items for ZCs	Revenue items ceded to ZCs for collection and sharing	No action was taken	Not implemented due to inadequate commitment for the operation of the ZCs
2016		No ceded revenue items for ZCs	Revenue items ceded to ZCs for collection and sharing	No action was taken	Not implemented due to inadequate commitment for the operation of the ZCs
2017		No ceded revenue items for ZCs	Revenue items ceded to ZCs for collection and sharing	No action was taken	Not implemented due to inadequate commitment for the operation of the ZCs
2014	39. Renovate 2No. Revenue Offices at Mim and Goaso	Dilapidated	2No. Revenue Offices renovated at Mim and Goaso	2No. Revenue Offices were renovated at Mim and Goaso	Fully implemented
2015		Dilapidated	2No. Revenue Offices renovated at Mim and Goaso	2No. Revenue Offices were renovated at Mim and Goaso	Fully implemented
2016		Dilapidated	2No. Revenue Offices renovated at Mim and Goaso	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		Dilapidated	2No. Revenue Offices renovated at Mim and Goaso	No action was taken	Was not implemented

2014	40. Re-value buildings/houses at Mim and Goaso	Unvalued properties	Buildings/houses at Mim and Goaso revalued	Consultant is being procured for the assignment	On-going
2015		Unvalued properties	Buildings/houses at Mim and Goaso revalued	Buildings/houses at Mim and Goaso were revalued	Fully implemented
2016		Unvalued properties	Buildings/houses at Dechem, Asuadei and Alikrom	Buildings/houses at Dechem, Asuadei and Alikrom were revalued	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	41. Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) for 2015-2018	Inexistence of RIAP	RIAP being prepared	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		There is existing plan	RIAP being implemented	Was implemented	Fully implemented
2016		There is existing plan	Extract 2016 RIAP from the 2015-2018 RIAP	2016 RIAP was extracted from the 2015-2018 RIAP	Fully implemented
2017		There is existing plan	Extract 2017 RIAP from the 2015-2018 RIAP	2017 RIAP was extracted from the 2015-2018 RIAP	Fully implemented
2014	42. Prepare and submit monthly and annual statements of accounts to Auditor General's Department, RCC, CAGD & MLGRD at Goaso	Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	12 monthly and 1 annual statements of accounts were prepared and submitted on time	Fully implemented
2015		Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	12 monthly and 1 annual statements of accounts were prepared and submitted on time	Fully implemented
2016		Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	12 monthly and 1 annual statements of accounts were prepared and submitted on time	Fully implemented
2017		Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	Monthly and annual statements of accounts prepared and submitted on time	12 monthly and 1 annual statements of accounts were prepared and submitted on time	Fully implemented
2014	43. Ensure timely meetings of the Audit Report Implementation Committee (ARIC) to act on audit reports at Goaso	Met quarterly	Audit Implementation Committee meets quarterly and acted on audit reports	Audit Implementation Committee met quarterly and acted on audit reports/queries	Fully implemented
2015		Met quarterly	Audit Implementation Committee meets quarterly and acted on audit reports	Audit Implementation Committee met quarterly and acted on audit reports/queries	Fully implemented
2016		Met quarterly	Audit Implementation Committee meets quarterly and acted on audit reports	Audit Implementation Committee met quarterly and acted on audit reports/queries	Fully implemented
2017		Audit Committee inaugurated	Inauguration of newly Audit Committee	Audit Committee inaugurated within the year	Fully implemented
2014		Accounts of the MA audited annually	2014 Accounts of the MA audited by the Auditor General's Department	2014 Accounts of the MA was audited by the Auditor General's Department	Fully implemented

2015	44. Invite Auditor General's Department to audit accounts of the MA annually at Goaso	Accounts of the MA audited annually	2015 Accounts of the MA audited by the Auditor General's Department	2015 Accounts of the MA was audited by the Auditor General's Department	Fully implemented
2016		Accounts of the MA audited annually	2016 Accounts of the MA audited by the Auditor General's Department	2016 Accounts of the MA was audited by the Auditor General's Department	Fully implemented
2017		Accounts of the MA audited annually	2016 Accounts of the MA audited by the Auditor General's Department	2017 Accounts of the MA was audited by the Auditor General's Department	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Integrate and institutionalize District Level Planning and Budgeting through the Participatory process at all Levels					
2014	45. Complete preparation of the 2014-2017 MMTDP and commence the preparation of the 2018-2021 MMTDP including data collection, public hearing and endorsement within the municipality	2014-2017 MMTDP was about 90% completed	2014-2017 MMTDP fully completed and submitted to NDPC for approval	2014-2017 MMTDP was fully completed and submitted to NDPC for approval	Fully implemented
2015		2014-2017 MMTDP was 100% fully completed	2014-2017 MMTDP being implemented	Was successfully implemented	Fully implemented
2016		2014-2017 MMTDP being implemented	Continue with the implementation of 2014-2017 MMTDP	Was successfully implemented	Fully implemented
2017		2014-2017 MMTDP being implemented	Continue with the implementation of 2014-2017 MMTDP	Community level public hearing was organized on the community needs validation in all the Electoral Areas for the preparation of the 2018-2021 MMTDP	Fully implemented
2014	46. Make copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP available to NDPC, RCC, MP, PM, Decentralized Departments, ZCs, NGOs, the three Paramountcies & other stakeholders within the municipality	Copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP not available to RCC, MP, PM, Decentralized Departments, ZCs, NGOs, the three Paramountcies & other stakeholders within the municipality	Copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP made available to key stakeholders	Copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP were made available to NDPC, RCC, MP, PM, Decentralized Departments, ZCs, NGOs, the three Paramountcies	Fully implemented
2015		Copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP made available to NDPC, RCC, MP, PM, Decentralized Departments, ZCs, NGOs, the three Paramountcies	Continue making Copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP made available to key stakeholders	Copies of the 2014-2017 MMTDP continued to be made available to NDPC, RCC, MP, PM, Decentralized Departments, ZCs, NGOs, the three Paramountcies	Fully implemented
2016		Copies being made available	Successful implementation of the plan	Was successfully implemented	Fully implemented
2017		Copies routinely made available	Successful implementation of the plan	Was successfully implemented	Fully implemented
2014			Prepared annually	2015 annual composite action plan prepared and approved by 15 th Sep. 2014	2015 annual composite action plan was prepared and approved on 7 th Sep. 2014

2015	47. Preparation of 2015, 2016 and 2017 annual composite action plan in line with the 2014-2017 MMTDP	Prepared annually	2016 annual composite action plan prepared and approved by 15 th Sep. 2015	2016 annual composite action plan was prepared and approved on 7 th Sep. 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Prepared annually	2017 annual composite action plan prepared and approved by 15 th Sep. 2016	2017 annual composite action plan was prepared and approved on 7 th Sep. 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Prepared annually	2018 annual composite action plan prepared and approved by 15 th Sep. 2017	2018 annual composite action plan was prepared and approved on 7 th Sep. 2017	Fully implemented
2014	48. Preparation of 2015, 2016 and 2017 annual composite budgets in line with national guidelines (including organization of stakeholders' consultative meetings) within the municipality	Prepared annually	2015 annual composite budgets prepared and approved by 30 th Sep. 2014	2015 annual composite budgets were prepared and approved by 24 th Sep. 2014	Fully implemented
2015		Prepared annually	2016 annual composite budgets prepared and approved by 30 th Sep. 2015	2016 annual composite budgets were prepared and approved by 24 th Sep. 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Prepared annually	2017 annual composite budgets prepared and approved by 30 th Sep. 2016	2017 annual composite budgets were prepared and approved by 24 th Sep. 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Prepared annually	2018 annual composite budgets prepared and approved by 30 th Sep. 2017	2018 annual composite budgets were prepared and approved by 24 th Sep. 2017	Fully implemented
2014	49. Mid-year review and approval of the composite budgets at Goaso	Reviewed and approved annually	2014 Composite budget reviewed by 15 th July 2014	2014 Composite budget was reviewed on 4 th July 2014	Fully implemented
2015		Reviewed and approved annually	2015 Composite budget reviewed by 15 th July 2015	2015 Composite budget was reviewed on 4 th July 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Reviewed and approved annually	2016 Composite budget reviewed by 15 th July 2016	2016 Composite budget was reviewed on 4 th July 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Reviewed and approved annually	2017 Composite budget reviewed by 15 th July 2017	2017 Composite budget was reviewed on 4 th July 2017	Fully implemented
2014	50. Quarterly monitoring of projects and programs by the MPCU within the municipality	Carried out quarterly	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality monitored quarterly and reported on	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality were monitored quarterly and reported on	Fully implemented
2015		Carried out quarterly	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality monitored quarterly and reported on	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality were monitored quarterly and reported on	Fully implemented
2016		Carried out quarterly	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality monitored quarterly and reported on	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality were monitored quarterly and reported on	Fully implemented
2017		Carried out quarterly	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality monitored quarterly and reported on	Projects and programs being implemented in the municipality were monitored quarterly and reported on	Fully implemented

2014	51. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings to review implementation of the MMTDP at Goaso	Organized quarterly	MPCU meetings organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP reviewed	MPCU meetings were organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP was reviewed	Fully implemented
2015		Organized quarterly	MPCU meetings organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP reviewed	MPCU meetings were organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP was reviewed	Fully implemented
2016		Organized quarterly	MPCU meetings organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP reviewed	MPCU meetings were organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP was reviewed	Fully implemented
2017		Organized quarterly	MPCU meetings organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP reviewed	MPCU meetings were organized quarterly and implementation of the MMTDP was reviewed	Fully implemented
2014	52. Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to RCC	Prepare and submitted quarterly	Quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted to RCC by 15 th of Jan, April, July & Oct. 2014	Quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to RCC on 13 th of Jan, 8 th April, 11 th July & 10 th Oct. 2014	Fully implemented
2015		Prepare and submitted quarterly	Quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted to RCC by 15 th of Jan, April, July & Oct. 2015	Quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to RCC on 13 th of Jan, 8 th April, 11 th July & 10 th Oct. 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Prepare and submitted quarterly	Quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted to RCC by 15 th of Jan, April, July & Oct. 2016	Quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to RCC on 13 th of Jan, 8 th April, 11 th July & 10 th Oct. 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Prepare and submitted quarterly	Quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted to RCC by 15 th of Jan, April, July & Oct. 2017	Quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to RCC on 13 th of Jan, 8 th April, 11 th July & 10 th Oct. 2017	Fully implemented
2014	53. Prepare and submit annual progress reports to RCC and NDPC	Prepare and submitted annually	2013 annual progress report prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC by 28 th Feb. 2014	2013 annual progress report was prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC on 24 th Feb. 2014	Fully implemented
2015		Prepare and submitted annually	2014 annual progress report prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC by 28 th Feb. 2015	2014 annual progress report was prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC on 24 th Feb. 2015	Fully implemented
2016		Prepare and submitted annually	2015 annual progress report prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC by 28 th Feb. 2016	2015 annual progress report was prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC on 24 th Feb. 2016	Fully implemented
2017		Prepare and submitted annually	2016 annual progress report prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC by 28 th Feb. 2017	2016 annual progress report was prepared and submitted to RCC and NDPC on 24 th Feb. 2017	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services					
2014		Compensation monthly	MA's employees paid monthly and on time	MA's employees were paid monthly and on time	Fully implemented

2015	54. Pay compensation for MA's employees at Goaso	Compensation monthly	MA's employees paid monthly and on time	MA's employees were paid monthly and on time	Fully implemented
2016		Compensation monthly	MA's employees paid monthly and on time	MA's employees were paid monthly and on time	Fully implemented
2017		Compensation monthly	MA's employees paid monthly and on time	MA's employees were paid monthly and on time	Fully implemented
2014	55. Provision of adequate stationery and other logistics for efficient performance at Goaso and throughout the country	Regularly provided	Adequate stationery provided for official work throughout the year	Adequate stationery was provided for official work	On-going
2015		Regularly provided	Adequate stationery provided for official work throughout the year	Adequate stationery was provided for official work	On-going
2016		Regularly provided	Adequate stationery provided for official work throughout the year	Adequate stationery was provided for official work	On-going
2017		Regularly provided	Adequate stationery provided for official work throughout the year	Adequate stationery was provided for official work	On-going
2014	56. Procurement of Computers, Binding machines and accessories for office work – Various at Goaso and throughout the country	Inadequate computers for office work	4No. Computers and accessories procured for office work	4No. Desktop Computers and 4No. Printers were procured by the MA for office work	Fully implemented
2015		Inadequate Binding Machine	2No. Binding Machines procured for office work	1No. Binding Machine was procured for office work by the MA	Fully implemented
2016		Inadequate logistics for the office	Procure 1No. Photocopier, 7No. Laptops, a Desk Top, 6No. Printers and 1No. UPS – 1000VA within the year	1No. Photocopier, 7No. Laptops, a Desk Top, 6No. Printers and 1No. UPS – 1000VA were procured	Fully implemented
2017		Inadequate logistics for the office	Procure 1No. Photocopier, 7No. Laptops, a Desk Top, 6No. Printers and 1No. UPS – 1000VA within the year	1No. Photocopier, 7No. Laptops, a Desk Top, 6No. Printers and 1No. UPS – 1000VA were procured	Fully implemented
2014	57. Regular maintenance of MA's Vehicles (Procurement of tires, engines, batteries, oil etc.) at Goaso and throughout the country	Maintained Regularly	MA's vehicles maintained Regularly to ensure that they are road worthy	MA's vehicles were maintained Regularly to make them road worthy throughout the year	Fully implemented
2015		Maintained Regularly	MA's vehicles maintained Regularly to ensure that they are road worthy throughout the year	MA's vehicles were maintained Regularly to make them road worthy throughout the year	Fully implemented
2016		Maintained Regularly	MA's vehicles maintained Regularly to ensure that they are road worthy throughout the year	MA's vehicles were maintained Regularly to make them road worthy throughout the year	Fully implemented
2017		Maintained Regularly	MA's vehicles maintained Regularly to ensure that they are road worthy throughout the year	MA's vehicles were maintained Regularly to make them road worthy throughout the year	Fully implemented
2014		Regularly maintained	MA's office equipment and buildings are maintained Regularly	An amount of GH¢12,300.00 was spent on maintenance of office equipment and buildings	Fully implemented

2015	58. Maintenance of MA's office equipment, buildings and other assets at Goaso	Regularly maintained	MA's office equipment and buildings are maintained Regularly	An amount of GH¢15,450.00 was spent on maintenance of office equipment and buildings	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly maintained	MA's office equipment and buildings are maintained Regularly	3No. Bungalows with ancillary facilities were renovated with at Goaso	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly maintained	MA's office equipment and buildings are maintained Regularly	MA's office equipment maintained	Fully implemented
2014	59. Payment of Utility bills and other consumables (Electricity, Water, Telecommunication, Bank charges, detergents etc.) at Goaso	Utility Bills and other consumables are paid Regularly	Utility Bills and other consumables are paid for and on time	Utility bills and other consumables were paid for and on time	Fully implemented
2015		Utility Bills and other consumables are paid Regularly	Utility Bills and other consumables are paid for and on time	Utility bills and other consumables were paid for and on time	Fully implemented
2016		Utility Bills and other consumables are paid Regularly	Utility Bills and other consumables are paid for and on time	Utility bills and other consumables were paid for and on time	Fully implemented
2017		Utility Bills and other consumables are paid Regularly	Utility Bills and other consumables are paid for and on time	Utility bills and other consumables were paid for and on time	Fully implemented
2014	60. Remolding of Municipal Administration Office at Goaso	1No. 2-Storey Office	Administration Office remolded from 1No. 2-Storey to 1No. 3-Storey Office	AESL was engaged as a Consultant to redesign the office	Municipal Administration Office redesigned
2015		Office Administration redesigned	Administration Office remolded from 1No. 2-Storey to 1No. 3-Storey Office	Awarded on contract and it is about 20% completed	On-going
2016		About 20% completed	Administration Office remolded from 1No. 2-Storey to 1No. 3-Storey Office	Construction work continued and it was about 65%	On-going
2017		About 80% completed	Administration Office remolded from 1No. 2-Storey to 1No. 3-Storey Office	Construction work continued and it was about 80%	On-going
2014	61. Complete rehabilitation of 1No. 5-unit Office Accommodation for a decentralized department at Goaso	In dilapidated state	Rehabilitation of 1No. 5-unit office accommodation for a decentralized department completed	Rehabilitation of 1No. 5-unit office accommodation for a decentralized department was completed	Fully implemented and in use
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		Inadequate office furniture	Procure furniture for Central Administration	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate office furniture	Procure furniture for Central Administration	Was not implemented	Was not implemented due to lack of funds

2016	62. Procurement of furniture for MA's Offices	Inadequate office furniture	Procure furniture for Central Administration	Was not implemented	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Inadequate office furniture	Procure furniture for Central Administration	Was not implemented	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2014	63. Renovation of Municipal Assembly Hall at Goaso	Dilapidated Assembly Hall	Repaint the Municipal Assembly Hall within the year	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Dilapidated Assembly Hall	Repaint the Municipal Assembly Hall within the year	The Municipal Assembly Hall was repainted	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	64. Procurement of 1No. Pick-up for administrative work at Goaso	Inadequate vehicles for official duties	Procure 1No. Pick-up for administrative work within the year	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate vehicles for official duties	Procure 1No. Pick-up for administrative work within the year	No action taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Inadequate vehicles for official duties	Procure 1No. Pick-up for administrative work within the year	No action taken	Was not implemented
2017		Inadequate vehicles for official duties	Procure 1No. Pick-up for administrative work within the year	No action taken	Was not implemented
2014	65. Procurement of Standby Generator for MA's Offices at Goaso and throughout the country	Lack of Standby Generator for MA's Offices	Procure a Standby Generator the for Central Administration	No action taken	Was not implemented
2015		Lack of Standby Generator for MA's Offices	Procure a Standby Generator the for Central Administration	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Lack of Standby Generator for MA's Offices	Procure a Standby Generator the for Central Administration	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Lack of Standby Generator for MA's Offices	Procure a Standby Generator the for Central Administration	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
Policy Objective: Enhance supervision and productivity in the Public Service					
2014		Existence of human resource development plan /Training Needs Assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Fully implemented

2015	66. Design and implement a human resource development plan /Training Needs Assessment for the Municipal Assembly at Goaso	Existence of human resource development plan /Training Needs Assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Fully implemented
2016		Existence of human resource development plan /Training Needs Assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Fully implemented
2017		Existence of human resource development plan /Training Needs Assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Human resource development plan developed and implemented based on needs assessment	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in Political, Social and Economic Development systems and Outcomes					
2014	67. Co-ordination and monitoring of gender mainstreaming activities within the municipality	Availability of Gender Desk Officer	Gender mainstreaming activities co-ordination and monitored	Gender mainstreaming activities were co-ordination and monitored by the Gender Desk Officer	Fully implemented
2015		Availability of Gender Desk Officer	Gender mainstreaming activities co-ordination and monitored	Gender mainstreaming activities were co-ordination and monitored by the Gender Desk Officer	Fully implemented
2016		Availability of Gender Desk Officer	Gender mainstreaming activities co-ordination and monitored	Gender mainstreaming activities were co-ordination and monitored by the Gender Desk Officer	Fully implemented
2017		Availability of Gender Desk Officer	Gender mainstreaming activities co-ordination and monitored	Gender mainstreaming activities were co-ordination and monitored by the Gender Desk Officer	Fully implemented
2014	68. Sensitize men and women on the domestic violence act, Act 732 within the municipality	Routinely sensitized	Men and women sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Men and women were sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Fully implemented
2015		Routinely sensitized	Men and women sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Men and women were sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Fully implemented
2016		Routinely sensitized	Men and women sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Men and women were sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Fully implemented
2017		Routinely sensitized	Men and women sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Men and women were sensitized on the domestic violence act, Act 732	Fully implemented
2014		Inadequate gender mainstreaming programs for MOFA Staff and Farmers	Gender mainstreaming programs organized for MOFA Staff and Farmers	Gender Mainstreaming training was organized for 46 female farmers. Also, through the WIAD, 1008 (M363, F=645) farmers were trained on Home and Farm Resource Management and basic nutrition. Again, 569 (M=256, F=313) were facilitated to access funds on gender mainstreaming programme	Fully implemented

2015	69. Organize gender mainstreaming programs for MOFA Staff and Farmers within the Municipality	Gender mainstreaming programme organized for 1,623 farmers	Gender mainstreaming programs organized for MOFA Staff and Farmers	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2016		Gender mainstreaming programme organized for 1,623 farmers	Gender mainstreaming programs organized for MOFA Staff and Farmers	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2017		Gender mainstreaming programme organized for 1,623 farmers	Gender mainstreaming programs organized for MOFA Staff and Farmers	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2014	70. Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics etc. within the municipality	Inadequate capacity of women groups	Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate capacity of women groups	Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics within the year	Implemented through the BAC	Fully implemented
2016		Group Dynamics sessional trainings have been organized for SME's	Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics within the year	Implemented through the BAC	Fully implemented
2017		Group Dynamics sessional trainings have been organized for SME's	Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics within the year	Implemented through the BAC	Fully implemented
2014	71. Link viable women groups to financial institutions for credit within the municipality	Inadequate access to credit by women groups	Link viable women groups to financial institutions for credit throughout the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate access to credit by women groups	Link viable women groups to financial institutions for credit throughout the year	Implemented through the BAC	Fully implemented
2016		Clients linked to financial institutions	Link viable women groups to financial institutions for credit throughout the year	Implemented through the BAC	Fully implemented
2017		Clients linked to financial	Link viable women groups to financial institutions for credit throughout the year	Implemented through the BAC	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation					
		Lack of LED Plan	Develop and be.g.in implementation of LED Plan	No action was taken	Was not implemented

2014	72. Develop Local Economic Development (LED) Strategic Plan to promote job creation for the unemployed within the municipality				
2015		Lack of LED Plan	Develop and be.g.in implementation of LED Plan	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2016		Lack of LED Plan	Develop and be.g.in implementation of LED Plan	LED Plan was developed and implementation was commenced	On-going
2017		LED Plan developed	Continue with the implementation of LED Strategic plan	Slow implementation of the LED Plan	On-going
Policy Objective: Enhance production and management of Statistical Information					
2014	73. Monthly collection of consumer price index (CPI) from market centers at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin	Lack of data on monthly consumer price index (CPI)	Collect monthly consumer price index (CPI) from market centers at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin throughout the year	Occasionally collected by staff of Ghana Statistical Service from Sunyani	On-going
2015		Consumer price index (CPI) collected monthly	Collect monthly consumer price index (CPI) from market centers at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin throughout the year	Occasionally collected by staff of Ghana Statistical Service from Sunyani	On-going
2016		Consumer price index (CPI) collected monthly	Collect monthly consumer price index (CPI) from market centers at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin throughout the year	Occasionally collected by staff of Ghana Statistical Service from Sunyani	On-going
2017		Consumer price index (CPI) collected monthly	Collect monthly consumer price index (CPI) from market centers at Goaso, Mim & Kasapin throughout the year	Occasionally collected by staff of Ghana Statistical Service from Sunyani	On-going
Policy Objective: Improve internal Security for protection of Life and Property					
2014	74. Develop, gazette and implement MA Bye-Law within the municipality	No gazette bye-law for the MA	MA's bye-law developed, gazette and implemented	Draft bye-law has been developed but yet to be gazette	On-going
2015		No gazette bye-law for the MA	MA's bye-law developed, gazette and implemented	Draft bye-law has been developed but yet to be gazette	On-going
2016		No gazette bye-law for the MA	MA's bye-law developed, gazette and implemented	Draft bye-law has been developed but yet to be gazette	On-going
2017		No gazette bye-law for the MA	MA's bye-law developed, gazette and implemented	Draft bye-law has been developed but yet to be gazetted	On-going
2014	75. Construction of Police station and plant trees and grass around at Asumura	Rented Police station at Asumura	Police station constructed at Asumura	85% work completed (roofed and plastered)	On-going
2015		About 85% completed	Police station constructed at Asumura	100% Completed	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		About 100% completed	Police station completed at Ayomso	Completed and in use	Fully implemented

2015	76. Completion of a Police Station at Ayomso	-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	77. Complete construction of a Police station at Akrodie	About 80% completed	Police station completed at Akrodie	Completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	78. Complete construction of District Police Office Complex at Mim	About 60% completed	Police station completed at Mim	Completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	79. Construction of 8-Unit Kitchen Facility for the Police at Goaso	Lack of kitchen facility for Police at Goaso	1No. 8-Unit Kitchen Facility constructed for the Police	It is about 30% completed (block work)	On-going
2015		About 30% completed	1No. 8-Unit Kitchen Facility constructed for the Police	It is about 60% completed (roofed)	On-going
2016		About 100% completed	Complete construction of 1No. 8-Unit Kitchen for the Police	100% completed and in use	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	80. Complete construction of 10- Unit Apartment Quarters for the Police at Goaso	About 30% completed	1No. 10- Unit Apartment Quarters completed for the Police at Goaso	Completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	81. Supply of furniture and office equipment for the Mim & Akrodie Police Stations	Lack of furniture and equipment for Mim & Akrodie Police Stations	Akrodie and Mim Police Stations provided with furniture	Akrodie and Mim Police Stations were provided with furniture	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014		About 60% completed	Renovation of Circuit Court Office at Goaso completed	Completed and in use	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	-

2016	82. Complete Renovation of Circuit Court Office at Goaso	-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	83. Construct 2No. 3-Unit Bedroom residential apartment with ancillary facilities for the Police at Mim and Goaso	Inadequate residential accommodation for the police	Construct 2No. 3-Unit Bedroom residential apartment for the Police at Mim and Goaso within the year	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		Inadequate residential accommodation for the police	Construct 2No. 3-Unit Bedroom residential apartment for the Police at Mim and Goaso within the year	They were about 85% completed	On-going
2016		About 100% completed	Complete construction of 2No. 3-Unit Bedroom residential apartment for the Police at Mim and Goaso within the year	100% completed and in use	Fully implemented
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	84. Construction of Fawohoyeden Police Station	-	-	-	-
2015		-	-	-	-
2016		No police Station	Construct Fawohoyeden Police Station within the year	About 75% completed	On-going
2017		About 100% completed	Construct Fawohoyeden Police Station within the year	About 100% completed	Yet to be commissioned
2014	85. Organize regular MUSEC meetings to assess the security situation in the municipality	Regularly organized	MUSEC meetings organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	MUSEC meetings were organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly organized	MUSEC meetings organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	MUSEC meetings were organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly organized	MUSEC meetings organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	MUSEC meetings were organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly organized	MUSEC meetings organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	MUSEC meetings were organized to assess the security situation in the municipality	Fully implemented
2014	86. Support to Security Activities and Programs in the Municipality	Regularly supported	Police provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Police were provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly supported	Police provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Police were provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly supported	Police provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Police were provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Fully implemented

2017		Regularly supported	Police provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Police were provided with fuel and ration for enhanced security	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Harness culture for National Development					
2014	87. Support celebrations of Traditional and Religious Festivals within the municipality	Supported periodically	Support Muslims and Christians in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas and Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils the celebration of Akwasidea	Muslims and Christians were support in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas respectively. Also, Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils were support in the celebration of Akwasidea	Fully implemented
2015		Supported periodically	Support Muslims and Christians in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas and Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils the celebration of Akwasidea	Muslims and Christians were support in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas respectively. Also, Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils were support in the celebration of Akwasidea	Fully implemented
2016		Supported periodically	Support Muslims and Christians in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas and Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils the celebration of Akwasidea	Muslims and Christians were support in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas respectively. Also, Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils were support in the celebration of Akwasidea	Fully implemented
2017		Supported periodically	Support Muslims and Christians in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas and Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils the celebration of Akwasidea	Muslims and Christians were support in the observation of the Ramadan and Christmas respectively. Also, Goaso and Mim Traditional Councils were support in the celebration of Akwasidea	Fully implemented
2014	88. Have constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies in the municipality at Goaso, Mim & Akrodie	Regularly engaged	Good relationship between the traditional councils and the MA is maintained	The MA had constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies in the municipality in namely Goaso, Mim and Akrodie that ensured maintenance of peace	Fully implemented
2015		Regularly engaged	Good relationship between the traditional councils and the MA is maintained	The MA had constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies in the municipality in namely Goaso, Mim and Akrodie that ensured maintenance of peace	Fully implemented
2016		Regularly engaged	Good relationship between the traditional councils and the MA is maintained	The MA had constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies in the municipality in namely Goaso, Mim and Akrodie that ensured maintenance of peace	Fully implemented
2017		Regularly engaged	Good relationship between the traditional councils and the MA is maintained	The MA had constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies in the municipality in namely Goaso, Mim and Akrodie that ensured maintenance of peace	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development					
2014	89. Preparation of the 2014-2017 Municipal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Plan for projects	No SEA Plan	2014-2017 SEA Plan prepared and approved for implementation	No action was taken	Was not implemented
2015		No SEA Plan	2014-2017 SEA Plan prepared and approved for implementation	2014-2017 SEA Plan was prepared and approved for implementation	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-

2017	and programs outlined for implementation in the MMTDP	-	-	-	-
Policy Objective: Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the National M&E system at all Levels					
2014	90. Preparation of the 2014-2017 Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan for implementation of the MMTDP	No M&E Plan	M&E plan developed by the end of Dec. 2014 for monitoring & evaluating the 2014-2017 MMTDP	Preparation of M&E plan was on-going	On-going
2015		No M&E Plan	2014-2017 M&E Plan prepared and approved for implementation	2014-2017 M&E Plan was prepared and approved for implementation	Fully implemented
2016		-	-	-	-
2017		-	-	-	-
2014	91. Build capacity of selected MA staff in M&E to ensure effective implementation of M&E plan	Inadequate capacity of MA staff in M&E	Build capacity of MPCU members to ensure effective implementation of M&E plan	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2015		Inadequate capacity of MA staff in M&E	Build capacity of MPCU members to ensure effective implementation of M&E plan	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2016		Inadequate capacity of MA staff in M&E	Build capacity of MPCU members to ensure effective implementation of M&E plan	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds
2017		Inadequate capacity of MA staff in M&E	Build capacity of MPCU members to ensure effective implementation of M&E plan	No action was taken	Was not implemented due to lack of funds

1.2 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATIONS/COMPILATION OF MUNICIPAL PROFILE

This section of the MTDP seeks to outline in detail the institutional capacity needs of the Municipal Assembly, physical and natural environment, climate change, and water security, natural and man-made disasters. Others are natural resource utilization, population issues, migration, gender equity, settlement systems, culture, governance and security issues. The rest are local economic development, economy of the municipality, food security, nutrition, social services, ICT and poverty, inequality and social protection. These factors have direct impacts on the resource potentials and constraints of the municipality and hence determine the direction of development of the municipality. It is therefore important that detailed analysis of these issues is done to give a clear picture of what the municipality is made of.

1.2.1 MPCU Capacity and Management Index of the Municipal Assembly

For effective implementation of the MTDP, it is important to assess the capacity of the Municipal Assembly in terms of its human, financial and other relevant resources for smooth implementation of the plan. The MPCU capacity and management index thus looks at the capacity of the Municipal Assembly in terms of staff qualifications, staff complement, M&E skills & knowledge, availability and utilization of funds, leadership, management, workload, motivation/incentives and availability of equipment/facilities. These indicators are essential for the overall implementation of the MTDP.

The above indicators were then matched against scores of between 1 and 10. Each of the 24 members of the MPCU took part in the scoring based on their individual perceptions of the capacity of the MPCU. After critical assessment based on the current capacities of the municipality, a total average score of 6.78 was obtained out of 10 marks. Indicators that ranked relatively high were qualification of personnel, staff complement, workload, leadership and management and utilization of funds while timely release of funds and motivation/incentives for personnel, M&E skills and knowledge were key issues that had low scoring and needed to be addressed for effective implementation of the M&E Plan. The above index score means that the Assembly is average in M&E capacity and management performance.

Table 2: Assessment of DPCU Capacity and Management Index

No	Indicator	Scores																				Average Indicator			
1	Qualifications of personnel	10	8	10	9	9	10	8	6	9	8	9	10	9	7	8	7	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	8.29
2	Staff Complement	10	10	10	8	8	8	10	5	9	6	8	8	9	8	9	10	10	8	7	6	8	9	6	7.92
3	M&E Skills & Knowledge	10	6	9	7	7	9	7	6	9	7	5	7	7	5	6	8	7	6	5	5	6	5	5	6.42
4	Availability of Funds	6	6	8	8	7	6	6	1	6	3	6	4	7	5	6	6	7	8	5	5	5	5	5	5.46
5	Utilization of Funds	10	8	10	7	8	7	8	2	10	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	7	6	7	10	8	9	10	7.17
6	Timely Access to Funds	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	3	6	3	6	4	6	5	6	8	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5.58
7	Leadership	7	7	8	10	10	8	8	7	10	8	8	9	10	8	6	10	5	7	10	9	8	7	1	7.54
8	Management	8	9	9	8	9	8	8	6	10	7	8	8	9	8	7	9	6	8	8	9	8	7	9	7.75
9	Workload	10	9	9	8	7	10	9	6	7	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	4	8	10	9	8	9	8	7.75
10	Motivation/ Incentives	3	5	6	8	7	4	5	2	5	5	5	7	8	3	3	6	4	6	5	4	5	3	4	4.71
11	Equipment/ Facilities	7	8	7	9	8	7	6	1	6	6	6	8	7	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5	6.00
Total Score																							74.59		
Total Average Score																							6.78		

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.2.2 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.2.2.1 Location and size

Asunafo North Municipal Assembly is one of the twenty-nine (29) administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The municipality was carved out of the then Asunafo District in 2004 as Asunafo North District. However, due to population growth, increased urbanization and its attendant functionality, it was given a municipal status in 2008 through Legislative Instrument (LI 1873).

Asunafo North Municipality is located in the south-western part of the Brong Ahafo Region. It lies within Latitudes 6° 48' N and 7° 00' and Longitudes 2° 31' W. It covers a total land area of 1,411.97km² which represents about 3.52% of the Brong Ahafo Regional land size of 40,094.56km² while about 40.93% of the land size is covered by tropical evergreen forest. The remaining 59.07% is available for Agriculture, human settlement and other economic activities. It shares boundaries with six (6) sister Districts, four in the Brong Ahafo Region and two in the Western Region. They are Dormaa West District to north-west, Asutifi North District to the north, Asutifi South District to the east and Asunafo South District to south-east, all in the Brong Ahafo Region. It also shares boundary with Bia East District to the west and Juabeso District to south-west in the Western Region. Figures 1 and 2 show the map of the Municipality in the national and Regional context).

Goaso, the Municipal capital is a major marketing centre located just at the edge of the Goa River which serves as the political boundary between the Municipality and Asutifi South District. Goaso is located about 80km from Sunyani, the Brong Ahafo Regional capital and 100km from Kumasi, the Ashanti Regional capital.

Figure 1: Location of the Municipality in National and Regional Context

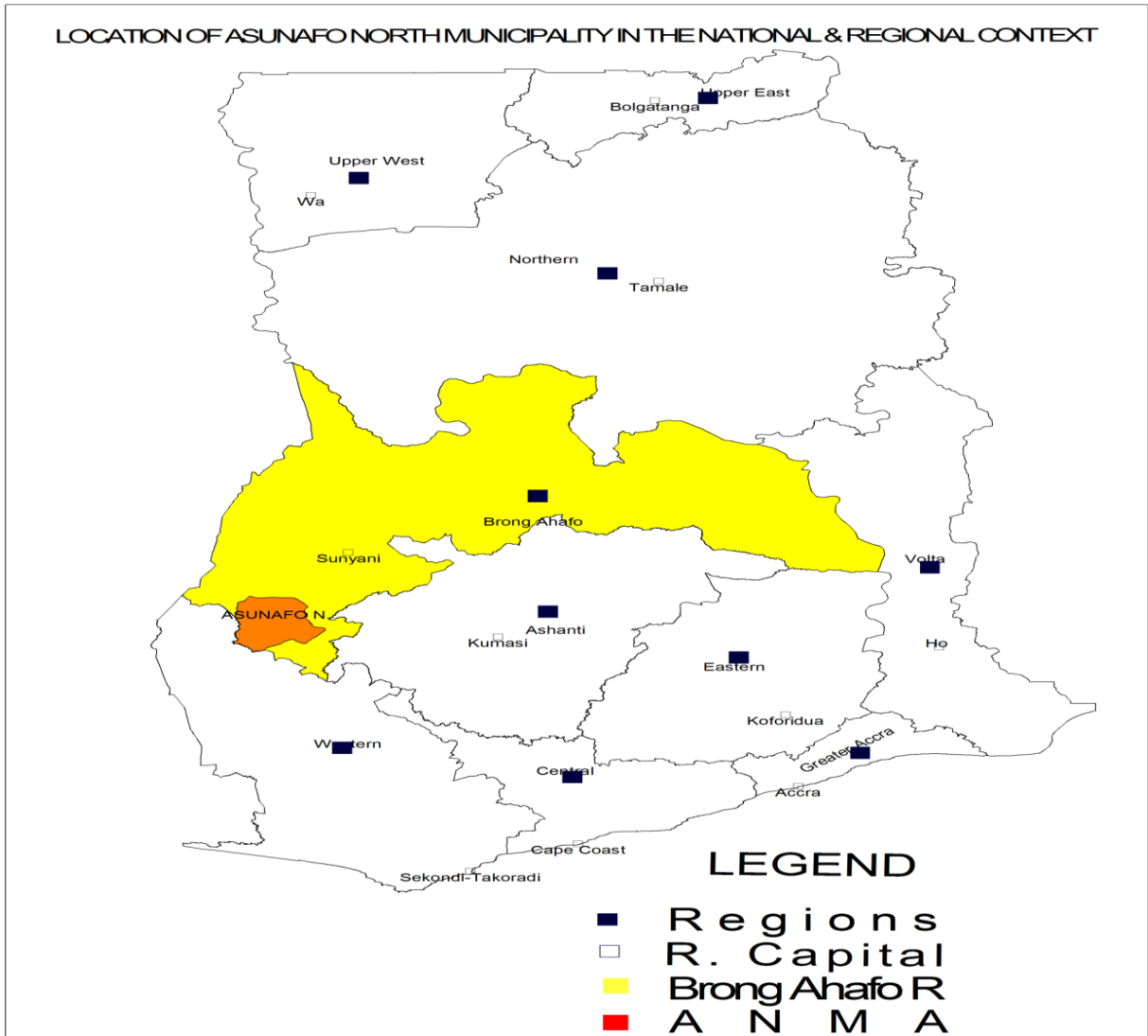
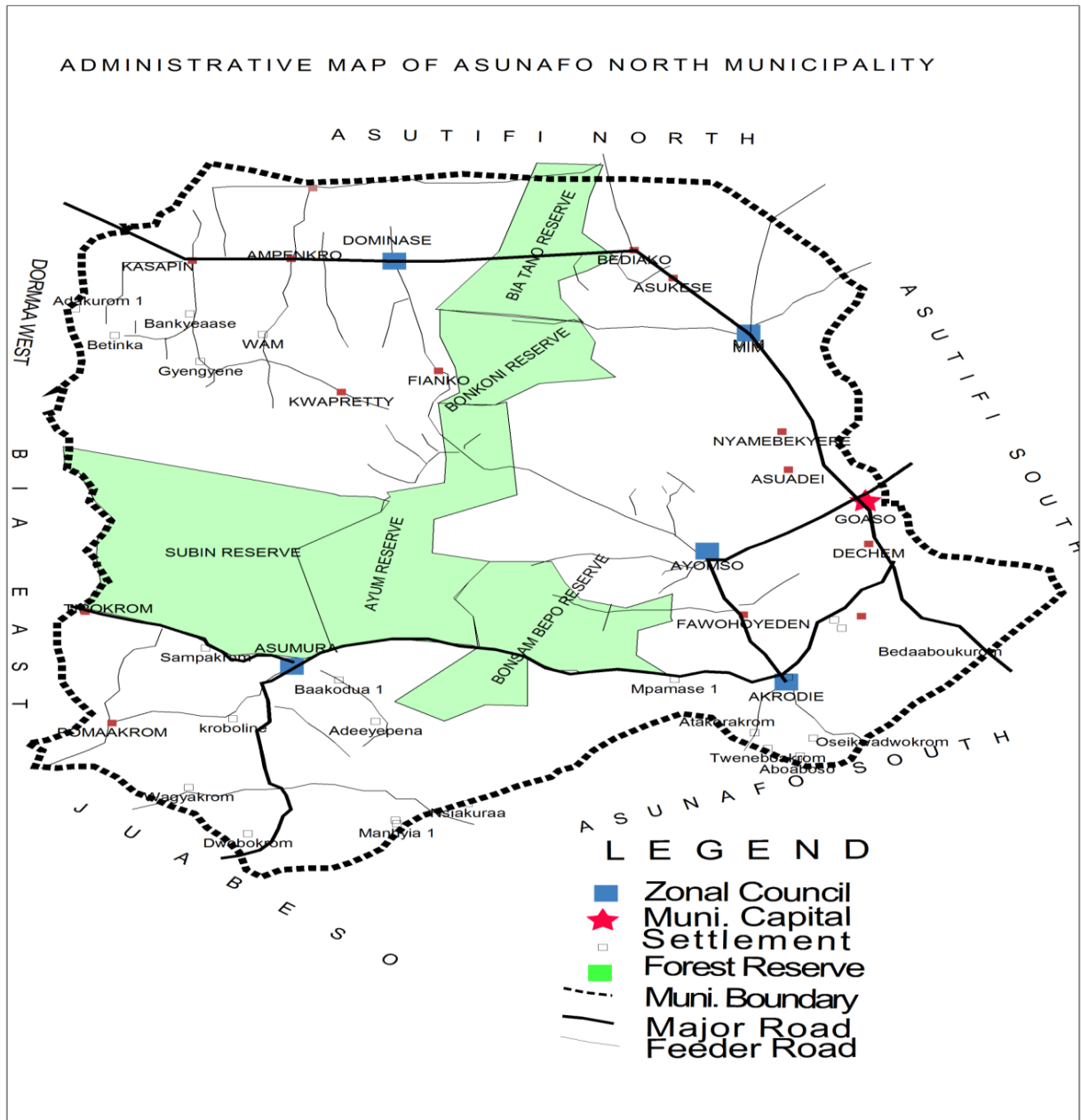


Figure 2: Administrative Map of the Municipality



1.2.2.2 Climate/Rainfall

The Asunafo North Municipality lies within the wet semi-deciduous vegetation zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation. It experiences double maxima rainfall with the mean annual rainfall recording between 1250mm – 1750mm (125cm – 175cm). The municipality has a bio-modal rainfall pattern. The major rainy season occurs during the months of April to July,

whiles experiencing the minor season during September to October annually. The mean monthly temperature for the municipality is about 25.5° C.

1.2.2.3 Relief and Drainage

Asunafo North lies within the central part of forest dissected plateau of the physiographic Region of Ghana generally low lying and rising gradually from 152m to 305m (500ft – 1,000ft) above sea level. The topography is more rugged towards the North-Eastern (Mim area) and south-western (Abuom). The municipality is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Goa and the Ayum rivers. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the north-western portion of the municipality, flowing south and north-westwards. The rivers and streams present potential sources of surface water which can be treated and distributed for household consumption, Agricultural and other uses. Currently, number of communities located around these rivers use them as their source of drinking water especially those without potable water and for other domestic purposes.

1.2.2.4 Geology and Hydro-geological Condition

Asunafo North is underlain by the metamorphic rock, pre-Cambrian, and taruwaian formations which consist of quartzite, shale, mudstones, sandstones and conglomerate or pebbly beds. Although, there are areas of uniform lithology, inter-bedding of the different geological units is a common feature of the basin. Underground water potential is limited due to the Voltaian formation. The shales and mudstones of the Obusum bed are essentially impermeable with very low groundwater potential. However, shallow aquifers can be developed in areas of good surface water hydrology. Even though the geology of the municipality presents low ground water potential; some boreholes drilled in the Voltaian areas have yielded up to 600 litres per minute and above.

1.2.2.5 Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture

The municipality is largely characterized by soils developed over ochrosols which support crops like cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cocoyam, cassava, maize, rice, vegetables, etc.. This geochemical feature together with the vegetation gives rise to soil type developed under forest vegetation. The soils in the municipality are known to be fertile and suitable for cereals, legumes and root crops, and also for livestock production.

1.2.2.6 Vegetation and Land use

Asunafo North lies within the semi-deciduous forest belt of Ghana. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and has an abundance of economic trees. Scattered particles of secondary or broken/open forests are the characteristics of the vegetation. This has been as a result of farming, lumbering and building activities. In the Municipality, the prevalent farming practice is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice does not only leave farming lands bare and exposed to erosion but it is also gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the municipality. The incidences of bushfires are relatively low because bush burning is almost always controlled by the people to protect their cocoa farms. In recent memory, the most devastating bushfire that cut across the country for which the municipality had its fair share was the 1983 bushfire that destroyed the forest cover, cocoa farms and other food crop farms. Parts of the vegetation cover have not been regenerated since. Thus,

the vegetation in the area is gradually changing into short tree forest and grassland. Most of the larger trees among which are *Antaris Africana* (*kyenkyen*), *clorophora excels* (*Odum*), *ceiba pentandra* (*Onyina*), *dahoma*, *kusia*, *wawa*, *sapele*, *aprokuma* and *emire* are now few, occurring as scattered emergent.

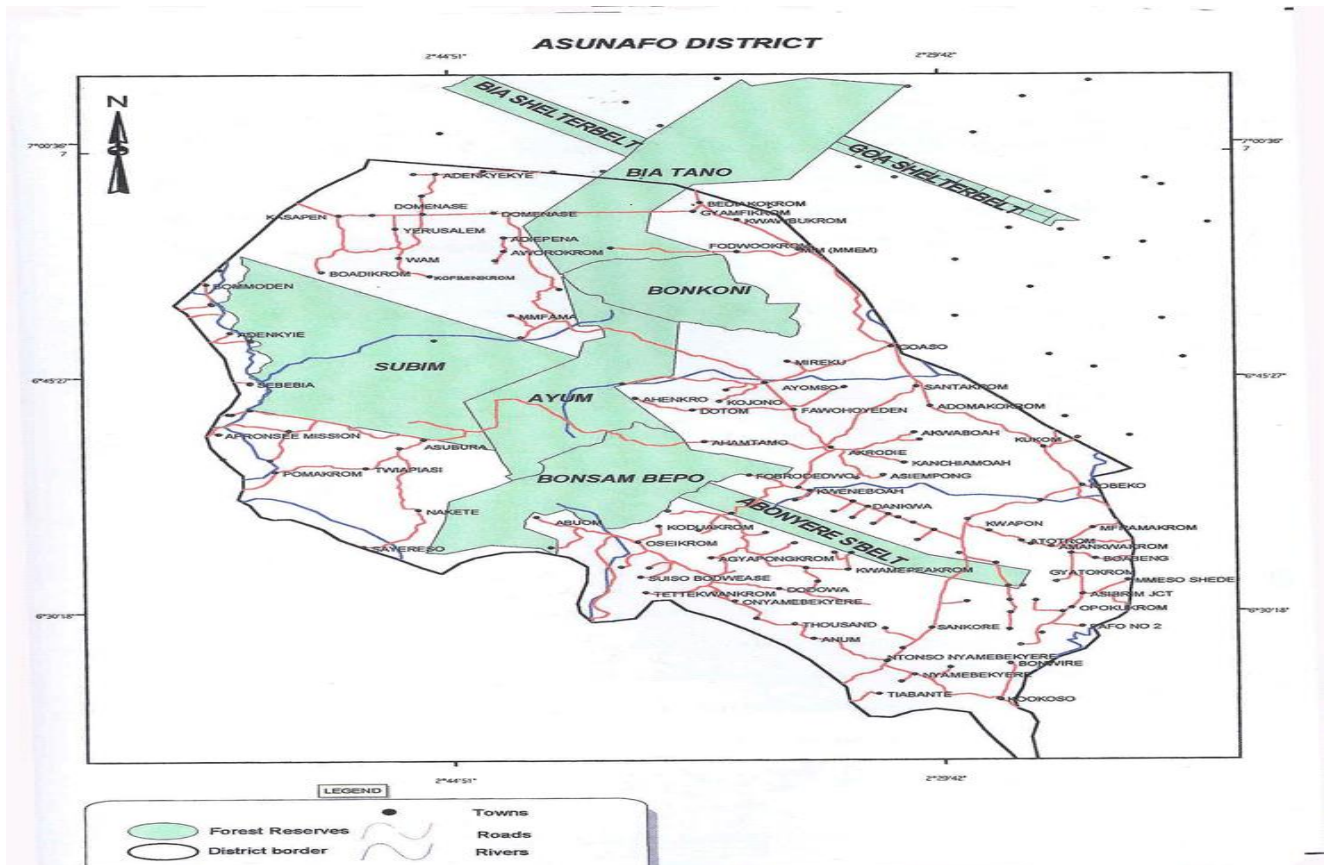
The municipality has some forest reserves maintained as thick forest area. There are five (5) main forest reserves covering about 577.85km² square kilometers (Table 2 and Figure 3 below). The main challenges to the sustenance of the forest are Agriculture (farming), bushfires and uncontrolled operations of timber firms and chainsaw operators.

Table 3: Forest Reserves in the Municipality

S/N	Name of Forest Reserve	Area of coverage (Km ²)	Area of coverage (Km ²) in the ANMA	Available economic tree species	Boundary Communities
1	Subin	238.28	238.28	Wawa, Esa, Ofram, Onyina, Ofie	Kasapi, Asumura, Tipokrom
2	Ayum	112.85	112.85	Wawa, Esa, Ofram, Onyina, Kofo, Ofie	Ayomso, Anwianwia, Akwaduro, Kwahu
3	Bia-Tano	181.97	90.99	Wawa, Kofo, Mahogany, Ofram, Onyina, Ofie	Bediako, Dominase, Fianko
4	Bonkoni	67.78	67.78	Wawa, Esa, Ofram, Ofie, Kofo	Kyenkyenhene, Asuadai, Feteagya, Mim
5	Bonsampepo	135.90	67.95	Wawa, Esa, Ofram, Onyina, Ofie	Akrodie, Brodedwo
Total		736.78km²	577.85km²		

Source: Municipal Forestry Department/Unit, 2017

Fig 3: Map of the Forest Reserves in the Municipality

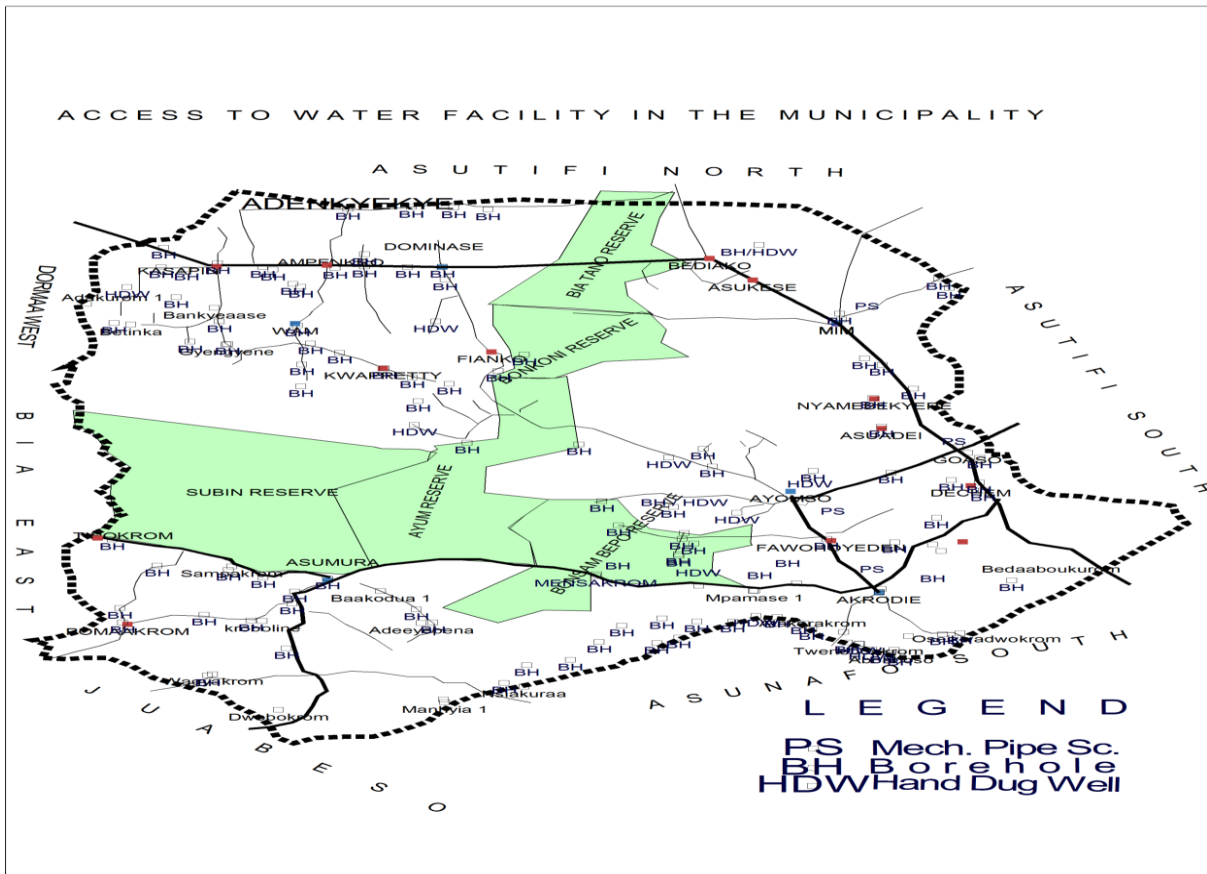


1.2.2.7 Water Security

The municipality has good water coverage of about 74% with major source being boreholes with hand pumps (42.57%) and mechanized boreholes (31.43%). About 26% of the people rely on relatively unhealthy sources of water like hand-dug wells and streams. Generally, the yield from underground water in the Municipality is very good and this has boosted supply of potable water for majority of the people. Private sector participation in processing and supply of treated drinking water (sachet water) is high. Among them are AB1 Filtered Drinking Water, Robee Mineral Water, George Baryeh Mineral Water, Alisu Mineral Water, Everpure Mineral Water, Cool Pac Treated Drinking Water, Adus' Mineral Water, Amissah Mineral Water, Baah Brothers Mineral Water and Lilly Drinking Water. This has gone a long way to improve supply of potable water and enhanced water security in the Municipality.

However, Streams and rivers in the municipality dry up during the dry season worsen the plight of the rural folks who depend on such sources for water supply. This is due to increased human activities in and around watersheds and river banks. Poor farming practices along water bodies, for instance have led to exposure of riverbanks. This has led to erosion and evaporation of streams. Depletion of forest has exposed the environment to erosion with its destructive effects. The destructive effects of erosion on the built environment and farmlands in the municipality are so obvious.

Fig 4: Access to Water Facilities in the Municipality



1.2.3 Natural and man-made disasters

Natural and man-made disasters are regular features of developmental challenges of the Municipality and they normally occur during the dry season and beginning of the raining season. They include flooding, rainstorms, bushfires, domestic fires and annual outbreak of communicable diseases like cholera. When they occur in proportions beyond the expectations of the Assembly, their impacts over stretch finances of the Assembly which results in far reaching consequences for the victims.

The table 4 below provides detailed information on the disaster situation in the Municipality.

Table 4: Natural and man-made disasters in the Municipality

S/N	Type of disaster	Community affected	Zonal Council	Estimated No. of Victims	Period of Occurrence	Proposed interventions
		Goaso (Manhyia Zongo, Atta Mills Road, Brighstar Lane, Feteagya,				

1	Flooding	Dome, Domeabra, Mpamase, Kojomiakrom, Nyamebekyere, Boatengkrom, Bedabuor, Kyiribrne, Wawase, Fawohoyeden, Ayomso, Kyenkyenhene, Kyerepobo, Mireku, Gyamfikrom, Wam, Sekyerekrom, Kwakubuor, Aworakese, Baakodue, Kwartengkkrom, Aworakumah, Akuse	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase, Asumura	5,400	April to September	Desilting drains, planting of trees, construction of gutters, public education
2	Rainstorm	Goaso, Dechem, Mim, Bediako, Asukese, Akrodiem, M Pamase, Kwame Adane, Chief Camp, Brodwo, Komooso, Mensakrom, Odurokrom, Asuboi, Gyasikrom, Akutuasee, Kumaho, Ahenekrom, Ampenkro, Asanteman Council, Wam, Asumoura Forest, Anyimaye, Mfante, Atoom, Manukrom, Aworakese, Tweapease, Boakyeasua, Pomaakrom, Awewoho, Antwi-Agyei, Tipokrom, Gyasikrom, Adiepena	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase, Asumura	8,451	April to July	Planting of trees desilting of gutters, public education
3	Bush Fire	Asuaddai, Dechem, Nyamebekyere, Abebresekrom, Kwadwoadie, Googya, Betre, Asukese, Kyiribene, Ahantamo, Daudakrom, Esienimpong, Akurakese, Yankrera, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Kyenkyenhene, Dotom, Kwakudua, Anweanwea, Nsonyameye, Nnobem, Koforidua, Amadie, Asumura, Atoom	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase, Asumura	3610	December to March	Regular education by GNFS & NADMO and strengthening of Community Fire Volunteers Groups and prevention of use of fire in the dry season
4	Domestic Fire	Goaso, Asuaddai, Dechem, Nkrankrom, Goagya, Betre, Mim, Bediako, Akrodie, Mpamase, Ahantamo, Bedabuor, Daudakrom, Dominase, Kasapin, Wam, Asumura Anyimaye, Mfante, Atoom, Tweapease, Boakyeasua, Pomaakrom, Awewoho, Antwi-Agyeikrom	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Dominase, Asumura	13,500	January to December	Regular Education by GNFS and NADMO on how to prevent and manage domestic fires including use of quality electrical gadgets
5	Cholera	Goaso, Asuaddai, Dechem, Kyenkyenhene, Akrodie, Odurokrom, Esiemimpong, Botengkrom, Akurakese, Kayeya, Kumooso, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Mensakrom, Berekum, Nfama, Kwaprety, Kwakukra, Nkrumakrom, Asumura, Anyimaye, Mfante Atom Boakyeasua, Pomaakrom, Awewoho Antwi-Agyeikrom, Tipokrom	Goaso, Akrodie Ayomso, Asumura, Dominase	9,850	March to December	Public education, clean up exercise

1.2.4 Natural Resource Utilization

Asunafo North Municipality is bestowed with a number of natural resources which serve as good potential for development. Some of the resources are being exploited whilst others remain unexploited. These natural resources include vast fertile land, water bodies, forest products, mineral deposits such as clay, gold and others. The large deposit of clay at Goaso and its surrounding communities can be developed into ceramic and brick and tiles for the construction industry. Currently, the clay deposit is mined on small scale for making burnt bricks. There is vast land available for Agricultural production and other investments. Only about a third of the municipality's land size is currently occupied. The rest is available for commercial Agriculture, estate development and other investments. The water bodies in the municipality such as Goa, Ayum and Feter offer potential for irrigation for farming and surface small town piped schemes for potable water. Other important resource availability to the municipality and the nation as a whole is the large stock of timber harvested from the five forest reserves. However, the uncontrolled and extensive exploitation of the forest especially by farmers, illegalchainsaw operators and mushroom saw millers scattered in the major communities serve as major threat to the survival of the forest reserves.

1.2.5 Population

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana (2010 PHC), the municipality had a population of 124,685 which currently (2017) stands at about 147,290 at an annual growth rate of 2.3%. The municipality has more females 74,948 (50.88%) than males 72,342 (49.12%). The urban areas take up 44.8% whilst rural areas that takes 55.2% of the population of the municipality. At annual growth rate of 2.3%, the population of the Municipality is projected using the exponential method from the 2010 census figure to derive estimated populations for the planned period 2018-2021 as shown in table 5 below.

Table 5: Population Estimates of Asunafo North Municipal (2018-2021)

	Year						Growth Rate (%)
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Asunafo North Municipality	124,685	147,290	150,701	154,234	157,731	160,575	2.3
Brong Ahafo Region	2,310,983	2,723,050	2,786,400	2,850,607	2,915,624	2,976,198	2.3

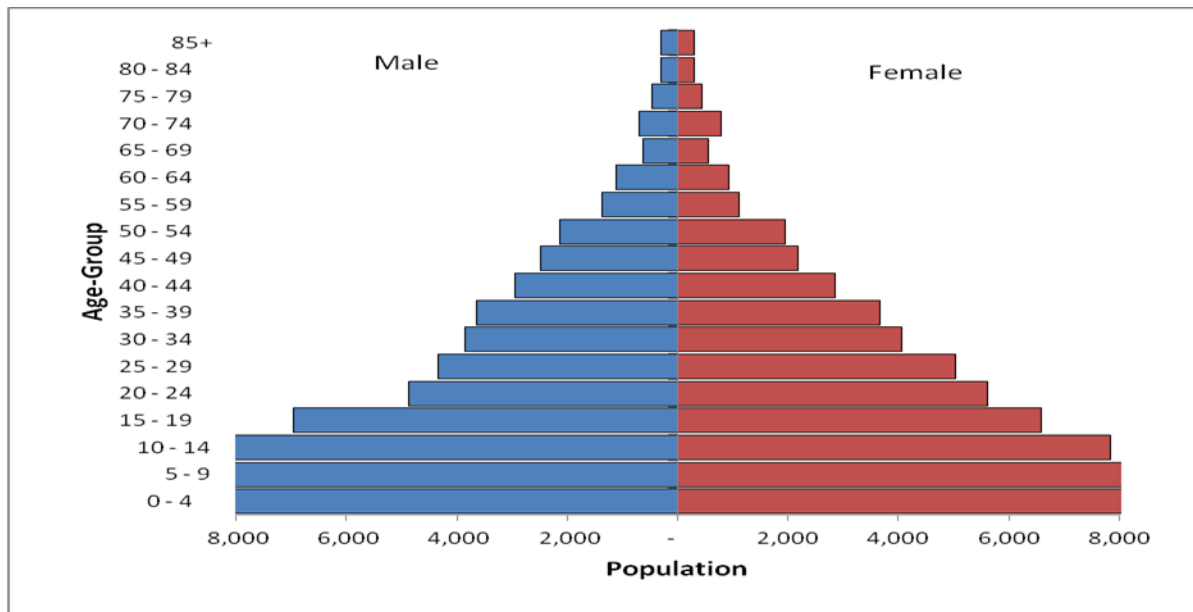
Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 PHC & MPCU Projections, 2017

1.2.5.1 Age and Sex structure

The age structure of the population of Ghana indicates a broad base that gradually tappers off with increasing age. The age structure of the Municipality conforms to the national picture. The pyramid indicates a broad base which narrows at the apex as the population ages. The municipality has a youthful population structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons that is characteristic of a developing country. Figure 5 below shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the

pyramid (ages 0-4 years). As cohorts age, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration or both. This is shown by the narrowing of the population pyramid as it peaks. The peaking of the population is clearly seen after age 54 years. Another feature of the municipal population pyramid is that females in the oldest age groups are relatively more than their male counterpart. There is, however, an exception in the age groups 70-74 years which has larger populations than those of their immediate younger group (65-69 years), for both males and females. A slightly broader base of the structure for the males is also visible indicating more males than females especially for the age group 10-14 years. The age sex pattern suggests that more females are living longer than males, particularly at the older ages.

Figure 5: Population pyramid of Asunafo North Municipal Assembly



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.5.2 Fertility Rate

Information on fertility is crucial for planning purposes as it helps to bridge the gap between high population growth and economic development. Table 6 below provides details on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years. TFR for the municipality is 3.9 births per woman. This means that a woman in the municipality would have nearly 4 children in her lifetime if the current age specific fertility were to continue to prevail. The municipal fertility rate is however, slightly higher than the Regional average of 3.58. Also, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) that is number of live births per 1,000 women age 15-49 years in a given year for the municipality is 115. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), that is, the number of live births per 1,000 people (irrespective of age) in a given year is 27.7.

Table 6: Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate

2010 Population	No. of Women 15-49 years	No. of births in the last Months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	27.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.5.3 Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometer. Table 7 below shows the population densities for the Municipality for 2018 – 2021.

Table 7: Population Densities for Asunafo North Municipality 2018-2021

Level	Year					
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Asunafo North Municipality	88	104	107	109	112	114
Brong Ahafo Region	58	68	69	71	73	74
Ghana	103	123	126	129	132	136

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC of Ghana & MPCU Projections, 2017

The above table shows that on the average every square kilometer of land to be inherited by people in the municipality has become denser and denser as the years go by. The population density of 104 persons/km² in 2017 can be said to be very high as compared to the Regional figure of 68 persons/km². The relatively high densities suggest high pressure on the land in that people would be competing for access to land. The problem may even become worse as about 40.93% of land in the municipality is reserved forest. This could be attributed to influx of people from across Ghana, especially those from the Eastern, Western Northern and Volta Regions to engage in cocoa farming. Also, Goaso, the Municipal capital serves as a nodal town and a major marketing centre that attracts people and traders from near and far. The situation calls for land-use management, diversification of the municipal economy and provision of appropriate social services to meet the needs of the increasing population.

1.2.5.4 Population Distribution by Settlements

Many countries differ in their definitions of urban and rural areas, though it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population to refer to those living in villages or the country side. In Ghana, communities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban whilst rural areas have populations below 5,000 persons. In addition to this, urban areas have features of high utility services like electricity, water, waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to Agriculture. Rural areas on the other hand are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation facilities, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant Agricultural activities. Based on these definitions, only four (4)

communities were found to be urban settlements in the Municipality by the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The remaining settlements (271) are considered rural. This implies that the rural areas take 96% whereas urban areas take about 1.5% of the total number of settlements in the Municipality. The urban settlements are indicated in table 8 below.

Table 8: Urban settlements in the Municipality

Settlement	2010 Population	2017 Population Estimate	% of Municipal Population
Mim	26,181	30,753	20.9
Goaso	21,146	24,846	16.8
Fawohoyeden	4,476	5,259	3.6
Akrodie	4,399	5,168	3.5
Total Urban Population	56,202	66,026	44.8
Total Rural Population	68,483	81,264	55.2
Total Municipal Population	124,685	147,290	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 PHC of Ghana & MPCU Projections, 2017

The first 20 settlements in the Municipality as ranked by the 2010 population and housing census which provide relatively higher order services in the municipality are presented in the table below;

Table 9: The First 20 Settlements in the Municipality

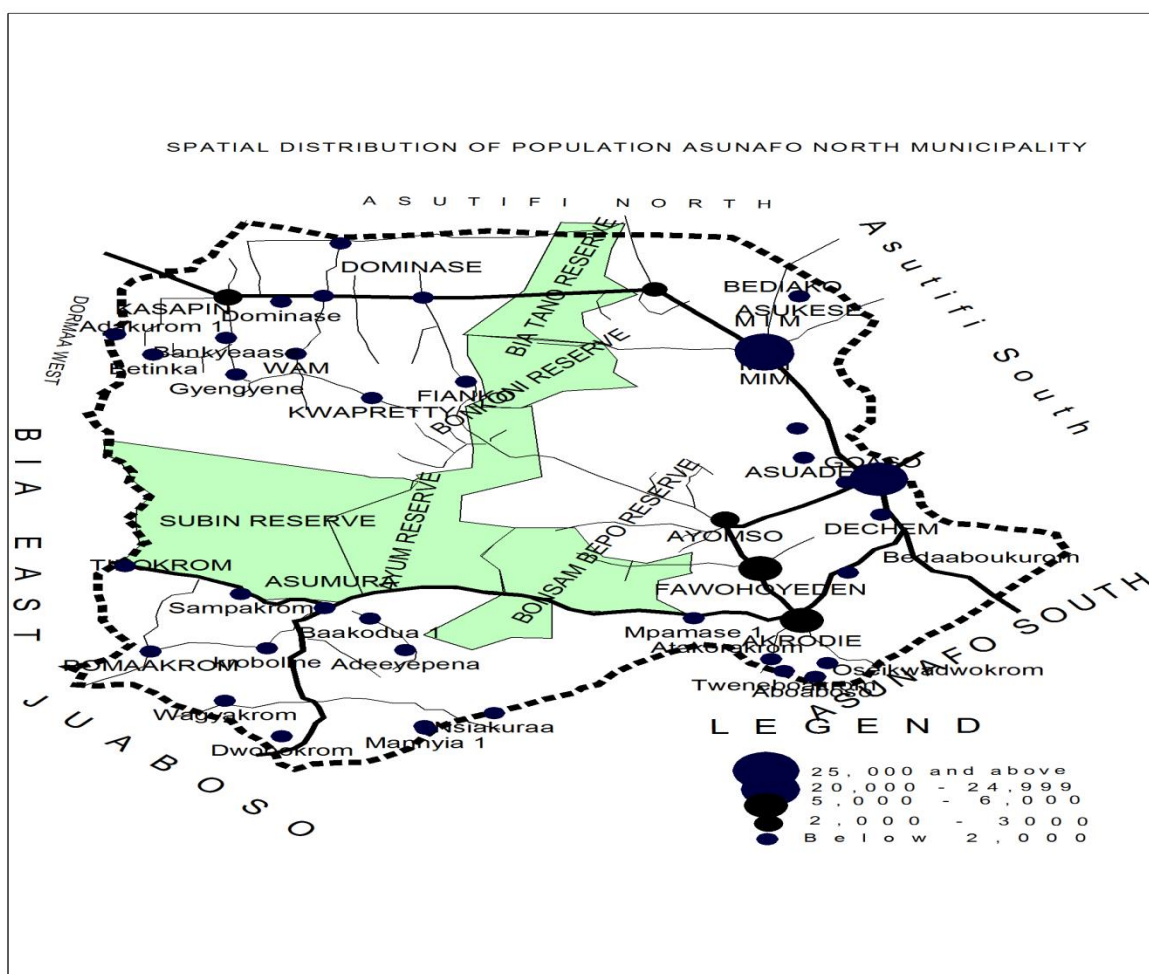
S/N	Community Name	Population	
		2010	2017 (Estimated)
1.	Mim	26,181	30,753
2.	Goaso	21,146	24,846
3.	Fawohoyeden	4,476	5,259
4.	Akrodie	4,399	5,168
5.	Kasapin	3,884	4,563
6.	Ayomso	3,487	4,097
7.	Bediako	1,883	2,212
8.	Pomaakrom	1,313	1,542
9.	Abebresekrom	1,085	1,274
10.	Ampenkro	987	1,159
11.	Gyae Kontabuo	959	1,126
12.	Kwao Pretty	943	1,108
13.	Daaseansa	925	1,086
14.	Dominase	922	1,083
15.	Asumura	898	1,055
16.	Nyamebikyere	871	1,023
17.	Kofi Mmrekrom	865	1,016
18.	Driverkrom	853	1,002

19.	Boakyekrom (Larbikrom)	838	984
20.	Akwesi Bour Krom	811	952

Source: Population and Housing Census and MPCU Projections

With respect to population in the municipality, the high density areas are centered at Goaso, Mim, Fawohoyeden, Akrodie, Kasapin and Ayomso. This is on account of the fact that people would want to enjoy higher and better social services and facilities offered by the capital and urban centers. Mim, the largest community and Goaso the municipal capital alone takes 37.75 percent of the population of the municipality. This is due to the fact that a lot more people are relocating to either Goaso or Mim where living standards are perceived to be better. The twenty (20) relatively large settlements listed above provide essential services to other settlements in their hinterlands.

Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Population by Settlement in the Municipality



1.2.5.5 Rural – Urban Split

The Asunafo North Municipality by its characteristics can be considered as a rural. Currently, the proportion of urban population is estimated to be 66,026 (44.8%). The gap between the rural – urban split in terms of population distribution is closing up gradually. It appears that the four (4) urban communities are serving as receptive settlements for all the internal migrations. The urbanization is not spatially spread. The concentration is in Mim, Goaso, Fawohoyeden Akrodie, Kasapin and Ayomso. In terms of spatial spread, the rural communities constitute about 81,264 (55.2%) of the total population in the municipality. This situation poses a problem for distribution of services and functions in the municipality. Services must meet the required threshold population before they are provided. However, with the scattered nature of the population in the rural areas, the implication is that many of the settlements may not qualify for higher order services.

1.2.5.6 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing permanent or semi-permanent residence over a period of time. The terms immigration (coming in) and emigration (going out) are used in reference to movement across countries. In-migration and out-migration are used to describe local/internal movement between two or more areas within a country. As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography alongside fertility and mortality.

Internal migration may be defined as the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders. Migration tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source areas or increase in the destination areas. People migrate for various reasons; these include economic, family reunification, educational opportunities, or as a result of conflicts.

At the Municipal level, data to measure migration was difficult to obtain. However, the 2010 PHC revealed that the Municipality experienced considerable movement of people in and out of the municipality. In 2010, 49,146 of the total population migrated in the Municipality. Out of the immigrants enumerated in the municipality, 32.7 percent had stayed in the municipality for four years or less and 17.8 percent have been resident in the municipality for five years or more. For the in-migrants those from the Western Region, about 39.5 percent have lived in the municipality for 4 years, whereas people of Volta origin who have lived in the municipality for maximum of four years constituted 21.3 percent. There were also a significant proportion of persons from Western (20.2%) and Upper West Region (20%) who had lived in the municipality between 5 and 9 years. The Regions with the highest proportion of migrant population that had stayed in the municipality for more than 20 years were the Eastern (35.7%) and Volta Regions (35.3%).

Male out-migrations span a larger age bracket 10–54 years. Education for the younger age groups and the search for ‘greener pastures’ for the older, were the driving forces for the movement. Lack of industrial job avenues and the search for higher education and better social services served as the push factors for outmigration in the municipality.

1.2.5.7 Gender Equity

The decentralization process of Ghana is mainly to enhance popular participation of all stakeholders in decision-making at all levels of development. It is therefore important that all sections of the population are fairly represented in local governance structures as well as offered the opportunity to participate in the public decision-making processes at the local level. However, women and other vulnerable groups who arguably form the majority of the population are more often than not overlooked. In almost all issues relating to development of communities, women and other identifiable vulnerable groups such as children, the poor and the physically challenged have not been as involved as men. Their roles and interest are often ignored and in most cases given minimal attention.

Gender has been defined as the cultural, economic, social and political roles ascribed to males and females because of their sexual differences. These roles may differ among different families and within different cultures. Since these roles are defined by culture and adopted through learning, they change with increased education and sanitization.

a. Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls in the Municipality

Gender roles are basically the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations the society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified; reproductive, productive and community management roles. These roles are not different from those pertaining in the Municipality.

Reproductive roles include child bearing and rearing responsibilities for both men and women. However, women and girls perform the bulk of reproductive tasks key for human survival. This includes the care and maintenance of the household and its members including food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping, housekeeping and family care. This role is often time consuming, labor-intensive and places some limitations on women's participation in other productive activities. The importance of this role cannot be downplayed, therefore there is the need to design and deliver basic social services to support women and girls to effectively play such roles.

Productive roles on the other hand are what people do to produce commodities for their own consumption or to exchange with others (trade) for what they need. This role involves engaging in the formal and informal sectors with the basic aim of survival and improvement in one's condition of life.

Community management roles involve the collective organization of social events, maintaining family links, managing community resources, developing community infrastructure, making-decisions for the community and ensuring that the household support each other. Women ensure that basic services/resources are available for the household, including cooking, cleaning and healing. Maintaining cleanliness of the community, preparing places and foods for festivals, funerals and other communal events are assigned to women and children. Women are responsible for allocating the limited family resources to achieve optimal results. However, local political activities which involve participation in public decision-making in the municipality favor men

more than women. The table below shows the defined societal roles and responsibilities, needs and interests of the various gender groups identified in the municipality.

Table 10: Socially Defined Gender Roles in the Municipality

S/N	Gender Group	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Remarks
1	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise monies for the up keep of their families/households. • Provision of accommodation for the family. • Are often heads of families or households • Are often owners of productive resources such as land? • Responsible for the welfare of their families and households. • Recognized as decision makers and hence involved in decision making that affect development of their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have access to reliable sources of incomes that enable them meet the needs of their families. • They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities. • Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions. • Are recognized as leaders and given the due respect. 	Men are actively involved in decision making and general development of the municipality
2	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must ensure that there is food on the table for the family • Ensure up keep of the home • Nursing and raising of children in the family. • Must back the decision of the men • Assist in family's productive activities like farming and trading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. • Have their own children • Proper upbringing of their children • Peace in family and society. • Have happy/ successful marriages 	Involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and inactivity of gender desk officer at the MA to promote gender issues.
3	Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in house chores like pounding of fufu and fetc.hing water for the family. • Assist in family's productive activities like farming. • Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. 	Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due to inadequate programs to promote youth development in the Municipality.

4	Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching of water. • Assist in family's productive activities like farming and trading • Prepared as future wife and a mother hence education and career development is treated as secondly. • Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. 	<p>Involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due to inactivity of gender desk officer at the MA to promote gender issues.</p>
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Source: PDA, District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2014

a. Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits

Gender roles also affect how males and females have access to and control over resources, benefits and decision-making. Having access means having the opportunity to use a resource or influence a decision making process. Productive, reproductive and community management roles all require the use of resources. Availability of resources to women engaged in work usually generates benefits for individuals, households, the communities and the Municipality as a whole. The gender approach to development requires sensitivity to women's access to the resources needed for their work in the overly dominated men's society.

Resources such as land, equipment, tools, labor; cash/credit, employable/income earning skills, leadership, education and information, self-confidence and credibility and time are generally critical but scarce for women limiting their level of participation and freedom of choice.

In the Municipality, most women have access to most resources they need to perform their roles, but have no control over them. For instance, women have access to land for farming but may not necessarily own them. Access to and control of resources in the municipality is skewed towards men. However, women are actively involved in small scale economic activities such as trading, dressmaking, hairdressing and general retailing that often bring food to the table and income for running of the Municipal Assembly. The Assembly therefore has to promote active involvement of women and in fact gender to maximize their full potential in the development process.

1.2.6 Settlement Systems

This section highlights land use and settlement systems, types of available transport infrastructure, existing drainage, sanitation and waste management infrastructure, information on the poverty profiling mapping and pro-poor programming

1.2.6.1 Settlement systems/Conditions of the Built Environment

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on the lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. According to the 2010 PHC, the municipality has 18,704 houses. Urban areas account for 5,708 (30.5%) of housing stock

lower than rural areas with 12,996 (69.5%) housing stock. The higher number of rural housing stock proves that the municipality is predominantly agrarian and hence rural.

1.2.6.2 Household Size by Type of Locality

According to the 2010 PHC, the municipality has a total of 27,232 households of which 11,041 are in the urban area whereas 16,191 are in the rural areas. The average households per house are 1.5 and the average house hold size is 4.5. This is however lower than the Regional average household size of 4.6. In terms of locality, 59.5 percent of the households reside in the rural areas with rural average household size of 4.7 which is higher than the urban figure of 4.2 that constitutes 40.5 percent of the total number of household in the municipality.

Table 11: Housing stock and Households in the Municipality

Categories	Region	Asunafo North	Urban	Rural
Total Population	2,723,050	147,290	66,026	81,264
Total Household population	2,265,458	123,134	46,460	76,674
Number of Houses	331,967	18,704	5,708	12,996
Number of households	490,515	27,232	11,041	16,191
Average Household size	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population & Housing Census

1.2.6.3 Housing Construction Materials in the Municipality

Table 12 shows main construction materials for dwelling unit by type of locality. The main construction materials for outer walls are cement, concrete (40.0%) and mud/mud bricks or earth (47.7). The rest constitute about 12.3%.

Table 12: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Asunafo North Municipal			
			Total Population	%	Urban %	Rural %
Total	5,817,607	519,342	28,945	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	13,812	47.7	13.0	70.8
Wood	200,594	7,932	1,091	3.8	5.5	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	109	0.4	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	39	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	158	0.5	0.8	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	11,572	40.0	70.2	19.9
Land Crete	104,270	18,808	2,068	7.1	9.6	5.5
Bamboo	8,206	523	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	1,496	51	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

In the urban areas, the proportion with outer walls of cement (70.2%) dominates over the rest of the construction materials with mud brick/earth having 13.0 percent: conversely, in the rural areas the percentage of mud brick/earth (70.8%) dominates over the others with cement blocks/concrete (19.9%). The high value of 70.8% in the rural areas may be evidence of large proportion of poverty in the rural areas as compared to that of the urban areas (13.0%). The increase in cement blocks/concrete housing stock, especially in urban areas, has also been attributed to Ghanaians in the diaspora building at home and the efforts made by local residents especially cocoa farmers to have their own accommodation.

1.2.6.4 Main Construction Materials for Roofing of dwelling unit

Corrugated metal sheet is the main material used for roofing in the municipality representing 94.1%. The other two main materials used for roofing are wood (1.2%) and thatch/palm leaves/raffia (2.0%). Roofing with tiles is very minimal in the municipality.

While the most common material for roofing in the municipality is corrugated metal sheet, the situation did not vary in rural and urban localities with urban 95.6 percent and rural 93.2 percent. All other materials such as mud, slate/asbestos and bamboo account for 2.7 percent. Roofs made of thatch and palm or raffia leaves are mostly found in the farming and rural communities in the municipality. These types of roofing materials have a very short lifespan and require constant replacement almost annually. These roofing materials are also susceptible to fire. Table 13 shows the material used for roofing in the municipality as depicted by 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Table 13: Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Unit by type of Locality

Main material	Roofing	Total country	Region	Municipality			
				Total Population	%	Urban %	Rural %
Total		5,817,607	519,342	28,945	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth		80,644	4,394	178	0.6	0.2	0.9
Wood		45,547	3,588	334	1.2	1.5	0.9
Metal sheet		4,152,259	423,255	27,243	94.1	95.6	93.2
Slate/Asbestos		759,039	1,686	105	0.4	0.6	0.2
Cement/Concrete		141,072	3,161	122	0.4	0.6	0.3
Roofing tile		31,456	704	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo		71,049	4,679	256	0.9	0.3	1.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia		500,606	74,583	583	2.0	0.8	2.8
Other		35,935	3,292	118	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The housing environment in the municipality is characterized by poor drains, poor landscaping, exposed foundations and leaking roofs (especially in the villages). Incidence of erosion is high in the old built-up areas of Goaso and Mim. Erosion is also pronounced in some of the other communities. The type of material used for constructing various parts of a dwelling unit determines

the quality and durability of dwelling unit. The unhealthy housing situation in the municipality needs to be addressed. Most of the houses in the new sites lack electricity and potable water supply. There are virtually no open spaces in the old built-up residential areas in almost all the towns and villages in the municipality since those areas were developed without planning schemes. This feature presents serious implications for disaster management such as fire outbreak as access lanes and roads are blocked. Given the average household size of 4.5 persons which is about the same as the national average (4.4) and room occupancy rate of 4.2, in the short term, the housing problem in the Asunafo Municipality appears qualitative rather than quantitative.

1.2.6.5 Types of Available Transport Infrastructure

The principal mode of transportation in the Municipality is by road. The Municipality's road network consists of highways, urban and feeder roads managed respectively by Ghana Highways Authority, Department of Urban Roads and the Department of Feeder Roads. The Municipality has a total road length of 856 kilometers. The municipality has total 476km of urban roads out of which 119km is classified as good, 120km as fair whilst 229km is described as poor. 141km (28.42%) of the urban roads are paved whilst 335km (71.58% is unpaved. The remaining 380kms form the feeder roads out of which 230km is classified as good, 90km as fair whilst 60km is described as poor. The highways include Goaso-Mim-Gabia No.1 road, Bediako-Kasapim Road, Goaso-Akrodie-Asumura Pomaakrom road and Asumura-Tipokrom-Fosukrom road. The worrying aspect of the poor roads is that some of them including the Akrodie-Asumura and Bediako-Kasapim roads are so bad that it is difficult and costly to use them. At times the poor roads especially those linking the farming communities are rendered un-motorable especially during the rainy seasons.

The available type of transport in the municipality can be grouped into motorized and non-motorized. The motorized consisting mainly of buses, mini buses, taxis, tricycles and motor bicycles are the most used type of transport in the municipality. Vehicles can easily be obtained in major towns such as Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Fawoyeden, Kasapim, Ayomso and Bediako for all purposes whilst use of tricycles and motor bicycles are common in the rural areas. Walking, as a form of non-motorized transport system is very common among farmers and rural dwellers who walk long distances to farms and to transact business in other communities. This is because the rural areas and the farming communities lack good farm tracks and vehicles to ease transportation in such areas. The non-motorized system such as use of animals is very limited in the municipality.

The municipality has a branch of Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) that is responsible for managing transport issues in the municipality. The establishment of the DVLA has enhanced service efficiency in the motor transport sector within the municipality and adjoining districts.

1.2.6.6 Sanitation and Waste Management Infrastructure

This session of the plan provides baseline information on sanitation and waste management infrastructure in the municipality to inform decision-making and actions to correct the undesired sanitation and waste management situation.

1.2.6.6.1 Municipal Environmental Health Staff

The Environmental Health Unit of the Municipal Assembly has 72 personnel made up of 1 each of Chief Environmental Health Officer, Environmental Health Officer GDII, Chief Environmental Health Assistant, Assistant Chief Environmental Health Assistant, Senior Environmental Health Assistant, 8 Environmental Health Assistants, 15 Sanitation Guards and 28 Sanitary Laborers. The unit requires additional 20 personnel to full discharge its responsibilities as outlined in the table below.

Table 14 Municipal Environmental Health Staff

S/N	Grade	No. at Post	No. Required
1	Chief Environmental Health Officer	1	0
2	Environmental Health Officer GDII	1	2
3	Chief Environmental Health Assistant	1	1
4	Assistant Chief Environmental Health Assistant	1	0
5	Senior Environmental Health Assistant	1	2
6	Environmental Health Assistants	8	0
7	Sanitation Guards	15	5
8	Sanitary Laborers	28	10
9	Casual Laborers	16	0
Total		72	20

Source: Municipal Environmental Health Unit, 2017

1.2.6.6.2 Zonal Council Distribution of Municipal Environmental Health Works

The distribution of environmental health workers on Zonal Council basis is outlined in the table below;

Table 15 Municipal Environmental Health Staff

S/N	Zonal Council	Environmental Health Workers	Sanitary Laborers	Sanitation Guards	Casual Laborers	Remarks (Permanent Sanitary)
1	Goaso	5	23	2	4	3 Casual laborers are on secondment to GNTMS
2	Mim	2	10	4	4	-
3	Akrodie	2	5	2	4	-
4	Ayomso	2	3	3	2	-
5	Dominase	2	4	2	2	-
6	Asumura	0	0	2	0	-
Total		13	45	15	16	

Source: Municipal Environmental Health Unit, 2017

1.2.6.6.3 Waste Management Infrastructure/Equipment in the Municipality

The Municipal Assembly has one refuse truck and 24No. 6m³ communal refuse containers as presented in the table below. The vehicle and 20 of the communal refuse containers are in good condition but are not sufficient to meet the solid waste management challenges confronting the Municipal Assembly. Currently, the 24 containers are distributed among only Goaso and Mim as they are not sufficient for other major towns like Akrodie, Fawohoyeden, Kasapin and Ayomso. Using the single refuse truck for conveying the refuse from the 24 communal refuse containers to the final refuse disposal sites at Goaso and Mim puts lots of pressure on the refuse truck, hence the need to have additional refuse truck. Waste management infrastructure in the municipality is outlined in the table below.

Table 16 Waste Management Infrastructure/Equipment in the Municipality

S/N	Type of Equipment	Number	Location	Condition/Remarks
1	Refuse Truck	1	Goaso	In good condition
2	Communal Refuse Containers	24	Goaso and Mim	20 are in good condition whilst 4 need maintenance
3	Slaughter Houses	2	Goaso and Mim	Not in good condition
4	Public Toilets/Latrines	185	Municipal Wide	140 are Pit Latrines
5	Private/Domestic Toilets/Latrines	3,135	Municipal Wide	390 are Pit Latrines
5	Managed Final Refuse Disposal Sites	2	Goaso and Mim	In good condition
6	Communal Refuse Dump Sites	157	Municipal Wide	Not managed
7	Public Eating Places/Premises	225	Municipal Wide	In good condition
8	Drinking Bars	393	Municipal Wide	-
9	Food Vendors	867	Municipal Wide	-

Source: Environmental Health Unit, Asunafo North Municipal Assembly, 2017

1.2.6.6.4 Waste management

Waste management in the municipality can be grouped into two; liquid waste and solid waste management.

a). Liquid Waste

Liquid waste comprises sullage–household waste water (usually from washing, bathing and cooking) and human excreta from the toilet facilities. The 2010 Population and Housing Census report (Analysis of Municipal Data and Implications, 2014) indicates that majority of households in the municipality (51.8%) dispose of liquid waste on the compound (Table 17). The trend holds similarly for the Region as a whole. The next adopted method of disposing liquid waste is on the open street or outside their houses, accounting for 34.2%. These practices accumulate stagnant water and serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other household pests which transmit diseases, such as malaria, cholera and sleeping sickness. The practice is probably due to lack of or inadequate drains/gutters and soakaways constructed by houses as the available soakaways and sewage systems

account for only 1.4% of liquid waste disposal. The MA must enforce compliance with its building Regulation to curb this undesirable situation in the municipality.

Table 17: Liquid Waste Disposal Method

Liquid Waste Disposal Method	Asunafo North (%)	Brong Ahafo Region (%)
Compound	51.8	47.1
Thrown on street/outside House	34.2	40.9
Gutter	12.4	9.1
Soak away	0.7	1.5
Sewage system	0.7	1.2
Others	0.2	0.3
Total	100.00	100.0

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

b). Access to Latrines

According to data compiled by the Environmental Health Unit of the MA, the total number of toilet facilities in the municipality is 3,320. This figure comprises public and private latrines in the municipality as shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18 Number of Latrines in the Municipality

S/N	Zonal Council	Number of Public Latrines				Number of Private Latrines					Total
		W/C	KVIP	ST L	Pit Latrine	W/C	KVIP	VIP	Pan Latrine	Pit Latrine	
1	Goaso	6	4	2	2	286	161	177	0	87	726
2	Mim	3	12	5	3	613	166	248	0	65	1115
3	Akrodie	0	1	3	29	33	148	201	0	82	497
4	Ayomso	0	1	1	31	33	49	175	0	106	396
5	Dominase	0	2	3	34	44	81	203	0	31	398
6	Asumura	0	1	0	41	11	21	95	0	19	188
Total		9	21	14	140	1,020	626	1099	0	390	3320

Source: Environmental Health Unit, Asunafo North Municipal Assembly, 2017

About 94.4% of the total stock of toilet facilities are private and are used by households with 5.6% being public toilet facilities. The public latrines mostly found in the major towns and public places such as markets, lorry stations, schools, health facilities are owned and managed by either the Municipal Assembly or by the beneficiary institutions whilst the communal pit latrines commonly found in the rural communities are owned and managed by the communities. The problem of management and dislodgement of public latrines constitute a major problem for securing hygienic public latrines in the municipality. There is therefore the need to Regularly build capacity of the public toilet operators and also acquire Cesspit Emptier to for dislodging the toilet facilities Regularly.

Open defecation (free range) is still being practice mostly at outskirts of our major communities. Factors *encouraging* open defecation in the municipality include *inconvenient* location of public latrines (long distances from the users), drug abuse especially ‘wee’ smokers *always want* to do it in the bush and while *attending nature’s call* and *non-enforcement* of sanitation bye laws.

b). Solid Waste

i. Equipment for Solid Waste Collection in the Municipality

The Municipal Assembly has one refuse truck and 24No. 6m³ communal refuse containers as presented in the table below. The vehicle and 20 of the communal refuse containers are in good condition but are not sufficient to meet the solid waste management challenges confronting the Municipal Assembly. Currently, the 24 containers are distributed among only Goaso and Mim as they are not sufficient for other major towns like Akrodie, Fawohoyeden, Kasapin and Ayomso. Using the single refuse truck for conveying the refuse from the 24 communal refuse containers to the final refuse disposal sites at Goaso and Mim puts lots of pressure on the refuse truck, hence the need to have additional refuse truck.

Table 19 Equipment for Solid Waste Collection in the Municipality

Type of Equipment	Number	Location	Condition/Remarks
Refuse Truck	1	Goaso	Good
Communal Refuse Containers	16	Goaso	2 are not in good condition
Communal Refuse Containers	8	Mim	

Source: Environmental Health Unit, Asunafo North Municipal Assembly, 2017

ii. Solid Waste Generation and Composition

Knowledge of the source and types of waste, together with data on its composition, generation rates, is basic to planning, design and operation of all the elements in the waste management system. The types and sources of solid waste generated in the municipality as identified during the field survey is shown in the below.

Table 20: Types and Sources of Solid Waste Generation

Source	Type of Waste Generated
Homes, main streets, market centers, lorry stations, recreational centers and hotels	<u>Putrescible fraction</u> Yam, cassava, plantain & cocoyam peels; raw foodstuff waste & cooked food leftovers and wastes, vegetables & fruits residues, oil palm fruit waste (fiber), maize cobs & membranes, sugarcane waste, floss & dried leaves, flowers, animal droppings, palm kernel and groundnut shells,

	polythene and plastic materials, textiles, leather, wood, paper, straw, tins and cans
Fitters Area (Magazine)	<u>Non-putrescible fraction</u> Metals, plastic materials, polythene bags, food wastes, textiles, leather, wood, ash, oil, paper, straw, tins and cans
Hospital, Health Centers, Clinics, Chemical Stores and Laboratories	Tissues, human fetuses, amputations, placenta, gloves, disposed aprons, contaminated tubes, surgery and autopsy wastes; cotton wool/guaze from wounds dressings, needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, expired/unused drugs, plastic and bottle containers, etc.

Majority of the solid waste generated in the municipality is organic, with a compostable portion estimated to be above 80% by weight. The large organic fraction seems to justify investment in biological conversion (composting) or digestion technology. A high percentage of the population is into farming and hence investment in compost fertilizer will be patronized by farmers for farming. The fraction of refuse that is not easily degradable consists mainly of ash and plastics – used as food and ice water wrappers.

iii. Volume of Solid Waste Generation in the Municipality

On the average, the municipality generates 10,368 volumes of wastes annually from the 24 communal refuse containers located at Goaso and Mim. It cost the Assembly about 1,728 trips to lift refuse from the communal refuse containers to the final refuse disposal sites at Goaso and Mim.

iv. Methods of Refuse Disposal

Report on methods of refuse disposal from the 2010 PHC indicates that generally refused disposal is more organized both at the urban and rural areas. About 72.4% of residents dump their refuse at a designated refuse site (55.8%) or communal containers (16.6%), only about 16.6% of households practice crude dumping of waste - solid wastes are dumped at unapproved dump sites, Residents dump their household refuse in the nearby bush or forest which are not designated for the purpose. Table 21 shows the methods of refuse disposal in the municipality.

Table 21: Methods of refuse disposal in the municipality

Dumped Indiscriminately/Crude Dumping	16.4%
Public Dump (Container dump sites)	16.6%
Public Dump (Open space)	55.8%
Burning/Incineration	5.0%
Buried by household	4.1%
Collected	1.5%
Others	0.6%
	100%

Source: 2010 Population & Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

1.2.6.7 Poverty Profiling Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

To profile poverty in the context of the Municipality, stakeholders' engagements were carried at which participants were tasked to describe poverty as it pertained in the Municipality by providing answers to the following questions from their own perspectives:

- (a) Who the poor are in the Municipality i.e. the group's perception of the poor;
- (b) What are manifestations of poverty in the Municipality;
- (c) Where are the poor most located using the Zonal Councils (identification of the poor on Zonal Council basis); and
- (d) What the current and future coping mechanisms of the poor are

1.2.6.7.1 Who are the Poor?

In response to 'who the poor is in the municipality, the groups identified the following class of people as poor.

- The unemployed; people without secured sources of income
- Farms laborers
- The aged without sustained source of income
- Subsistence farmers;
- Head potters
- Petty traders and petty cooked food sellers;

1.2.6.7.2 Manifestation of Poverty

According to the participants, poverty manifests itself in terms of limited access to livelihood assets. These manifestations include:

- People with tattered clothes
- Households without basic cooking utensils
- People who tend to depend on mercies of others for survival.
- School children with tattered school uniforms and lack of basic school needs;
- Malnourished children and parents;
- Poor housing condition e.g. mud houses roofed with thatch;
- Lack of potable water;
- Lack of proper sanitary facilities
- Inability to pay medical bills
- High illiteracy level;
- High incidence of morbidity and mortality;
- Insolvency
- Subsistence farmers;

1.2.6.7.3 Gender and Poverty

In terms of social structure, the poor are predominantly women and children. Often they do not have opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their lives due to socio-cultural and religious factors that marginalize them and relegate them to the background. The poor status of women in the municipality in particular was attributed to their higher levels of illiteracy, their responsibilities at home that are not paid for, often serving as farm hands or aids to their husbands without having direct share in the income jointly generated and the fact that women generally have tendency to underrate themselves.

1.2.6.7.4 Coping Mechanisms and Potentiality Analysis

The poor in Asunafo North Municipality have several strategies of coping with their poverty situation. The following coping mechanisms of the poor were identified.

- ❑ Reliance and surviving on subsistence farming on limited land available to them;
- ❑ Reliance on daily earnings from petty trading often from credited items;
- ❑ Reliance on government support such as the LEAP, free supply of school uniforms, furniture, sponsorship by the Municipal Assembly;
- ❑ Being farm laborers/farm hands;
- ❑ Reliance on benevolence of others
- ❑ Rearing small number of local livestock/poultry as sources of protein and income.
- ❑ Burning and selling of charcoal
- ❑ Borrowing from relatively local rich people
- ❑ Accessing the NHIS
- ❑ Dependence on traditional medicine and drug peddlers for medical care;
- ❑ Dependence on middlemen who buy their produce at a very low price;
- ❑ Relying on relief items provided as and when disaster strikes;

1.2.6.7.5 Poverty Profiling

Poverty is wide spread in the municipality hence a poor person can be found everywhere. However, in terms of geographical classification, some Zonal Councils are better off than others. This is because some Zonal Councils have access to better socio-economic facilities than others. For instance, Goaso and Mim towns (Zonal Councils) have paved roads, hospitals, secondary schools, banks and other high order services that are lacking in other Zonal Councils.

The Poverty Profiling or ranking of the six Zonal Councils in the municipality is therefore based on availability of socio-economic infrastructure and other poverty indicators that define the living conditions of people within the Zonal Councils. The ranking ranged from **1** – **6** with **1** indicating the highest level of poverty and **6** being the lowest level of poverty. Poverty pockets, ranking and their characteristics are summarized in the table below:

Table 22: Characteristics of the Poverty of the Zonal Councils

Rank	Zonal Council	Potentials	Characteristics/Constrains
1	Asumura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for production of cocoa, oil palm, plantain, maize, rice, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and other crops • Livestock production • Availability of Sand and Gravels • Availability of forest for timber • Availability of unskilled labor force • Availability of rivers for irrigation and provision of potable water • Availability of Agricultural raw materials • White naked rock fowl for tourism • Availability of forest for timber and ecotourism • Mineral resources (gold) • Availability Health Centre and CHPS Compounds • Availability of Basic Schools • Availability of potable water (boreholes) and good underground water • Availability of electricity in major communities • Availability of Police Station • Limited access to mobile telephone networks (MNT, Voda) • Community Information Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing conditions • Poor nature of roads • Inadequate access to potable water • Inadequate and poor school infrastructure • Low level of electricity coverage • Limited access to health facilities and health care • Low farm yields • Poor market facilities and limited access to market • Lack of improved storage facilities • Low access to communication networks • Lack of postal services • High illiteracy levels • Inadequate number of trained teachers • Most difficult area to reach in the municipality • High levels deforestation and forest degradation
2	Dominase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for production of cocoa, oil palm, plantain, maize, rice, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and other crops • Livestock production • Availability of Sand and Gravels • Availability of forest for timber and ecotourism • Availability of unskilled labor force • Availability of rivers for irrigation and provision of potable water • Availability of Agricultural raw materials • Mineral resources (gold) • Availability of Health Centre and CHPS Compounds • Availability of Basic Schools & SHS • Availability of potable water (boreholes) and good underground water • Access to market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing conditions • Poor nature of roads • Inadequate access to potable water • Inadequate and poor school infrastructure • Low level of electricity coverage • Inadequate health facilities • Lack of improved storage facilities • Inadequate trained teachers • Low crop yields • Inadequate sanitation facilities • Low income and savings • High illiteracy levels • Low access to communication networks

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of electricity in major communities • Availability of Sawmilling Firms • Availability of Fuel Station • Availability of Police Station • Limited access to mobile telephone networks (MNT, Voda) • Community Information Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor market facilities • High levels deforestation and forest degradation
3	Ayomso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for production of cocoa, oil palm, plantain, maize, Rice, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and other crops • Livestock production • Availability of unskilled labor force • Water bodies for small scale irrigation and provision of potable water • Availability of potable water (small town water scheme) and good underground water • Virgin forest • Gold deposits • Access to market • Small scale Palm Oil Extraction Industries • Availability of Health Centre, Clinics & CHPS Compound • Availability of Basic Schools SHS & Youth Training Centre • Tared town roads (about 20%) • Availability of Bank • Availability of Police Station • Availability of Fuel Station • Access to market • Availability of electricity in major communities • Availability of Sawmilling Firms • Access to mobile telephone networks (MNT, Voda, Tigo & Airtels) • Availability of Post Office • Community Information Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing conditions • Poor nature of roads • Inadequate access to potable water • Lack of improved storage facilities • Limited access to markets • Inadequate and poor school infrastructure • Inadequate health facilities • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities • Low income levels • Inadequate electricity supply • Limited access to communication networks • High levels deforestation and forest degradation
4	Akrodie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for production of cocoa, oil palm, plantain, maize, Rice, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and other crops • Livestock production • Availability of unskilled labor force • Water bodies for small scale irrigation and provision of potable water • Availability of potable water (small town water scheme) and good underground water • Availability of forest for timber and ecotourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing conditions • Poor nature of roads • Inadequate access to potable water • Lack of improved storage facilities • Limited access to markets • Inadequate and poor school infrastructure • Inadequate health facilities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold deposits • Access to market • Availability of electricity in major communities • Availability of Sawmilling Firms • Small scale Palm Oil Extraction Industries • Availability of Health Centre & CHPS Compound • Availability of Basic Schools and Vocational Training School • Tared town roads (about 20%) • Availability of potable water (small town water scheme) and good underground water • Availability of Bank • Availability of Police Station • Availability of Fuel Station • Access to mobile telephone networks (MNT, Voda, Tigo & Airtels) • Availability of Post Office • Community Information Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities • Low income levels • Inadequate electricity supply • Limited access to communication networks • High levels deforestation and forest degradation
5	Mim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for production of cocoa, oil palm, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and other crops • Livestock production • Cashew production • Agricultural raw materials • Availability of Timber/Sawmilling • Mim-Bour for Tourism • Availability of skilled and unskilled labor • Sand winning • Stone for quarry • Water bodies for small scale irrigation and provision of potable water • Gold deposits • Access to market • Small scale Palm Oil Extraction Industries • Availability of electricity in major communities • Availability of Fuel/Gas Stations • Availability of Artisans • Availability of Hospital and Health Centre • Availability of Basic Schools and SHS • Tared town roads (about 50%) • Availability of potable water (small town water scheme) and good underground water • Availability of Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions • Availability of Police Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing conditions • Poor nature of roads • Inadequate access to potable water • Lack of improved storage facilities • Inadequate and poor school infrastructure • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities • Inadequate electricity supply • Poor spatial development and overcrowding • High levels deforestation and forest degradation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Hotels/Guest Houses • Access to mobile telephone networks (MNT, Voda, Tigo & Airtels) • Availability of Post Office • Community Information Centers 	
6	Goaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for production of cocoa, oil palm, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and other crops • Livestock rearing • Water bodies for small scale irrigation and provision of potable water • Confluence of rivers Goa, Tano and Ayum for tourism • Clay deposits for bricks and other ceramics products • Agricultural raw materials • Availability of skilled and unskilled labor • Access to market • Small scale Palm Oil Extraction Industries • Availability of electricity • Availability of Fuel/Gas Stations • Availability of Artisans • Availability of Hospital, Clinics, Office of NHIA and Laboratories • Availability of Basic Schools, SHS, Rural Technology Facility, Nursing and Midwifery School • Tared town roads (about 50%) • Availability of potable water (small town water scheme) and good underground water • Availability of Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions • Availability of Police Station • Availability of Ghana National Fire Service • Availability of Courts • Availability of Le.g.al Aid Scheme • Availability of CHRAC • Availability of Hotels/Guest Houses • Availability of Branch office of SSNIT • Availability of DVLA • Availability of Department of Urban Roads and Ghana Highway Authority • Availability of COCOBOD and Disease Control Unit • Availability of NCCE • Availability of office of Stool Lands • Access to mobile telephone networks (MNT, Voda, Tigo & Airtels) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor nature of roads • Poor spatial development and overcrowding • High rate of theft • Poor drainage systems • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities • Inadequate housing facilities • Inadequate electricity supply

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability of Post Office• Availability of FM Stations and Community Information Centers	
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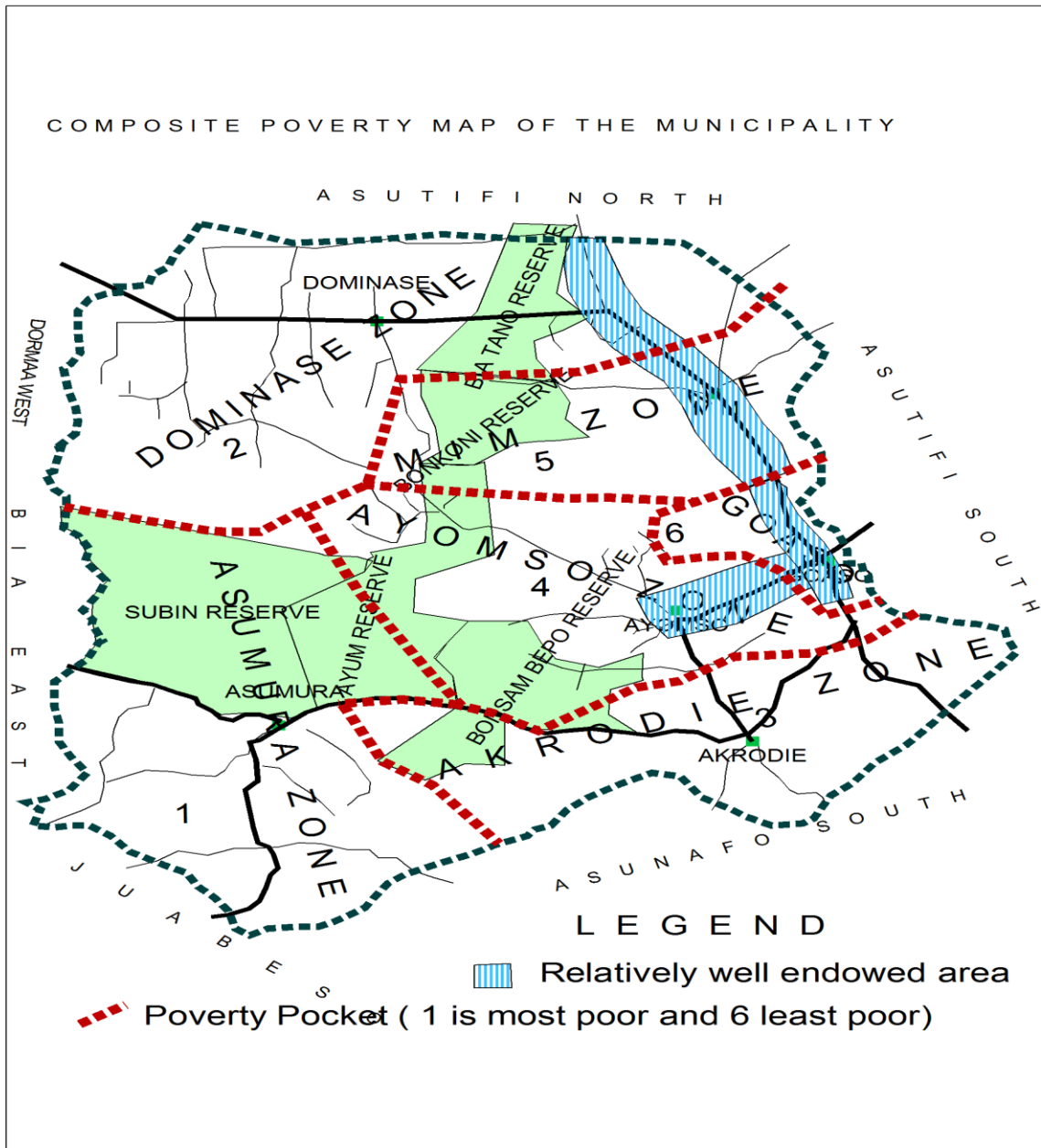
Source: MPCU, 2017

Figure: 6 Scalograms for the Municipality

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	Population	EDUCATION					HEALTH					WATER & SANITATION					JUDICIAL SERVICE			SECURITY		ENERGY		MARKET		TELEPHONE NETWORK					TRANSPORT			HOSPITALITY			FINANCIAL SERVICES			COM.	Total no. fms	Total Cent. Score	Rank			
		KG	Primary	JHS	SHS	Voc/Tech.	Tertiary	CHP's Com	Clinic	Health Cent.	Hospital	MHS Office	BH with HP	Mech.BH	STWS	KVIP	WC	Slaught Hse	CHRAJ	Legal Aid	Court	Police Station	Fire Service	Filling Sta.	Electricity	Daily	Weekly	MTN	Vodafone	Airtel	Tigo	Glo	Lorry Station	Tard Road	DVLA Off.	Restaurant	Guest Hse	Hotel	M. Money Tr	Credit Uni	Banks	FM Stations				
WEIGHT		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1						
Mim	30,753	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x				28	605.2	2 nd
Goaso	24,846	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				39	1,444	1 st		
Fawohoyeden	5,259	x	x	x		x		x					x	x	x	x					x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x									18	254.4	6 th					
Akrodie	5,168	x	x	x		x			x				x	x	x	x					x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x			20	291.1	4 th			
Kasapin	4,563	x	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x					x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x	x	x		23	366.1	3 th		
Ayomso	4,097	x	x	x	x					x			x	x	x	x					x		x		x	x	x	x			x	x						x			19	262.8	5 th			
Bediako	2,212	x	x	x									x	x		x							x	x							x	x									10	96.6	8 th			
Pomaakrom	1,542	x	x	x									x			x							x																		6	44	10 th			
Abebresekrom	1,274	x	x	x									x																												5	33	11 th			
Ampenkro	1,159	x	x	x						x			x																												5	43.9	11 th			
Gyae Kontabuo	1,126	x	x							x			x																												5	75.9	11 th			
Kwao Pretty	1,108	x	x	x									x			x																									5	44	11 th			
Daaseansa	1,086	x																																							1	5	19 th			
Dominase	1,083	x	x	x						x			x			x									x	x	x	x			x											13	181	7 th		
Asumura	1,055	x	x	x						x			x																												8	10.4	9 th			
Nyamebekvere	1,023	x	x	x									x																												5	48.9	11 th			
Kofi Mmekrom	1,016	x	x										x																												3	16.8	17 th			
Drivekrom	1,002	x	x										x			x																									5	35	11 th			
Boakyekrom (Larbiakrom)	984	x											x																												2	10.9	18 th			
Akwasi Bour Krom	952	x																																							1	5	19 th			
TOTALFUNCTIONS		20	17	14	4	3	1	2	4	5	2	1	17	7	4	11	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	4	11	9	7	7	7	5	4	1	6	8	1	2	4	1	8	5	3	1	1,695.40	3965.4		
CENTRALITYINDEX		100	100	100	100	33.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
WGHTCENT. SCORE		5	5.9	7.1	25	33.3	100	50	25	20	50	100	5.9	14	25	9.1	50	50	100	100	100	100	16.7	100	25	9.1	11	14	14	20	25	100	16.7	12.5	100	50	25	100	12.5	20	33.3	100				

Source: MPCU, 2017

Figure 7: Composite Poverty Map of the Municipality



1.3 Culture

Culture which is lifestyle of a particular group of people or society evolves for the purpose of living and is regarded as societal norms since they are handed down from one generation to the other. Cultural issues that would be looked at in this section include Origin, Inheritance and

Common Traditional Practices of the People, Ethnicity and Religion, Traditional Authority System, Land Tenure System, Family System, Marriage Practices and Traditional Medicine.

1.3.1 Origin, Inheritance and Common Traditional Practices of the People (Indigenes) in the Municipality

The people in Asunafo North traditionally form part of the Ahafos, the land which connotes the “Asantehene’s hunting ground”. According to K. Arhin (Individual Research Reports) the name Ahafo originated from the general fertility of the land and abundance of the common necessities of life with which visitors were impressed with. People kept on saying “Eha ye fo”, meaning life here is cheap and with time shortened as Ahafo. In view of the richness of the land, the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly has its motto as “Yewo Asaase Te So” which connotes; “we live on land with goodies/riches”. The richness of the land motivated some Asante citizens to seek permission from the Asantehene to permanently settle on the land now known as “Ahafo”.

The people in the municipality inherit through the matrilineal lines and this depicts how important the people ascribe to women in their participation towards decision making and development. The people are unified by a common language called Asante-Twi and about 99 percent of the residents understand or speak the twi language. This gives the people a common identity, self-respect and pride which promote unity, stability and peace in the area.

The people in commemorating past events and their forebears celebrate festivals, a common one is the “Akwasidae” which is celebrated every forty days in respect to the Akan Traditional Calendar. However, the people of Goaso traditional area have a bi-annual festival called the “Abetiase” festival to remember their traditional role as palm wine tappers for the Golden Stool.

The community or village is a social as well as an economic unit. Everyone participates in major public ceremonies, the most frequent of which is funeral celebrations which typically last several days. Attendance at funeral is normally expected from everyone in the community and expenditure on funerals is a substantial part of the household budget. Funeral expenditure is eventually shared by the general society through individual and group donations to the bereaved family.

1.3.2 Ethnicity and Religion

The Municipality consists mainly of the Akans and other minority tribes. The Akans (Ahafos) who trace their ancestry lineage to the Asante Golden Stool own the land in the municipality and constitutes more than 79% of the people with about 21% percent distributed among other ethnic groups such as the Mole-Dagbon, Grumas, Ewes and Ga-Adangbe. The dominant language spoken in the municipality is the Asante Twi and can be spoken and understood by about 99% of the people.

According to the 2010 population and housing census, Christianity is the dominant faith professed by the people. Christians constitute about 77.8% of the population, Muslims represents about 14.9% with Traditional Religion taking about 0.7% of the population whilst people who do not practice any religion constitute about 6.6% of the population. The religious diversity of the municipality implies that to get active participation of the people in the development processes, there should be adequate consultations with the leadership of various sects.

1.3.3 Traditional Authority System

The Municipality has three Traditional Areas (oman/aman). These are Goaso, Mim and Akrodie Paramountcies. The *Omanhene* or Paramount Chief is the supreme overlord over his area of jurisdiction (traditional area) who account directly to the Asantehene. Ayomso is a Divisional Chief but does not serve under any of the paramountcies in the municipality and hence accountable directly to the Asantehene. Next in line of authority to the *Omanhene* are the Divisional Chiefs who are accountable and pay homage to the Paramount Chiefs. Each Divisional area comprises of a number of villages (nkura). Each village has a sub-chief called Odikro who pays homage to the Divisional Chiefs and the Paramount Chiefs. At all these levels of the chieftaincy system, queens (queen-mothers) are elected to partner and support the chiefs in running their traditional areas. The queen-mothers play important role in the chieftaincy system as they have the sole role in selecting successors to departed (dead) chiefs or on abrogation of stool/destoolment of a chief. The Traditional Authority System is likened to a modern state with the Paramount Chief as President and the Divisional Chiefs as ministers to the Paramount Chief.

1.3.4 Land Tenure System

In the Municipality, lands are owned by families/stools and government but mostly vested in stools. Stool lands form the majority of the entire lands in the municipality and are in the custody of chiefs. Land acquisition is by family inheritance, renting and outright purchase. Ownership of land is vested in the stool or chief who holds the land in trust. Immigrant farmers or natives who have no access to land usually obtain farm land for farming by providing wine “drinks” (usually in cast) to the head of the family or chief under the ‘Abunu system’ (equal division of farm produce between the land owner and the tenant farmer – usually for cash crops like Cocoa) or the ‘Abusa system’ (the farm produce are divided into three, where the tenant farmer takes two thirds while the land owner takes one third – usually for seasonal crops like maize)” system.

1.3.5 Family System

In the Asunafo North individuals are born into the extended family system rather than the nuclear family. The extended family is a collection of the nuclear that goes beyond the biological parents and their immediate siblings or children. The extended family system in practice is a chain of complex relationships consisting of both maternal and paternal relations such as parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, grandparents and grandchildren. At times, these relationships are extended to cover in-laws. The nuclear family system which consists of a man, his wife and children is also recognized in the society but it is considered primary, in that when the people say family, they refer to the extended family. To the Akans, the concept of nuclear family is a foreign tradition, introduced by white man. Even though, through time, the nuclear family is gaining roots, it has never replaced the extended family system. In such cultural tradition, the extended families serve as support systems for the society as a whole. The whole family tends to support a member in need.

1.3.6 Marriage Practices

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959 cited in GSS 2013 PHC national analytical report). Marriage therefore refers to a union between a man and a woman who have consented to live together as husband and wife. Marriage thus, serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. In the Akan societies, including the Ahafos, marriage goes beyond couples; it involves the extended families of the couples. Monogamy and polygamy are the main marriage systems in municipality. Traditionally, a man is permitted to marry more than one wife unlike women who are customarily forbidden to engage in extra marital affairs and are supposed to stick to the husband once married. Polygamy is a form of marriage in which a person marries more than one man (polyandry) or man a man marries more than one wife (polygamy). Monogamy on the other hand is the system where a man is allowed to marry only one woman. In the past, polygamy was the commonest system of marriage in the municipality as against monogamy mainly because more hands were needed for farming especially on the cocoa farms. However, with emergence of Christianity, influence of foreign culture and increased urbanization, monogamous system of marriage is now dominating. In the Akan tradition, marriage between two persons of the same sex is strictly prohibited by norms and traditions and hence it is treated as an abomination.

1.3.7 Traditional Medicine

People in Asunafo North continue to hold the Akan belief that the health of individual has a link with the metaphysical and supernatural world. It is therefore not surprising that in the traditional health care system, one finds practices relating to the use of herbs and other natural products in addition to the use of spiritual and psychic powers for the treatment of diseases.

Customary, treatments for diseases focus on supernatural causes, the psycho-sociological environment, and medicinal plants. “Abosom” (fetish priests and priestesses) and spiritual pastors deal with illness through prayers, sacrifices, divination, and herbal cures. Keepers of fetish shrines focus more heavily on magical charms and herbs for treatment of diseases. More secularly oriented herbalists focus primarily on medicinal plants that they grow, gather from the forest, or purchase in the marketplace. Some members of this profession specialize in a narrow range of conditions, for example, bonesetters, who make casts and medicines for broken limbs. The reliance on traditional medicine and prayers for treatment of ailments described as spiritual or beyond orthodox medicine is very high. It is also important to indicate that large number of people combine both herbal and orthodox medicine in treatment of all types of ailments including common ones like malaria.

1.4 Governance and Local Administration

Ghana practices the decentralized system of governance where the central government (Ministries, Departments and Agencies) are responsible for policy formulation and monitoring implementation of the policies whilst the District Assemblies and its Area Councils are responsible for the implementation of the policies. The Regional Co-ordinating Councils co-ordinate and harmonize activities of the District Assemblies to ensure that they are in line with the nationally defined policies.

1.4.1 Composition of the Municipal Assembly

In line with the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), the Asunafo North Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the Municipality. As provided by the Act, the Assembly consists of the following members:

- The Municipal Chief Executive
- One Assembly member elected from each of the 29 Electoral Areas in the municipality.
- The member of parliament of the Asunafo North Constituency
- Presidential appointments which should not exceed 30% of the total membership of the Assembly.
- There is also a Presiding Member elected from among the Assembly members.

The Assembly has a total membership of 43 made up of 29 elected Assembly Members and 12 government appointees with one (1) Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive of the Assembly. Out of the number, only four (4) are women.

1.4.1.1 Committees of the Municipal Assembly

To ensure effective operation of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), the Local Government Act, Act 936 enjoins the MMDAs to establish the Executive Committee and its five mandatory sub-committees and any sub-committee the Assembly deems necessary for its effective operation.

1.4.1.2 The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Assembly comprises of all the Chairpersons of the five statutorily Sub-committees, Chairperson of one of the ad hoc Sub-committee of the Executive Committee elected by the District Assembly, and any two other members elected by members of the District Assembly, at least one of whom is a woman. The Secretary of the District Assembly shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee. It is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and it is responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Municipal Assembly. It has the following statutory sub-committees:

- Social Services Sub-Committee
- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee

Apart from the above five Mandatory Sub-Committees, the Assembly also has the Public Relations and Complaints Committee in line with section 26 of Act 936. In line with its development challenges, the Assembly has constituted the Agriculture Sub-Committee (ad hoc Committee) to fully cater for the Agriculture sector which the Municipal Assembly considered as very necessary.

Functions of the Executive Committee

Section 21 of Act 936 defines Functions of the Executive Committee to include;

- (1) The Executive Committee of a District Assembly shall exercise the executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly.
- (2) An Executive Committee shall
 - (a) co-ordinate the plans and programs of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly;
 - (b) implement resolutions of the District Assembly;
 - (c) report to members of the District Assembly the decisions of the Executive Committee;
 - (d) oversee the administration of the district in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive;
 - (e) make recommendations on stated grounds to the appropriate Ministry, Department or Agency, for the appointment and replacement of officers for departments outside the control of the District Assembly where it is considered expedient to do so;
 - (f) develop and execute approved plans of the units, areas and towns and sub-metropolitan districts, within the area of authority of the District Assembly;
 - (g) recommend to the District Assembly
 - (i) the economic, social, spatial and human settlement policies related to the development of the district;
 - (ii) harmonisation of the development policies of the district with national development policies;
 - (iii) the integration and co-ordination of the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation;
 - (iv) initiation and implementation of development programs and projects at the district level; and
 - (v) the monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and projects.
- (3) An Executive Committee shall in between meetings of a District Assembly, carry out functions of the District Assembly other than the Legislative function of the District Assembly.
- (4) The Executive Committee shall communicate its decisions to Members of the District Assembly at least seven days before the meeting of the District Assembly.

1.4.2 The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU)

The MPCU which serves as the technical wing of the Municipal Assembly is composed of key units and departmental heads of the Assembly and chaired by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. In line with the First Schedule of LI 2232, the MPCU is made up of the 13 Heads of the decentralized departments and heads of units of the Assembly (Municipal Co-ordinating Director, Municipal Planning Officer, Municipal Finance Officer, Municipal Budget Analyst, Municipal Head of Works, Municipal Physical Planning Officer, Municipal Director of Health, Municipal Director of Education, Municipal Director of Agriculture, Municipal Director of Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Municipal Director of Department of Disaster Prevention and Management, Municipal Director of Department of Natural Resources Conservation, Municipal Director of Urban Roads and Chairman of the Development Planning Sub-committee of the Municipal Assembly. The rest are a representative each of CSOs, traditional authority and a maximum of five non decentralized departments and organizations within the

municipality. This brings the total membership of the MPCU to 23 from its original figure of 16. With the exception of the Transport Department, the Assembly has the full complement of membership of the MPCU.

FIGURE 8: ORGANOGRAM OF MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

1.4.3 The Municipal Sub-Structures and Institutions

The whole concept of decentralization is grounded on the idea of popular participation in the decision-making processes. Therefore, the main policy objective of setting up the sub-district structures is to try to actualize this concept as comprehensively as possible. The Municipal Assembly has six (6) Zonal Councils and twenty-nine (29) Unit Committees as key sub-structures for effective participation in the decentralization processes.

1.4.3.1 The Zonal Councils

Section 9 of LI 1967 of 2010 establishes the Zonal Councils as sub-structures of the Municipal Assemblies whilst section 10 defines its membership. According to section 10 (1) each Zonal Council shall consist of not less than ten (10) or more than fifteen (15) members made up as follows;

- (a) Not more than five persons elected from among the members of the Municipal Assembly who have been elected from electoral areas within the area of authority of the Zonal Council except that where the electoral areas within the area of authority of the Zonal Council are less than five, all the elected members from it shall be members of the Zonal Council.
- (b) Not more than five representatives from the Unit Committees in area of authority of the Zonal Council elected annually and on rotational basis except that each Unit Committee shall be represented on the Zonal Council by the end of the rotation.
- (c) The functions of Zonal Councils are set out in the second schedule of LI 1967.

Currently, the Asunafo North Municipality has a total of six (6) Zonal Councils outlined as follow:

Table 23 Zonal Councils in the Municipality

S/N	Zonal Councils	Capital
1	Goaso Zonal Council	Goaso
2	Mim Zonal Council	Mim
3	Akrodie Zonal Council	Akrodie
4	Ayomso Zonal Council	Ayomso
5	Dominase Zonal Council	Dominase
6	Asumura Zonal Council	Asumura

Source: MPCU, 2017

Major challenges affecting effective functioning of the Zonal Councils are lack of permanent staff (Secretaries and Treasures), low capacity of members of the Councils and inadequate offices and logistics to carry out their functions.

1.4.3.2 Unit Committees

Section 23 of LI 1967 establishes the Unit Committees whilst section 24 defines its membership. A Unit Committee shall consist of not more than five (5) persons elected from each electoral area. The municipality has 29 electoral areas and hence 29 Unit Committees. The functions of Unit Committees have been set out in the fourth schedule of LI 1967.

1.4.3.3 Departments of the Municipal Assembly

The establishment of the departments of the District Assemblies is defined in the First Schedule 1(a) and 1(b) of Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument, 2009 (L.I. 1961) and as redefined by the Second Schedule of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. The departments of the Municipal Assembly as established by Act 936 are;

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth and Sports Department
4. Municipal Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning Department
7. Social Protection and Community Development Department
8. Works Department
9. Trade and Industry Department
10. Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wildlife Department
11. Disaster Prevention Department
12. Roads Department
13. Transport Department* (*yet to be established*)

The transport department is yet to be established by the Municipal Assembly.

Table 24: Decentralized Departments and their Constituents

S/N	Department	Constituents
1	Central Administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Administration 2. Municipal Planning Co-ord. Unit (MPCU) 3. Budgeting and rating 4. Information Services 5. Human Resource Planning and Development 6. Statistical Service
2	Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controller & Accountant. General
3	Education, Youth & Sports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghana Education Service 2. Youth Council 3. Sports Council (*) 4. Ghana Library Board (*)
4	Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office of Ghana Health Service 2. Environmental Health Division of MLG&RD 3. Births & Deaths Registry
5	Department of Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Animal Health & Production 2. Department. of Fisheries 3. Department of Agricultural Extension Services 4. Department of Crops Services 5. Department of Agricultural Engineering

6	Physical Planning	1. Department. of Town and Country Planning 2. Department of Parks and Gardens
7	Social Protection and Community Development	1. Department. of Social Welfare 2. Department. of Community Development
8	Works	1. Public Works Department. 2. Works Unit of the MA 3. Department. of Feeder Roads 4. Department. of Rural Housing (*) 5. Water & Sanitation Unit
9	Trade & Industry	1. Department. of Trade (*) 2. Business Advisory Centre 3. Department. of Co-operatives
10	Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wildlife Department	1. Forestry Department 2. Department of Games & Wildlife
11	Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Service Department. 2. NADMO
12	Roads Department	Department. of Urban Roads

Source: Legislative Instrument (LI) 1961 and Act 936

Despite the existence of almost all the decentralized Departments, there is the need for the sector Departments to re-define their roles and functions and their relationships in the integration process. Also some sector Departments are not fully Integrated into the Municipal Assembly structures. Most of the Departments still continue to look up to their mother Departments for policy direction and implementation.

1.4.3.4 Existing Agencies and Institutions

In addition to the above departments, other non-decentralized institutions which play vital role in the development of the municipality also exist in the municipality. These are:

1. Volta River Authority (VRA)
2. Driver and Vehicle Licensed Authority (DVLA)
3. Ghana Cocoa Board
4. Quality Control Division of Cocoa Board
5. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
6. Ghana Audit Service
7. Ghana Highways Authority
8. Labor Department
9. Survey Department of the Lands Commission
10. Land Valuation Board of the Lands Commission
11. Stool Lands Secretariat
12. Ghana Postal Services
13. Electoral Commission
14. National Commission of Civic Education (NCCE)
15. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
16. Legal Aid Scheme
17. Ghana Police Service
18. Ghana National Fire Service
19. Circuit Court

20. Magistrate Court

21. Ghana Private Road Transport Union of TUC (GPRTU)

21. Ghana Private Road Transport Union of TUC (GPRTU)

Problems Facing the Decentralized Departments

- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Inadequate skilled personnel
- Inadequate logistics e.g. vehicle, computers, furniture etc..

1.5 Security

The security situation in the municipality can be described as one of the best in the Region and the country as a whole. This has created conducive atmosphere for the people to carry out their daily activities peacefully. Although there have been few incidence of security concerns such as the chieftaincy dispute at Akrodie, occasional armed robbery on Akrodie-Asumura Road (within the Subin Forest Reserve) and stealing cases, they have not been serious threat to the security situation in the Municipality.

The peace the municipality is enjoying may be attributed to the fact that administratively, the Municipality serves as the Divisional Police Administration for four Police Districts namely; Goaso, Kenyasi, Kukuom and Mim. The municipality also has two police districts namely Goaso and Mim Police Districts and seven police stations - Goaso Police Station, Mim Police Station, Akrodie Police Station, Ayomso Police Station, Asumura Police Station Kasapin Police Station and Fawohoyeden Police Station. In addition to the police, we have Ghana National Fire Service and the Municipal Security Guards that support provision of security in the municipality. The extension of electricity and provision of streetlights in a number of communities has also enhanced security situation in the municipality.

1.6 Local Economic Development (LED)

Ghana's Local Economic Development (LED) provides a framework for the District Assemblies to focus on using local resources for local development. Over the past decades, District Assemblies have focused their attentions more on their administrative and Legislative functions and provision of basic infrastructure to the detriment of their economic development thereby hindering their effort to improve quality of life and to offer greater opportunities for economic empowerment of their citizens. The introduction of LED as an alternative development strategy is to fully harness the economic potentials of the districts for job creation and faster poverty reduction.

The Municipality has lot of potentials it can mobilize to boost Local Economic Development. These include but not limited to fertile arable/Agricultural lands suitable for production of varieties of crops, Agricultural raw materials, clay deposits at Goaso, availability of market centers, demarcated land for Light Industrial Area at Goaso, availability of financial institutions, forest reserves that contain varieties of tree species, availability of electricity in all major communities, fairly distributed telecommunication network, fairly improved road network, cheap and quality labor force and availability entrepreneurs to lead the LED processes.

Notwithstanding the above potentials, there are number of constraints that have to be overcome to ensure successful rolling over of the LED strategy. Among them are seasonal variation in supply of agro-based raw materials, high cost of transport, unreliable and high cost electricity, difficulty in accessing to low cost credit, poor development and usage of ICT, inadequate social and economic infrastructure, weak linkages between Agriculture and industry. Others include low interaction between private and public sectors, inadequate database to inform decision making, poor market structures and conditions, low productivity due to obsolete technology, inadequate land banks to promote LED, lack of tailor-made training for the different producer groups, inadequate local business mentors/incubators, poor financial managerial and record keeping skills, poorly organized producer groups/associations and limited knowledge and skills on packaging

These factors among others limit processes of rolling over LED as a strategy in the processes of boosting socio-economic development of the municipality. It is therefore imperative that detailed analysis is carried out on the constraints to find appropriate solutions for them to enhance implementation of LED for rapid development of the municipality.

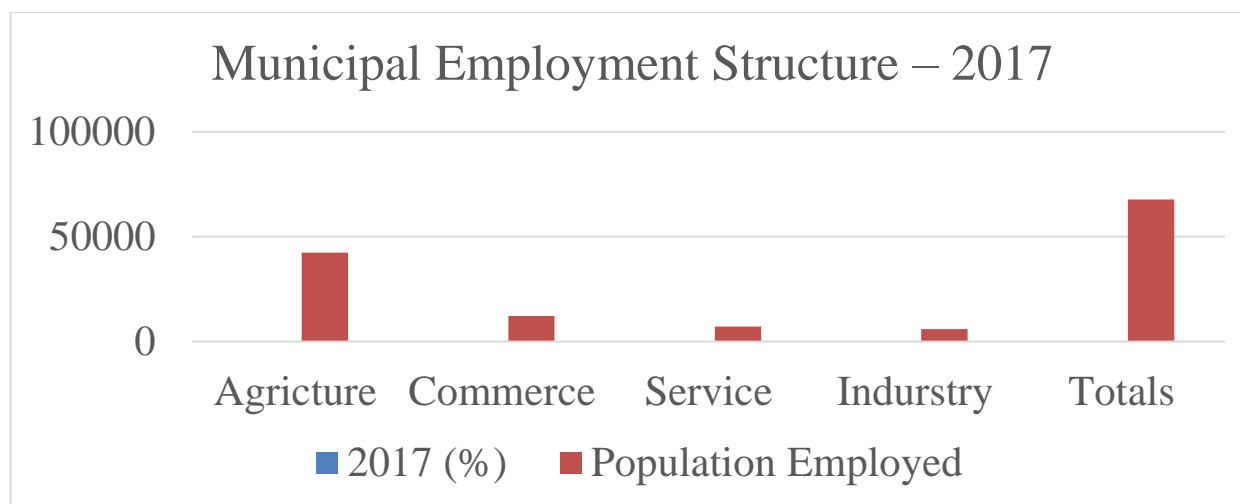
1.7 Economy of the Municipality

The economy of the Municipality is dominated by agriculture and its related activities. The Agricultural sector accounts for 62.7% of the active labor force. Next important sector to Agriculture is Commerce which employs 17.9% of the labor force followed by service 10.6% and industry 8.8%. The Municipality is one of the leading cocoa and plantain producing districts in the country. Other major crops produced in the municipality are cassava, maize, cocoyam, oil palm and rice. The major industrial activity in the municipality is wood processing (Saw Milling). This is done on both large scale (Ayum Forest Products Limited and Scanstyles Limited) and on Small scale by several small scale timber processing firms (Saw-mills). Processing of Agricultural products is also common in the municipality including oil palm extraction, cassava processing (gari, and cassava dough) and plantain (cheeps). Other industrial/service activities include fabrication, blacksmithing, welding, tailoring, dressmaking, hairdressing, trading, mobile services and those in the hospitality businesses.

Table1 25: Municipal Employment Structure - 2017

Economic Activity	2017 (%)	Population Employed
Agriculture	62.7	42,460
Commerce	17.9	12,122
Service	10.6	7,178
Industry	8.8	5,959
Totals	100	67,719

Source: MPCU Field Data, 2017.



The structure of the economy implies that the main source of income to the people is from Agriculture and commercial activities. As rural economy, Agriculture is therefore vital to the overall economic growth and development of the Municipality.

1.7.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and income generation. About 63 percent of the active population is engaged in this sector which constitute the main source of income in the municipality. The total population engaged in Agriculture is estimated to be 50,146 as shown in Table 26 below.

Table 26: Estimated Population in Agriculture in 2017

Population in 2017	Percentage of Active Population	Employed Population	Percentage of employed Populaton in Agriculture	Estimated Population in Agriculture
147,290	54.3	79,978.5	62.7	50,146

Source: MPCU Field Data, 2017

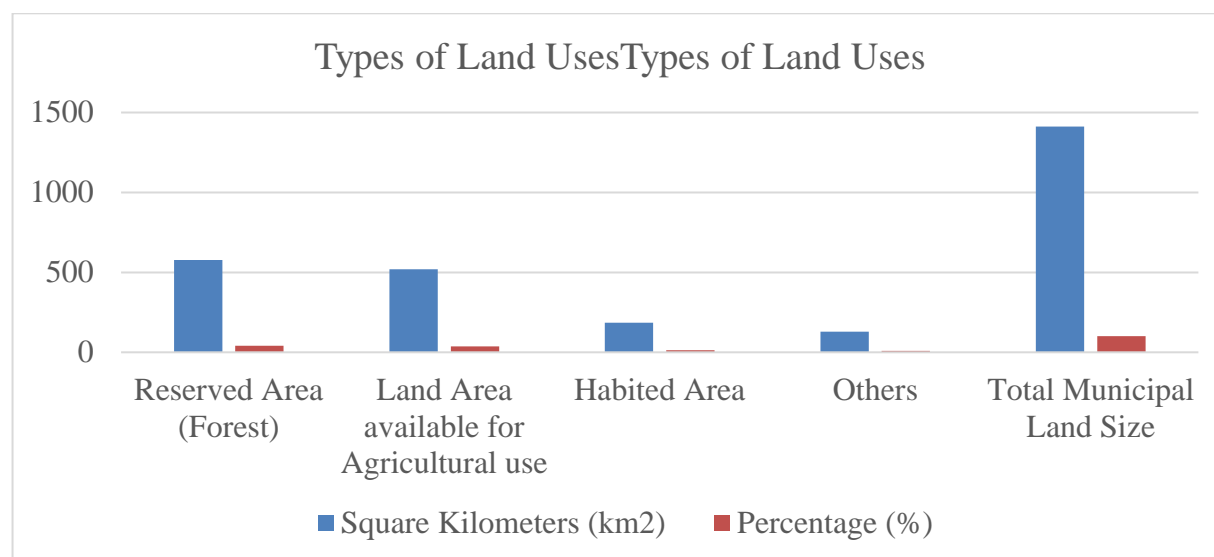
1.7.1.1 Types of Land Uses in the Municipality

As presentated in table 27 below, Forest reserves constitute the highest percentage of 40.93% (577.85) of the total land area. Agricultural activities, mainly crop production comes next consuming about 34.06% (518.84km²) of the land area, habited area constitutes about 13.16% (185.75) of the total land area whilst other unspecified uses made up of 9.16%. It is however important to note that as habited area naturally expands, Agricultural lands would be the major loser as the forest lands are protected and cannot be encroached upon. The solution therefore lies in proper land use planning to ensure judicious use of land for habitation and for Agricultural and other economic activities.

Table 27: Types of Land Uses

Land-use Category	Square Kilometers (km ²)	Percentage (%)
Reserved Area (Forest)	577.85	40.93
Land Area available for Agricultural use	518.84	36.75
Habited Area	185.75	13.16
Others	129.53	9.16
Total Municipal Land Size	1,411.97	100

Source: MPCU Field Data, 2017



1.7.1.2 Average Farm Sizes for Main Crops Cultivated in the Municipality

In the municipality, farming is carried out largely on subsistence basis as individual farmers mostly rely on their own sources of funds for farming. The size of farm one can cultivate in a year therefore depends on the funds and labor available to the farmers. Those who have large tracks of farms for perennial crops such as cocoa and palm oil do so gradually and on annual basis. Hectares of farm land per the major crops in the municipality are presented in Table 28 below.

Table 28: Farm Sizes for Main Crops Cultivated in the Municipality

S/N	Crop	Farm Size (Ha)
1	Cocoa	63,060.82
2	Oil Palm	580
3	Plantain	36,212
4	Maize	20,274
5	Cocoyam	2,606
6	Cassava	15,614
7	Rice	3,642
9	Others (Vegetable and other stable crops)	2,140
Total Hecrage		144,128.82

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture and Cocoa Board, 2017

From the above table, it can be seen that the Cocoa sector takes the highest farm size with 63,060.82ha followed by Plantain, Maize and Cassava. It must however be emphasized that rice which until recently was not considered has now become a major food and cash crop cultivated in the municipality.

1.7.1.3 Production Figures of major crops in the Municipality

Cash crop (cocoa) and food crops are the main produce cropped by farmers in the municipality. There is however, a small amount of animal husbandry or production. The major food crops produced in the Municipal are plantain, cassava, maize, and cocoyam as presented in table 29 below.

Table 29: Production Figures of major crops in the Municipality - 2014-2017 in Metric Tones

Year	Plantain (Mt)	Cassava (Mt)	Maize (Mt)	Cocoyam (Mt)	Rice (Mt)	Oil Palm (Mt)	Cocoa (Mt)
2014	11,428	15,303	18,211	2,614	1,126	502	41,899.63
2015	11,502	15,406	18,517	2,601	2,228	516	31,978.38
2016	11,617	15,560	19,200	2,612	2,218	529	37,531.38
2017	335,400	14,159	5,110	55,000	890	535	38,084.56

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture and Quality Control Company Limited, Cocoa Board, 2017

From the table above, it can be observed that all the major food items cultivated in the municipality experienced some level of increase in productivity from 2014-2016 in spite of poor rains experienced within the same period. An indication of the favorable climatic conditions for production of such crops in the municipality. It is however important to note that in spite of the 36,212ha cultivated for plantain (table 28) the yield per ha (table 29) is relatively low as compared to maize and cassava which had higher yields in Mt (table 29) in spite of the relatively smaller ha of land cultivated for these crops (table 28). The reason is that whilst there is a deliberate effort to supply improved cassava and maize seeds to farmers annually, same is not done for plantain cultivation. For a municipality that has prioritized processing of plantain and cassava as part of the 1 District, 1 Factory policy of the government, the need to introduce high varieties of plantain suckers for improved production per hectare, cannot be over emphasized.

In the Municipality, Cocoa production is the main cash crop that has sustained farmers over the years as outlined in the above table. Aside cocoa, other cash crops that are receiving increased attention from farmers in the municipality are Rice and Oil Palm production. Until recently, rice production was rarely done in the municipality whilst oil palm was mainly cultivated for production of apeteshie (low alcoholic beverage), but currently rice production has caught on well with farmers with production increasing from 1,126Mt in 2014 to 2,218 in 2016. Similarly, palm oil production increased from 502Mt in 2014 to 529Mt in 2016 whilst focus is shifting to processing with increased number of small scale processing industries.

With the rapid changes in climate conditions that do not favour cocoa production, more climate resistant crops like oil palm and short gestition crop like rice should be promoted alongside cocoa production to sustain the growth of the Agriculture and economy of the municipality.

1.7.1.4 Average Farm Holdings

Generally, farm holdings in the municipality are relatively small. According to the Municipal Department of Agriculture, farmers hold land sizes of less than 1.5 hectares. This is lower than the national average of 2.0 hectares for small-scale farmers who cultivate between 0.8 and 2 hectares respectively. Asunafo North has an average of 1.1 hectares per small scale farmer. Cocoa farming takes the highest average of 2.0 hectares per farmer and the least is 0.4 hectares for cassava.

Table 30: Average Farm Size for Main Crops Cultivated in the Municipality

S/#	Crop	Average Farm Size (Ha.)
1	Cocoa	2.0
2	Oil Palm	1.4
3	Plantain	1.2
4	Maize	0.7
5	Cocoyam	0.6
6	Cassava	0.4
	Total	6.3 (Av. 1.5)

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture, 2017

These smallholdings result in low production levels per farmer, resulting in low incomes from their farming activities. This has the effect of making Agriculture less lucrative for the household units. The system of land holdings and tenure and the traditional rotational system contribute to this situation.

1.7.1.5 Common Farming Practices

Within the municipality, the common farming practice adopted by the farmers are mixcropping and mixfarming and the use of crude or traditional farming tools such as cutlasses and hoes. The use of tractors for land preparation is limited in view of forest vegetation that has lot of tree stamps. The use of traditional tools is laborious and therefore tend to limit the size of land holdings and hence yields and earnings of farmers. However, with the advert of weedcides, farmers commonly use the weedcides for clearing of under growth in their farms after the initial clearing with culasses. Nonetheless, the high cost of these weedcides, fertilizers and pesticides make it difficult for farmers to acquire and use them effectively leading to lower yield per acre. The low use of pesticides and insecticides contributes to high level of post-harvest losses reported by farmers.

Typical of Ghanaian farming communities, family labor is the most dominant type of labor accounting for about 54% of all types of labor used for farming in the municipality. About 24% of farmers use hired labor popularly known as “by day”. The “Nnoboa” or co-operative system accounts for 12%, whilst the sole farmer labor is 10%. In most instances, farmers make use of more than one type of labor mostly depending on the farm size, the particular farming activity being undertaken and the financial position of the farmer to hire labor.

1.7.1.6 Financing of Agriculture in the Municipality

The main sources of financing Agriculture operations in the municipality are one's own savings, bank credit, credit from non-banking financial institutions, private moneylenders, government's subsidy on Agriculture and support from relatives. Financing farming activities in the municipality is largely personal. However, due to low incomes and poor savings attitudes, capital formation becomes low resulting in low Agriculture productivity. Apart from financing from personal sources, a number of farmers also receive support from relatives in terms of family lands and labor for farming. Loans from private money lenders, banks and non-banking financial institutions though expensive serve as other forms of funding for Agricultural purposes. Obtaining funds for farming activities from the financial institutions are often difficult due to their demand for collateral security and other lending requirements which most farmers are unable to meet.

However, with the introduction of the government's flagship programme 'Planting for Food and Jobs' which was incidentally launched in Goaso, the Municipal Capital and aims at financing half of the cost for production of any of the five main food staples namely, rice, maize, soybeans, sorghum and vegetables, is expected to reduce financial burden of farmers involved in the production of these food crops. The government has also strongly declared its intention to introduce a complementary programme dubbed 'Planting for Cash and Investment' which would target cash crops in each ecological zones of Ghana to boost government's ambitious One District, One Factory Programme. The Municipality has positioned itself well to fully benefit from these programs as they fully aim at making farming attractive especially to the teeming unemployed youth

1.7.1.7 Extension Services

Agricultural extension services are delivered in the municipality by the Municipal Department of Agriculture through its Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) who are supervised by four Municipality Development Officers (MDOs). Currently, the Directorate has sixteen (16) AEAs Officers and four (4) MDOs operating in four zones in the municipality namely, Goaso, Akrodie, Kasapin and Mim. The AEAs are made up of nine (9) permanent staff of Municipal Agriculture Department whilst Seven (7) are engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme. The current AEA to farmer ratio is estimated to be 1: 3,134, (table 31) which is over and above the national ratio of 1: 1,500. Under such situation, extension coverage is bound to be low. This explains why only about 30% of farmers interviewed have access to extension services. This situation would therefore have serious effect on the rate of dissemination of new and improved farming technologies, yield per acre as well as income of farmers.

It is important to indicate that with the current estimated farmer population of 50,146, the Municipality will need additional seventeen (17) AEAs between 2018-2021 to meet the national ratio of 1: 1,500 (One AEA to 1,500 farmers).

Table 31: Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio in the Municipality

Population in 2017	Percentage of Active Population	Active Population Employed	Percentage of Active Population in Agriculture	Estimated Population in Agriculture	No. of Extension Officers	Extension Officer/Farmer Ratio
147,290	54.3	79,978	62.7	50,146	16	1:3,134

Source: Municipal Agriculture Department & MPCU, 2017

1.7.1.8 Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Produce

Some amount of processing of Agricultural produce take place in the municipality. This is however done by small-scale industrialists who mostly transform the produce into other forms for direct consumption such as processing of palm nuts into palm oil and for soap making and processing of cassava into gari. A scheme operated by the Rural Enterprises Project/Business Advisory Center organizes farmers to form processing groups for the purchase of equipment and processing of locally produced items. The establishment of the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) has also boost access to basic technology for processing of Agricultural produce in the Municipality.

Agricultural produce is largely marketed in the weekly marketing centers located at Goaso, Mim, Kasapin, Akrodie, Asumura, Ayomso and Dominase. However, Goaso weekly (Wednesday) markets attract the highest volume of such produce, buyers and sellers from as far as Kumasi and neighboring districts in the Western Region.

However, due to inadequate access to market information due to lack of application of ICT in Agricultural marketing, middlemen exploits the vulnerability of farmers especially during glut periods to exploit them. The marketing problems of the farmers are further compounded as they lack appropriate storage facilities that could offer them alternatives in the period of glut thus compelling them to sell their produce at giveaway prices. Introduction of appropriate ICT in Agricultural production and marketing and construction of appropriate storage facilities in the municipality are therefore imperative.

1.7.1.9 Storage and Post-Harvest Losses

Crops in the municipality are generally stored using traditional methods such as the use of narrow cribs, barns, sheds, tree shades, sacks and store rooms, depending on the type of crop. In the application of these traditional methods, post-harvest losses are high. This is particularly so with maize and cow pea which are easily infested with weevils. However, improved modern facilities in the form of Sheds exist and owned by private Cocoa Buying Companies for storage of cocoa in the municipality. The available storage facilities are indicated in table 32 below.

Table 32: Main Storage Facilities in the Municipality

S/N	Ownership	Location	Number	Capacity	Condition	Type of crop(s) stored
1	Government/Public	Goaso	1	-	Deplorable and requires rehabilitation	Grains
2	Privately owned Facilities (Cocoa Sheds)	Goaso	3	-	Good	General goods

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

1.7.1.10 Common Crop Diseases and Pests in the Municipality

The most common crop diseases affecting Agricultural produce in the municipality are outlined in the tables below. These diseases and pests are known hence annually, efforts are made to control them

and their impact on these crops. Occasionally, however, unknown diseases and pests may come up the most recent one being the fall army worm which affected large acres of maize farms.

Table 33: Common Crop Diseases and Pests

S/N	Type of Crop	Common Diseases	Common Pests
1	Plantain	Black sigatoka	-
2	Cassava	Cassava rot (cassava mosaic)	Cassava anthracnose
3	Maize	Maize streak	FAW
4	Rice	Blast	Birds
5	Vegetables	Blight wilt	-
6	Cocoa	Black pod /swollen shoot	-

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

1.7.1.11 Animal Production

1.7.1.11.1 Animals Reared

From the field information gathered from the surveys carried out in the municipality, there is an indication that poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, turkeys, ducks and guinea fowls are the domestic animals reared in the municipality. Table 24 below shows the kind and numbers of animals produced in the municipality.

Table 34: Animal Populations

Type	Number
Cattle	1,127
Sheep	2,754
Goats	2,528
Pigs	1,296
Poultry (Commercial)	27,850
Poultry (Local husbandry)	11,123
Turkey	618
Ducks	612
Guinea Fowls	896
Rabbits	495
Grass cutter	218
Pigeons	284
Geese	82

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

Evidently, the most reared animals are poultry (both commercial and local birds), followed by sheep, goats, pigs and cattle. The green environment almost all year round provides an ideal environment for livestock and poultry farming. Dairy production and fattening of animals are ventures, which deserve

attention in view of the income and nutritional requirements of the people. Generally, it is a common practice for each household to keep some number of animals which serve as a source of dietary protein or a means of income and savings for households.

1.7.1.12 Livestock Diseases and Pests

Livestock rearing in the municipality is threatened by a number of diseases and pest infestation such as tick infestation and worms. Table 25 below provides a list of the common diseases.

Table 35: Common Livestock Diseases/Pests

Animal Type	Common Diseases	Common Pests
Cattle		Tick and worms infestation
Sheep	Pest des petite ruminants (PPR)	Tick and worms infestation
/Goats	PPR	Tick and worms infestation
Chicken	Newcastle, fowl pox	Tick and worms infestation
Dogs, cats and monkeys	Rabies	Tick and worms infestation

Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture, 2017

1.7.1.13 Problems of Agriculture

There are numerous problems hindering maximum Agricultural production in the municipality. They include:

- Inadequate AEAs leading to limited access to extension services by farmers.
- Pests and diseases outbreaks affecting crops and livestock
- High cost of input compelling farmers to reduce farm holding size
- Improper application of agro-chemicals and other Agricultural inputs
- Inadequate access to Agricultural finance
- Poor nature of roads mostly in farming communities
- High incidence of post- harvest losses
- Inadequate means of mobility for extension delivery
- Declining soil fertility
- High cost of transportation and lack of storage facilities compelling farmers to depend on the middlemen.
- Dependency on rain fed Agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities
- Reliance on low yielding crop and animal varieties
- Inadequate/ready market for Agricultural produce

If maximum yields are to be made from Agriculture in the municipality, then every effort must be put in place to minimize the above challenges.

1.7.2 Small Scale Industries and Services

Industrial activities in the area of manufacturing and processing are practiced on small scale in the municipality. The few industrial activities are mainly Agricultural and forestry based as they drive their inputs from these major sectors. The industrial activities include agro-processing [palm oil processing, cassava processing (gari, and cassava dough), forestry products (saw milling and other wood processing)]. Other industrial activities include fabrication, blacksmithing and welding.

Some services in the informal sector available and commonly patronized in the municipality include tailoring, dressmaking, hairdressing and beauticians, barbering, selling and repairing of mobile phones, community-based broadcasting, vulcanizing, and food vendors, trading/hawking among others.

These industrial activities and services are very important in the running of the local economy as the Municipal Assembly relies on them for generation of significant portion of its Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Most importantly however, apart from Agriculture, the informal sector serves as the second largest source of employment and income to the people.

1.7.3 Energy

The major sources of energy for lighting in the Municipality are Electricity, Flashlight/Torch lights, Kerosene Lamps, Firewood and Candles. However, with the rapid increase in electricity extension covering about 73% of communities in the municipality, electricity has become the major source of energy for lighting naturally killing the other sources of energy supply. The common practice nowadays is that people use touch lights as back up by those enjoying electricity whilst they serve as main source of lighting for those in the rural areas. Major sources of energy for looking on the other hand include firewood, charcoal, crop residue and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Table 36 below illustrates the various sources of energy.

Table 36: Energy for Lighting and Cooking

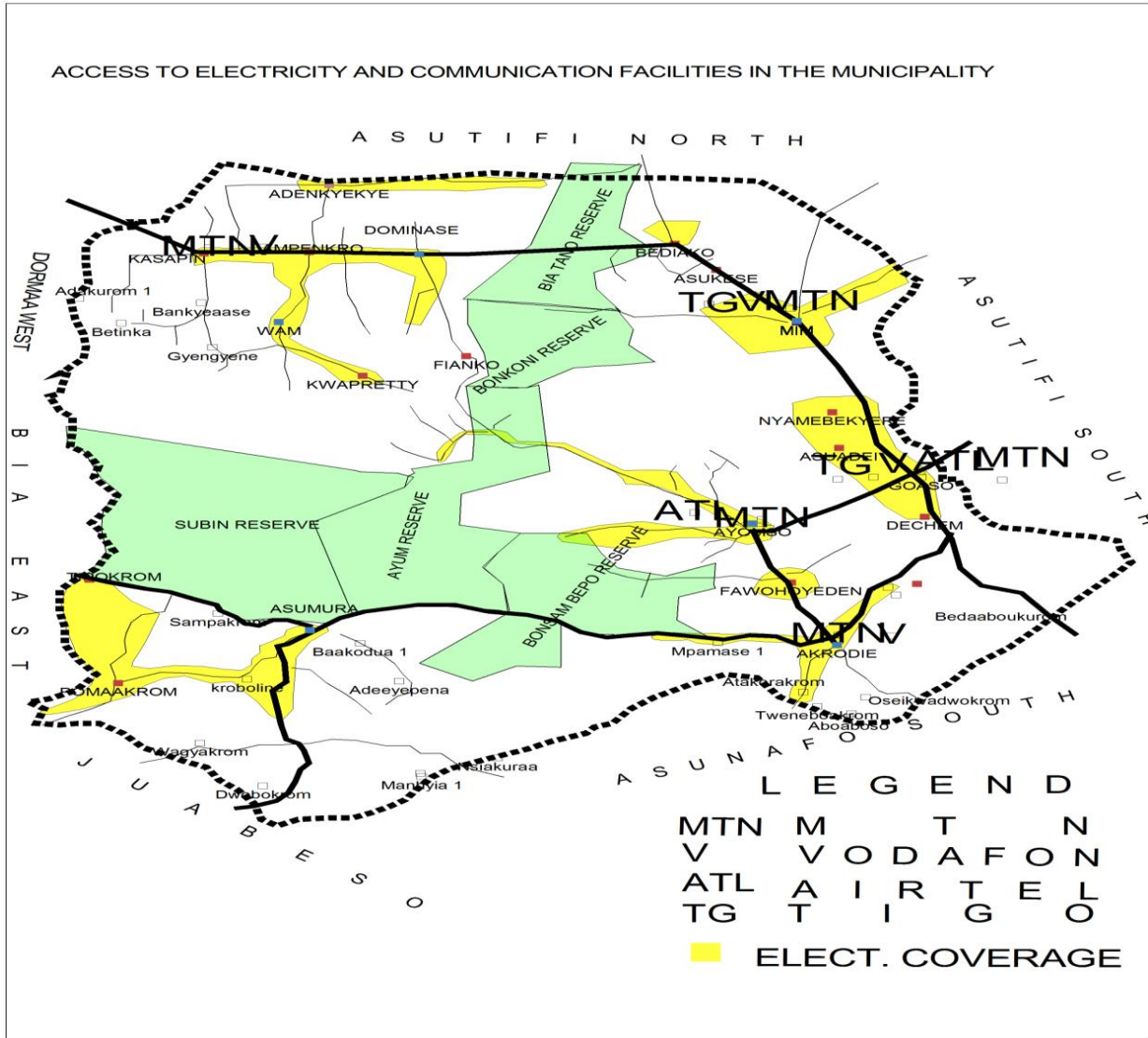
Source of Energy for Lighting	%	Sources of Energy for Cooking	%
Electricity	73.0	Firewood	50.0
Flashlight/Torchlight	24.5	Charcoal	30.0
Kerosene Lamps	1.5	Gas (LPG)	15.5
Firewood	0.7	Electricity	3.5
Others	0.3	Others	1.0
Total	100		100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

The persistent power outages, high cost of LPG, availability of firewood from cleared farms and the reserve forests and difficulty in changing old attitudes are some of the challenges militating against the use of environmentally friendly sources of energy like the LPG for cooking. To reduce concentration on the use of firewood and charcoal which contribute immensely to depletion of the

forest reserves, there is the need to make LPG more affordable and enforcement of laws that prohibits harvesting trees from the reserves for firewood and charcoal.

Figure 9: Access to Electricity and Telecommunication Facilities



1.7.4 Tourism

1.7.4.1 Aesthetic and Historic Features

The Municipality has few but attractive natural, aesthetic and historical sites which could be developed into tourist centers. These include:

- The Mim Bour
- The White-necked Rock Fowl found in the Subin Forest Reserves, near Asumura
- The Shrine at Goaso Krodadaamu
- The confluence of Rivers Goa and Ayum at Goaso
- The 577.85km² of Natural Forest Reserves (Subin, Ayum, Bia-Tano, Bonkoni and Bosnsampepo) for eco-tourism.
- ***Mim Bour:*** Mim Bour (Rocky Mountain) is one of the mountains located at Mim, the largest town in the municipality. The Mim Bour is believed to have some spiritual history surrounding its existence. It is believed that the mountain, which is about 2sq.km, serves as a protective god to the people of Mim. The site which has been partially developed with receptive center is widely patronized by both the local people and foreigners. History indicates that in the past the paramount chief of Mim used to climb the mountains (“Mim Bour”) to address his subjects. It was also said that when climbed, he was able to see all the areas under his jurisdiction and even as far as Techiman and Kumasi. He used to address his subjects by climbing the mountain in those times.
- ***The White-necked Rock Fowl:*** The White-necked Rock Fowls (known locally as Anamie) is rare and charismatic species that would cause a significant number of dedicated bird-watchers to plan a trip solely to see the birds. The birds are found in the Subin Forest Reserves, near Asumura in the Municipality. History reveals that the bird was uncommon in the early 1960’s and there was no trace of them until almost 40 years when they re-emerged in only five African Countries, namely Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cote D’Ivoire.
- ***The Shrine at Goaso Krodadaamu (Old Town):*** Goaso Krodadaamu (Old Town) which was cited on the banks of the Goa River near the current public cemetery according to oral tradition was where Goaso town was originally situated and hence the Shrine that protected the people was located there. However, when it became necessary for the town to be relocated to more uphill (the present site) due to the impact of the Goa River, the Shrine was not relocated and has since being worshiped from there.
- ***The confluence of Rivers Goa and Ayum at Goaso:***
- **Forest Reserves:** The municipality can boast of a total natural forest area of 577.853km² namely Subin, Ayum, Bia-Tano, Bonkoni and Bonsampepo. The serene forest environment makes it a delight to watch and appreciation of the natural beauty of creation. Ecotourism could provide incentive for better management of Forest Reserves and provide income to the Assembly and the local communities.

1.7.4.2 Hospitality Industry/Hotel Facilities

The tourism services cannot thrive without conducive accommodation to accommodate tourist and visitors who may spend a night or more to complete their purposes of visits. It is in this spirit that the hospitality industry has been positioned well to deal with challenges of providing appropriate accommodation for tourists and visitors to the municipality. Currently, the municipality has 13 hotel facilities located at Goaso and Mim and other parts of the municipality as listed in the table and figure 10 below;

Table 37 Hotel Facilities in the Municipality

S/N	Name of Hotels	Location
1	Zenial Oasis Hotel	Goaso, Goamu
2	King Kama Hotel	Goaso, Nsram
3	Petlinda Hotel	Goaso, Petlinda
4	Friendship Hotel	Goaso, Abotanso
5	Hotel Sarah	Goaso, Abrodanho
6	Fumwaa Guest House	Goaso, Krofrom
7	Africa Guest House	Goaso, Abrodanho
8	Wadaada Hotel	Goaso, Goamu
9	Lily Bee Guest House	Mim
10	Aframa Sika Guest House	Mim-King Faisal
11	Monaco Guest House	Kasapin
12	Emmanuel K. Boye Guest House	Kasapin
13	Divine Guest House	Asumura

Sources: MPCU, 2017

1.7.5 Banking Services

In the main stream of economic development, the role of the banking sector cannot be overemphasized. Aside mobilizing excessive liquidity in the economy for safe keeping, they offer financial support and counseling for growth and expansion of businesses. In the municipality, banking services are offered by both banking and non-banking financial institutions like Credit Unions and Savings and Loans Schemes and Insurance Companies. The formal banks operating in the municipality are GCB, Agricultural Development Bank (adb), Home Finance Company (HFC) and Ahafoman Rural Bank. The Credit Unions and Savings & Loans Schemes include First Allied Savings & Loans, Sinapi Aba Savings & Loans, Opportunity International Savings & Loans Limited, AFB Savings & Loans, Dormaa Teachers Cooperative Union and Asunafo North Municipal Co-operative Cocoa Farmers and Marketing Union Limited. The insurance companies are State Insurance Corporation (SIC), Enterprise Insurance and Vanguard, Quality Insurance.

Aside the traditional roles they play, they are also sources of revenue to the Municipal Assembly from the operational fees they annually pay to the Assembly. Their expansion is therefore positive for the development of the local economy.

Figure 10: Tourism and Hospitality Facilities

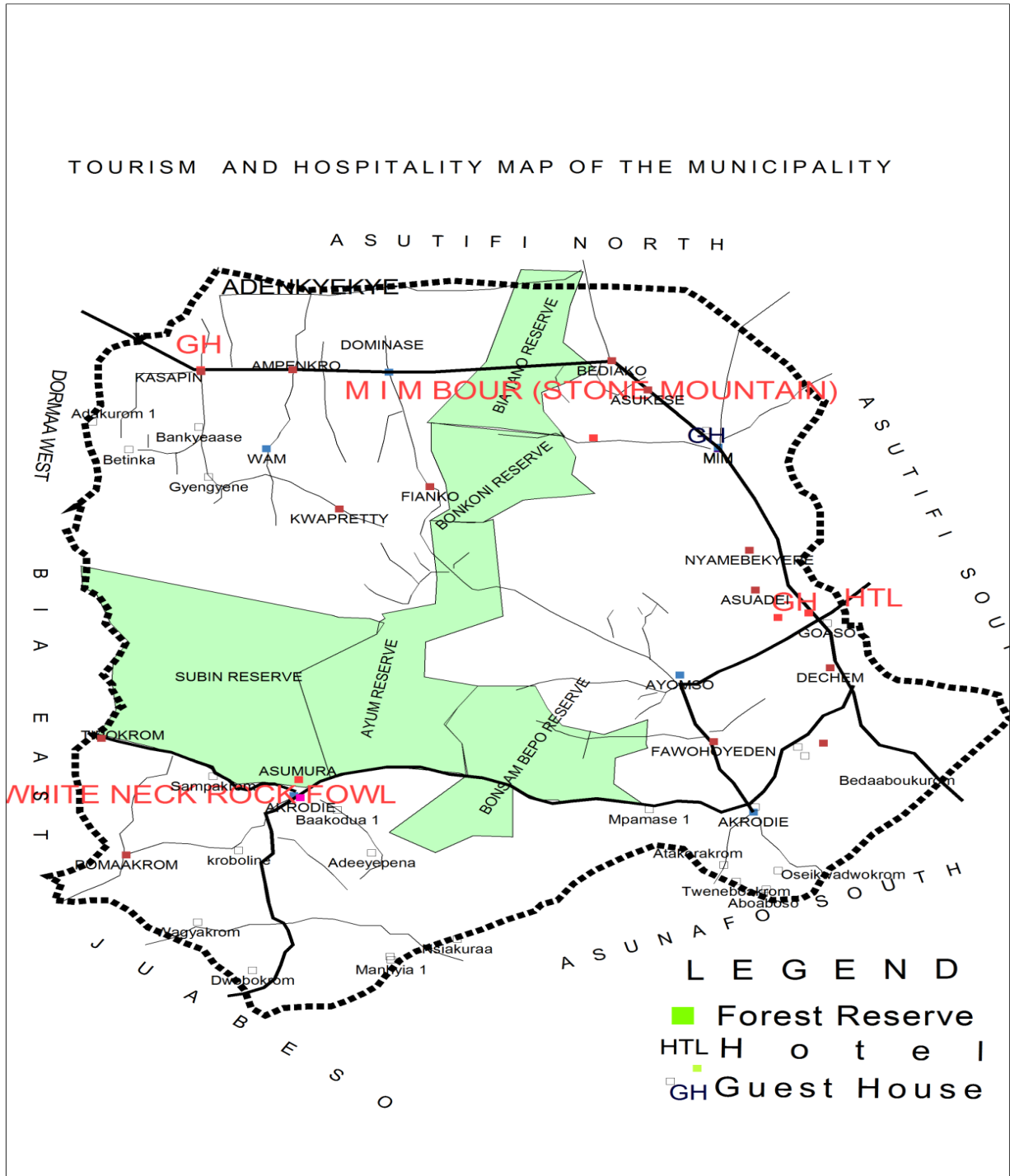
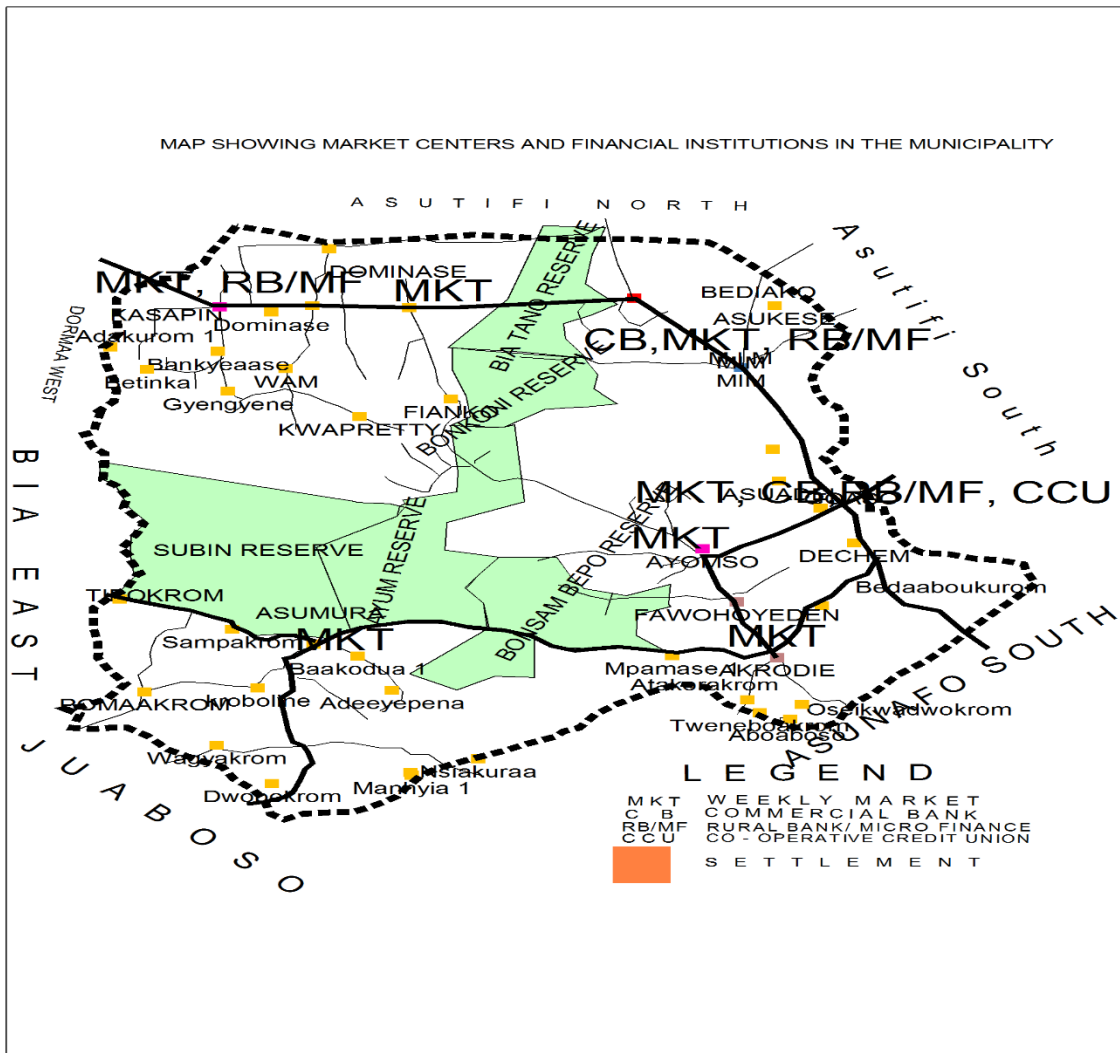


Figure 11: Tourism and Hospitality Facilities



1.7.6 Municipal Income and Expenditure Level Analysis

1.7.6.1 Household Income

The income levels of the households in the municipality vary widely. This is because there is a mix of very high income earners as well as very low income earners. The average annual income for an average household size (4 people) is about GH¢782.45. This translates into an average per capital annual income of GH¢195.61

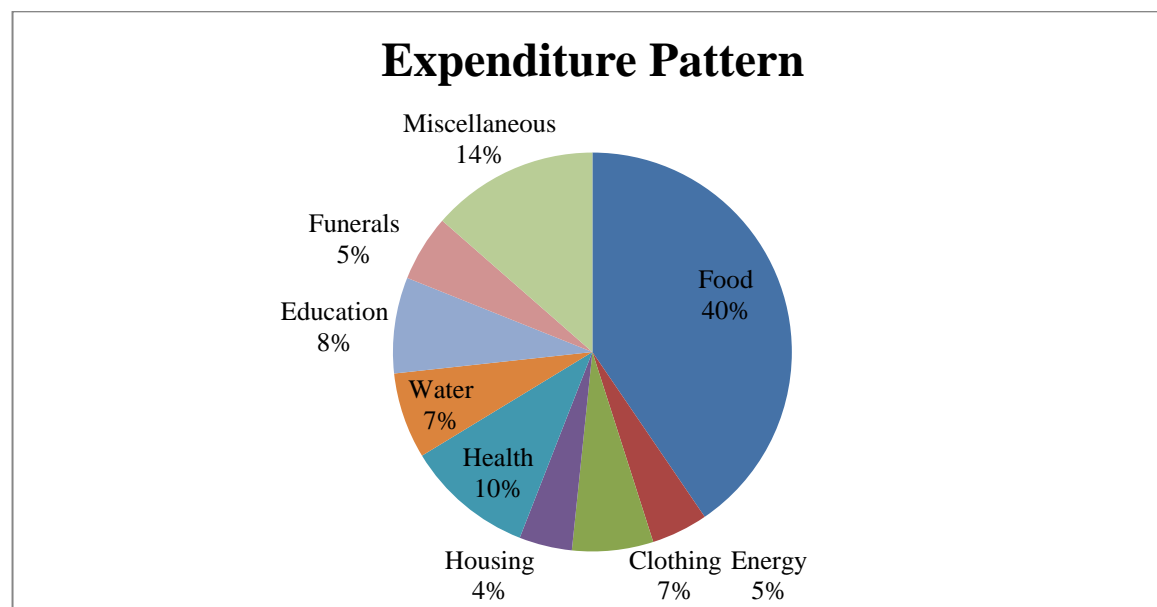
Sixty-six (66%) of the people earn their income from Agriculture related activities, seventeen (17%) form Service Sector, 13% commerce and 4% industry.

Income levels are generally low throughout the municipality as compared to the national average income for head of \$390.00. This therefore calls for prudent measures to develop the major sectors of the local economy, especially Agriculture and other related activities through effective storage, processing and marketing of produce and support to the private sector which is now considered as the engine of growth of every economy.

1.7.6.2 Expenditure pattern

The main annual household expenditure is GH¢ 1,111.73, while the annual per capital expenditure stands at GH¢222.36. This compares favorably with the mean national annual per capital expenditure of GH¢ 98.70. The highest item of expenditure is food (40.6%) as shown in diagram figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Expenditure Patterns



Source: Field Survey 2017

1.7.6.3 Revenue Base of the Municipal Assembly

The main sources of revenue to the Municipal Assembly are central government transfers (GOG), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Urban Development Grant (UDG), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) and Donor thus HIPC Fund, AFD (Peri-Urban), Child Labour, CIDA and Adolescent Reproductive Health.

From table 3 and figure 4 below, it could be observed that out of the GH¢25,900,166.32 received by the Municipal Assembly within 2014-2017 fiscal years, DACF constituted the highest bulk of GH¢7,264,740.6 (28.1%) followed closely by GoG which contributed GH¢6,664,000.85 (26%). The

third contributor was UDG which added GH¢6,067,280.37 (23%) followed by IGF with a figure of GH¢3,715,786.94 (14%) whilst DDF and Donor Funds respectively contributed GH¢1,812,417.84 (7%) and GH¢375,939.72 (1%). It is however important to note that although the Municipal Assembly received projects from the GETFUND, it is unable to report on it as the contracts were awarded and paid for by the GETFUND Administrator without recourse to the Assembly.

It is also important to indicate that for the four years running (2014-2017), that Assembly received only GH¢25,900,166.32 (33%) which was about two thirds of its approved/budgeted figure of GH¢37,441,342.49 thus affecting its ability to fully implement its projects, activities and programs.

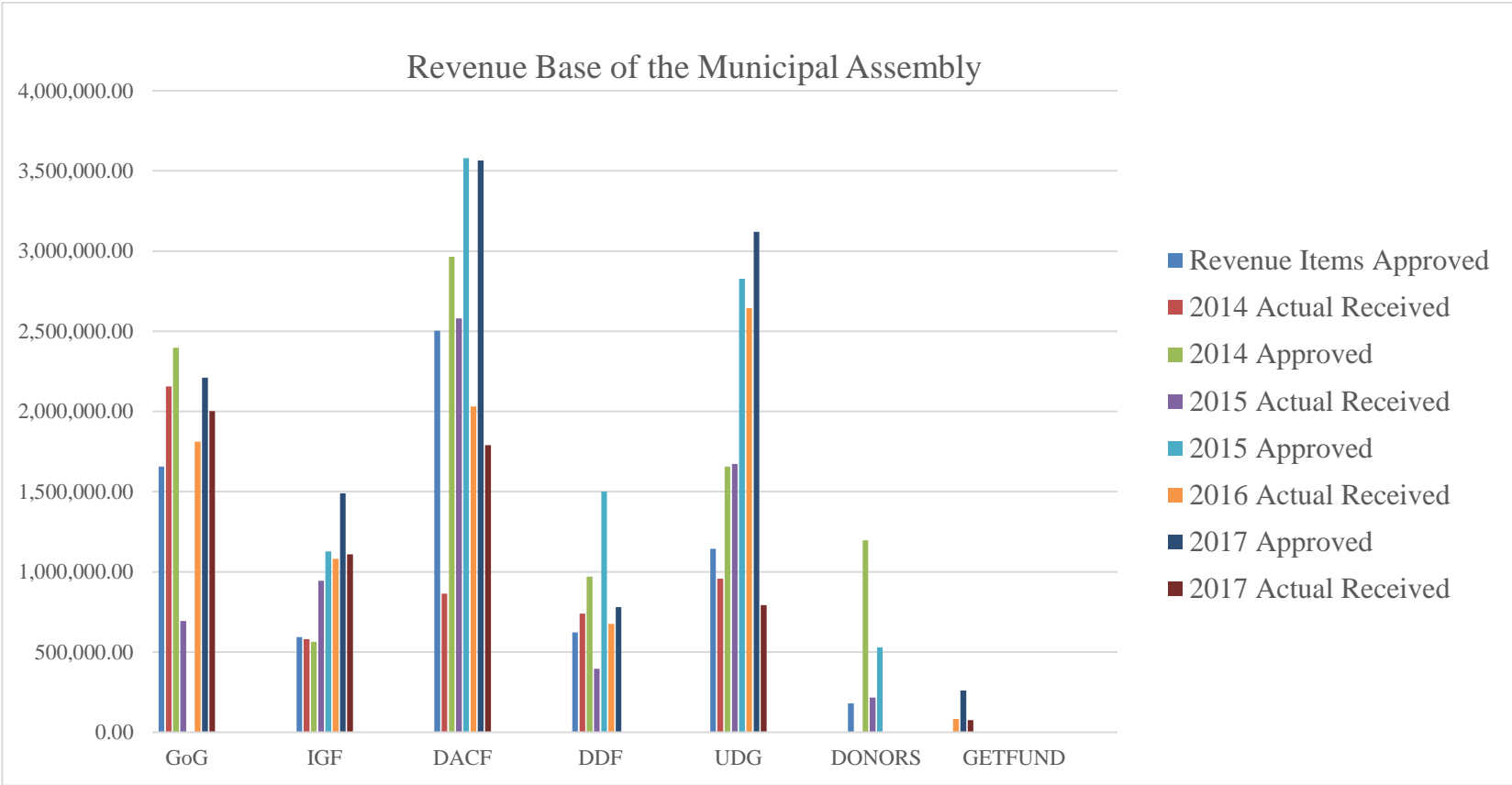
It important to note that the Municipal Assembly is heavily dependent on central government transfers such as the DACF, UDG, DDF and payment of compensation (salaries) to staff. Within the four-year period, the IGF which the Assembly has total control over in its mobilisation and usage constituted only 14% of its total revenue. It is therefore imperative that the Assembly adopts more proactive measures to increase generation of its IGF if it is to propel its development agenda with minimal distraction.

Table 38: Revenue Base of the Municipal Assembly

Revenue Items	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Approved	Actual Received	Approved	Actual Received	Approved	Actual Received	Approved	Actual Received
GoG	1,657,028.51	2,155,818.50	2,396,582.59	694,641.62	1,960,386.37	1,812,079.53	2,210,813.03	2,001,461.20
IGF	593,680.00	580,342.45	563,802.00	944,073.92	1,127,000.00	1,082,201.44	1,490,457.50	1,109,169.13
DACF	2,504,439.00	863,708.13	2,965,506.18	2,579,993.77	3,578,666.00	2,031,144.03	3,565,511.00	1,789,894.67
DDF	622,720.00	740,309.84	970,609.22	396,365.00	1,500,000.00	675,743.00	780,559.00	-
UDG	1,144,000.00	957,002.29	1,656,423.50	1,673,487.38	2,827,788.66	2,644,119.70	3,120,016.00	792,671.00
Donors (AfD and DFID)	180,000.00	300.00	1,196,320.00	216,946.00	528,987.00	83,693.72	260,433.30	75,000.00
GETFUND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,701,867.51	5,297,481.21	9,749,243.49	6,505,507.69	9,562,441.66	8,328,981.42	11,427,789.83	5,768,196.00

Source: MPCU, 2017

Figure:13: Revenue Base of the Municipal Assembly



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.7.6.4 Revenue and Expenditure Status

From 2014-2017, the Municipal Assembly received total amount of GH¢25,869,056.16 and spent same in its key expenditure areas of personnel emoluments (compensation), capital expenditures /assets and for goods and services. Specifically, and detailed out in the table below, GH¢6,427,538.83, GH¢12,291,215.75 and GH¢5,803,622.82 were received and respectively spent on personnel emoluments (compensation), capital expenditures/assets and for goods and services.

As a result of the shortfall of revenue of 33% (GH¢25,869,056.16) over budgeted figure of GH¢38,546,706.98, the Assembly could not service all its debts hence it would be compelled to use its revenue for 2018 to services some of the debts it incurred from 2014-2017.

Table 39: Revenue and Expenditure Status

Year	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (i.e. Wages and Salaries)					
2014	1,708,423.00	1,708,423.00	-	1,708,423.00	100%
2015	2,003,765.00	652,664.78	1,351,100.22	652,664.78	100%
2016	2,041,210.00	1,919,358.25	121,851.75	1,919,358.25	100%
2017	2,269,831.34	2,147,092.80	122,738.54	2,147,092.80	100%
Total for Personnel Emoluments	8,023,229.34	6,427,538.83	1,595,690.51	6,427,538.83	100%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS					
2014	4,139,563.00	1,098,616.57	3,040,946.43	1,098,616.57	100%
2015	6,112,866.90	4,055,270.67	2,057,596.23	4,055,270.67	100%
2016	6,453,244.66	5,579,493.02	873,751.64	5,579,493.02	100%
2017	6,238,334.78	1,557,835.49	4,680,499.29	1,557,835.49	100%
Total for Assets	22,944,009.34	12,291,215.75	10,652,793.59	12,291,215.75	100%
GOODS AND SERVICES					
2014	1,495,035.00	401,322.97	1,093,712.03	401,322.97	100%
2015	2,096,822.59	1,451,766.56	645,056.03	1,451,766.56	100%
2016	3,028,373.37	2,047,507.32	980,866.05	2,047,507.32	100%
2017	2,919,623.71	1,903,025.97	1,016,597.74	1,903,025.97	100%
Total for Goods and Services	9,539,854.67	5,803,622.82	3,736,231.85	5,803,622.82	100%

Source: MPCU, 2017

Figure 14: Personnel Emoluments – Wages and Salaries

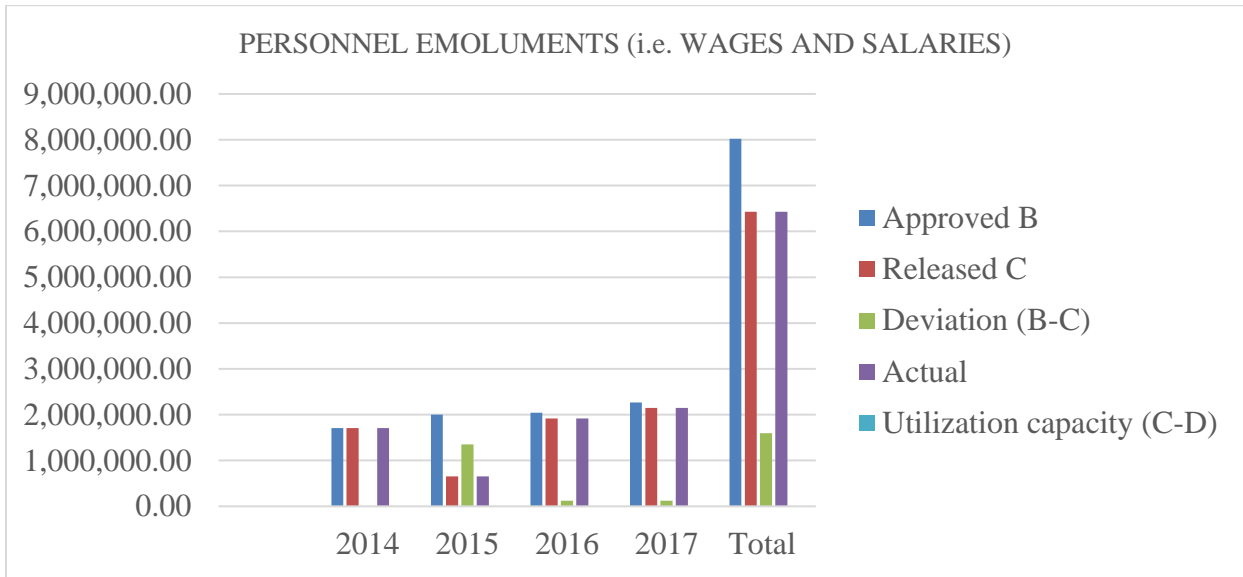


Figure 15: Personnel Emoluments - Capital Expenditure Assets

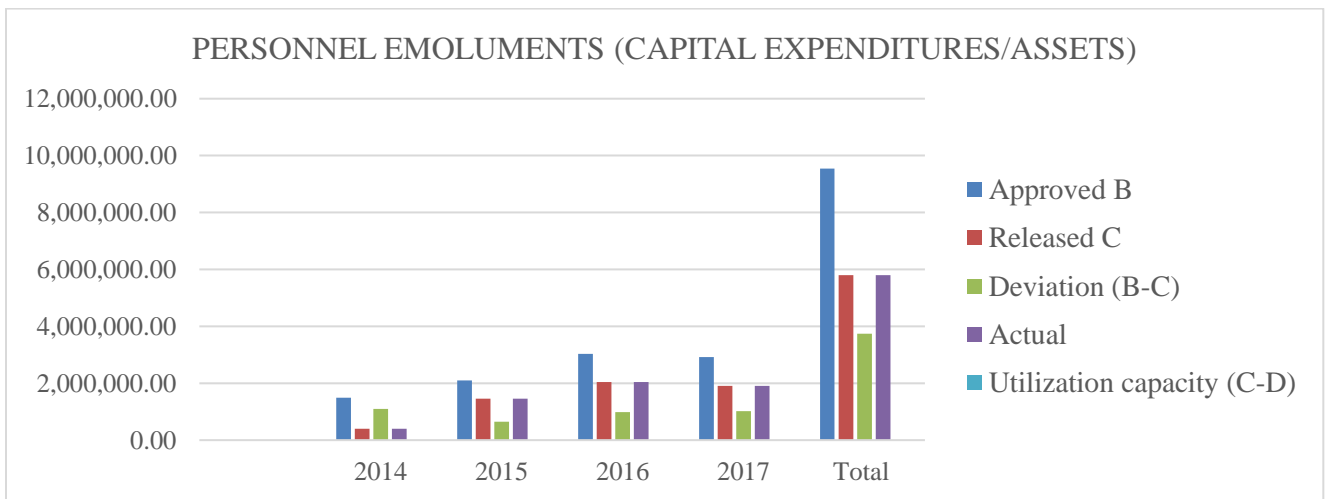
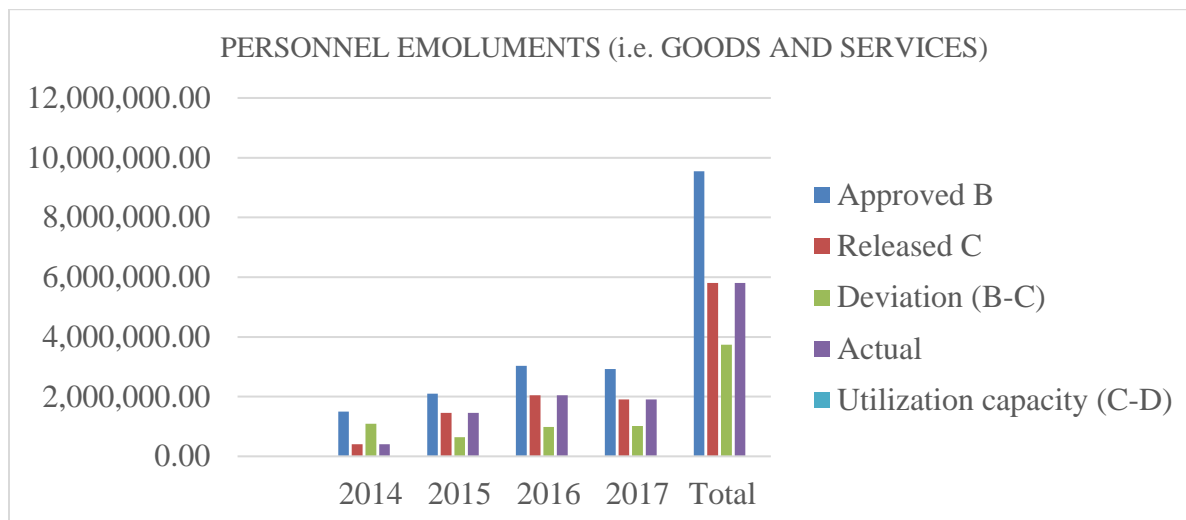


Figure 16: Personnel Emoluments – Goods and Services



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.7.7 Economic Resources

Economic resources are categorized as those resources that contribute to the socio-economic growth of the municipality. The Assembly has a number of economic resources which serve as the main sources of revenue to the Municipal Assembly for its development purposes. These properties include commercial and residential buildings, markets, Agricultural produces, domestically reared animals, financial institutions/firms, skill related activities, molding of clay bricks, fuel filling stations, restaurants; car washing bays, telephone transmission towers, lorry parks, commercial vehicles and tricycles. The Municipal Assembly obtains its IGF from rates, fess, fines, permits and tolls it imposes on the operation of the above economic resources. However, lack of adequate data on the economic resources available to the Assembly such as commercial and residential buildings make it difficult to generate adequate revenue from them for the development of the municipality. Development of reliable database on economic resources through application of ICT is inevitable if the Municipal Assembly is to become self-reliant in its revenue generation.

Other economic resources available in the Municipality which is treated a national resources and hence do not directly feed into the Assembly’s IGF include cocoa, timber from the 577.85km² forest reserves in the municipality and mineral (gold) deposits. In addition, unexploited economic resources available to the municipality include tourist sites such as Mim Bour, the White-necked Rock Fowl found in the Subin Forest Reserves near Asumura and the Shrine at Goaso Krodadaamu (old town). These are important economic resources that can enhance development of the municipality when their potentials are maximized.

1.7.8 Trade and Commodity Export

Trading is part and parcel of daily activities of the people in the municipality and constitutes a major component of the municipal economy. Trade serves as the main source of livelihood to significant number of the people especially women who are involved in the marketing of

Agricultural produce and other household consumables. Common items traded in our daily and weekly markets located at Goaso, Mim, Kasapin, Akrodie, Ayomso and Asumura are Agricultural produce mainly food stuff (plantain, cassava, cocoyam, yam, rice, maize, fruits, oil palm fruits, palm oil and vegetables) and manufactured items like cooking utensils, clothing, bags, agro-chemicals, building materials, provisions etc..

The Agricultural produce list above including cocoa and timber constitute the main products exported in their raw forms from the municipality whilst the imports are mostly processed/ manufactured goods. They include but not limited to cooking utensils, clothing, bags, agro-chemicals, building materials, provisions, pharmaceutical products, processed food items (polished/perfume rice, cooking oil and beverages), soaps, drinks, bottled water, second-hand clothes, fuel, gas, machinery, vehicles and their spare parts.

Even though there are no recorded figures on trade volumes between the municipality and its trading partners, a causal look at products traded in the markets indicate high level of trade imbalance between the municipality and its trading partners. The implications are that wealth generated in the municipality support more the economies of our trading partners than using them to expand our local economy. The Assembly needs to take advantage of the government’s policy of one district–one factory and initiate other ways of processing its Agricultural produce to add value to them. This will make the Assembly more competitive with its trading partners; create employment and wealth for its people.

Table 40: Market Centers

S/N	Name of Market	Marketing Day
1	Goaso Weekly Market	Wednesdays
2	Kasapin Weekly Market	Tuesdays
3	Mim Weekly Market	Fridays
4	Akrodie Weekly Market	
5	Ayomso Weekly Market	Thursdays
6	Asumura Weekly Market	Thursdays

1.7.9 Economically Active Population (Disaggregated Labor Force, i.e. Employed, Unemployed etc.)

The table 40 below presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in the Municipality. The table shows that 55.6 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 44.4 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active persons, 96 percent are employed whilst 4 percent are unemployed. Again out of the male population who are economically active, 97 percent are employed whilst among the female working population, 74 percent are employed. This is an indication that both sexes almost equally participate in the economic activities which is positive for the economic development of the municipality. The table further shows that 49.6 percent of males and 50.4 percent of female populations are economically not active.

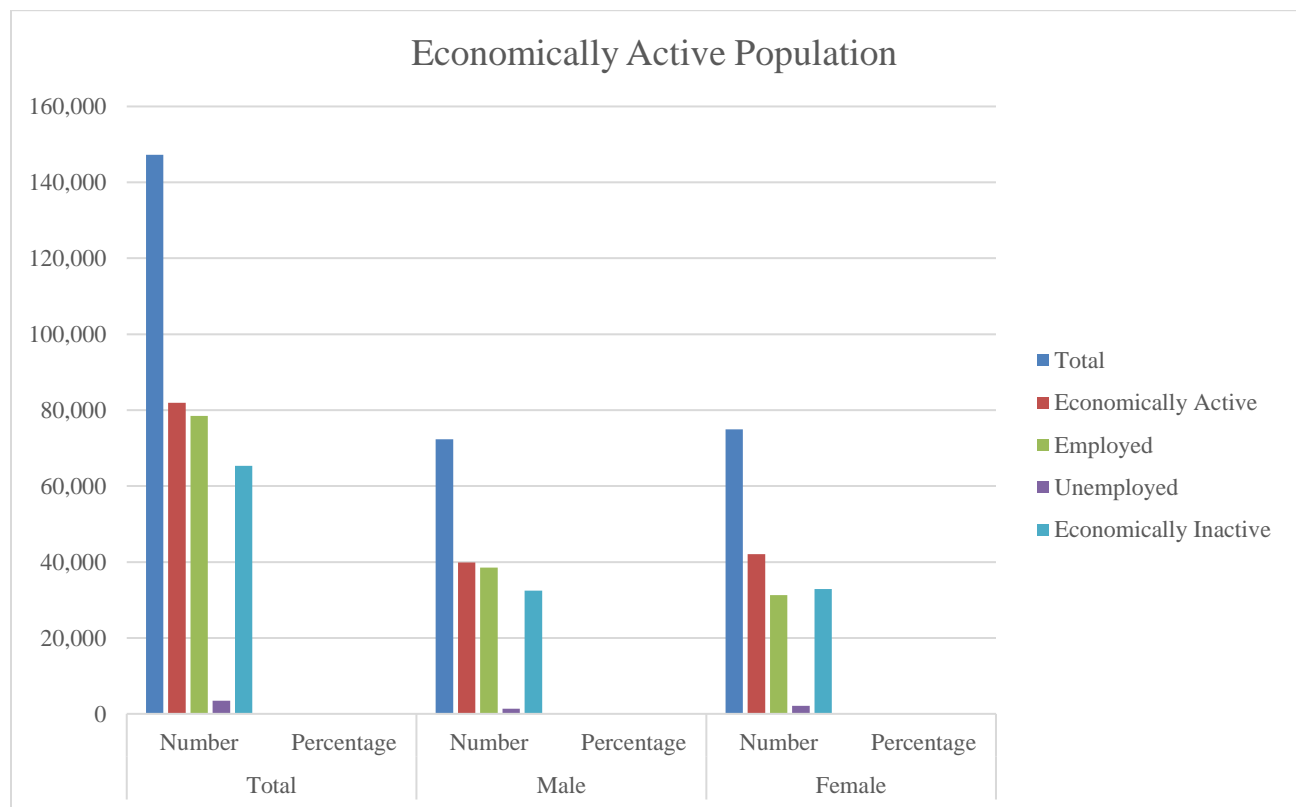
Table 41: Economically Active Population

Activity Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	147,290	100	72,342	100	74,948	100
Economically Active	81,948	55.6	39,920	48.7	42,028	51.3
<i>Employed</i>	78,506	96	38,563	97	31,274	74
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,442	4	1,357	3	2,101	26
Economically Inactive	65,342	44.4	32,422	49.6	32,920	50.4

The above figure shows the economically active and economically inactive population by sex. The figure shows that a large percentage of the working population is economically active 55.6% whilst 44.4 are economically inactive in the Municipality.

It also shows the proportion of the economically active population who are employed and unemployed by sex. The figure indicates that a large proportion of the economically active population is employed for both sexes. Among the male population that is economically active, about 96% are employed relative to 4% who are unemployed in the Municipality.

Figure 17: Economically Active Population



1.8 Food Security

Food security is defined as access by all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life. Alternatively, food security according to the World Food Summit of 1996 is “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”.

Availability of Food in the Municipality: Food availability in the context of food security, refers to the physical existence of food be it from own production or market trade. The threat of food insecurity is very low in the municipality as far as production of staple food crops such as plantain, cassava, maize and cocoyam are concerned. This is supported by data from the Municipal Directorate of Agriculture as detailed in table 19 (See production figures of major crops table)above. From the table, it can be observed that all the major food items cropped in the municipality experienced some level of increase in productivity from 2014-2017 in spite of poor rains experienced within the same period. However, due to the seasonal nature of production and supply of these key staples, they are more available and affordable during the harvesting period (July-January) than the planting/lean period (February-June) when they are more expensive. In spite of this variability, plantain, cassava, maize and cocoyam are the commonest crops traded in our daily and weekly markets annually. Alternatively, staples like cocoyam as well as cereals and legumes are available though not widely eaten by most households.

Meat such as beef and dairy products, chicken and chicken products and fish are generally available whilst vegetables are accessible all year round but very expensive during the lean season as is the case everywhere.

Additionally, fruits such as orange, pawpaw, banana, pineapple, avocado pear are generally available, accessible, but not affordable especially in the municipal capital during the first and last quarters of the year.

It is however important to indicate that there is increased trend for consumption of rice which traditionally was not known as a staple food. To further enhance food security in the municipality therefore, there is the need to step up rice production as the municipality has potential to produce rice not only for local consumption but also for export.

To ensure total food security for the municipality in the years ahead of us, there is the need to adopt and implement proactive strategies that will ensure increased productivity and preservation of these staple crops. It is in this line that the Municipality is preparing itself to take full advantage of the Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) and One District, One Factory flagship programs of the government.

Accessibility of Food in the Municipality: accessibility refers to the affordability and allocation of food as well as the preferences of individual households. Generally, food commodities are expensive in the municipality. Farmers prefer transporting their produce to Accra and Kumasi for better prices and cash. However, the land is very fertile and any available space at ones’ backyard could yield enough to secure him/her from food insecurity of any form.

Cost of Food in the Municipality: Should prices continue to spike the way they are now the vulnerable or marginalized in society will be hard hit.

Utilization of Food in the Municipality: food utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Thus, how much a person eats and how well a person converts food to energy, all of which affects proper biological use of food, nutritional status and growth.

Food utilization is affected by several factors such as safety of the food, preparation of food, access to healthcare, sanitation and education about nutrition and food preparation. It is obvious that sanitation in the municipality leaves much to be desired. Access to health care though not bad but a lot need to be done to improve upon the lives of the people. Education about health and nutrition has hit a snare since radio stations are demanding for payment from service providers. If this trend is not improved poor nutrition, practices and lifestyles are predisposing the young adults to non-communicable diseases.

The safety of Food stuff in the Municipality is compromised by excessive application of pesticides and weedicides by farmers due to greediness on one part and lack of technical know-how on the other hand.

Food Stability in the Municipality: Food stability refers to the ability to obtain food all year round. Food stability situation in the municipality can be described as transitory.

Diet in the Municipality: Like any typical Akan community, the favorite dish in the municipality is fufu though some other foods do exist. However, in recent times there has been an increasing taste for ultra-processed foods such as noodles, energy drinks and fast food joints etc., which contain less nutrient but rich in energy. This and sedentary lifestyle are the common cause of diseases especially non-communicable diseases like diabetes, hypertension etc.. in the municipality.

1.9 Nutrition Security

Stunting: This refers to children who are too short for their age. At present, the Ghana Health Service does not collect routine data on this indicator. However, through the support of JICA, Regional trainer of trainees' workshops had been held and the roll out will take effect from the middle of July 2018.

Childhood obesity in the Municipality: Basically, childhood obesity refers to a child being too heavy for his age. Currently, no routine data is being collected on this indicator but as at 2016, the prevalence of childhood obesity was 0.01% in the municipality. Similarly, a survey conducted in preschools in Goaso revealed obesity of 1.2%. On a whole, the figure could be much higher.

Anemia in Women: Anemia occurs when one is not having enough blood in the body. Anemia among women in fetal age was 6.8% while for pregnant women stands at 18%.

Wasting among children in the Municipality: Wasting refers to a situation whereby one looks too thin for his age or has been deprived of food for some time.

The prevalence of wasting among children 0-59 months in the municipality stands at 0.73%. In reality, the figure could be higher than this since children who are severely wasted are seldom brought to child welfare clinic for growth monitoring.

Exclusive Breastfeeding: This refers to giving newborn babies only breastmilk until six months, no water except medications prescribed by a qualified medical doctor. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the municipality as at 2017 was 68%.

Vitamin A Deficiency Disorders: Due to the routine vitamin A supplementation, there has not been vitamin A deficiency disorder in the municipality.

Complementary Feeding: The rate of timely initiation of complementary in the municipality stands at 91.7%

Dietary Diversity: Foods eaten in the municipality are diverse due to the diverse ethnic groups living in the municipality. However, a survey needs to be conducted to unravel the household dietary diversity score in the municipality.

Low Birth Weight: The prevalence of low birth weight in the municipality stands at 12.2%

Nutrition Opportunities

- Vast arable land
- Availability of raw food materials that can be processed/ preserved for the future
- Demand for organic foods
- The increasing number of second cycle and tertiary institutions is an opportunity for farmers to grow more grains and cereals to feed the teeming student population
- Presence of NGO's in Agriculture and nutrition such as CARE international etc.

Problems with the Scaling Up of Nutrition Programs

- Few community health workers to render nutrition services to the populace
- Lack of accommodation for CHOs in their respective CHPS zones
- Lack of motor bicycle to aid effective monitoring and supervision of nutrition activities
- Difficulties in accessing airtime to carry out education on nutrition and other health activities in the municipality as FM stations require the service providers to pay

1.10 Social Services

This section of the profile deals with education, health, HIV and AIDS and their development implications for the development of the Municipality.

1.10.1 Education

The analysis under this section covers formal education, non-formal education and skills and entrepreneurial development and their implication for the development of the municipality.

1.10.1.1 Formal Education

1.10.1.1.1 Number of Educational Institutions and Ownership

According to Municipal Department of Education (MDE), the Municipality has a total number of 383 schools both publicly and privately owned. They are made up of 138 Pre-Schools, 139 Primary Schools, 97 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools, 4 Technical/Vocational Schools and 1 Tertiary School (Goaso Nursing and Midwifery Training School). Distribution of the schools and ownership is presented in the table below.

Table 42: Educational Institutions and Ownership - 2017

Level	Total	Public	%	Private	%
Pre-School	138	100	72.5	38	27.5
Primary	139	101	72.7	38	27.3
JHS	97	68	70.1	29	29.9
SHS	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
Technical/Vocation	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
Tertiary/University	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Total	383	274	71.54	109	28.46

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, Goaso, 2017

Figure 18: Educational Institutions and Ownership - Public

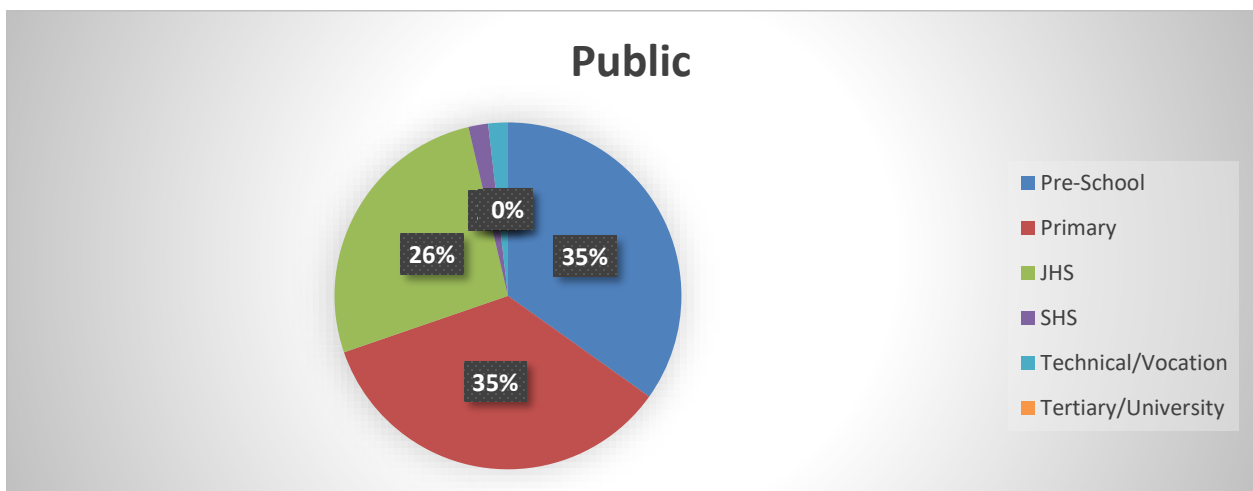
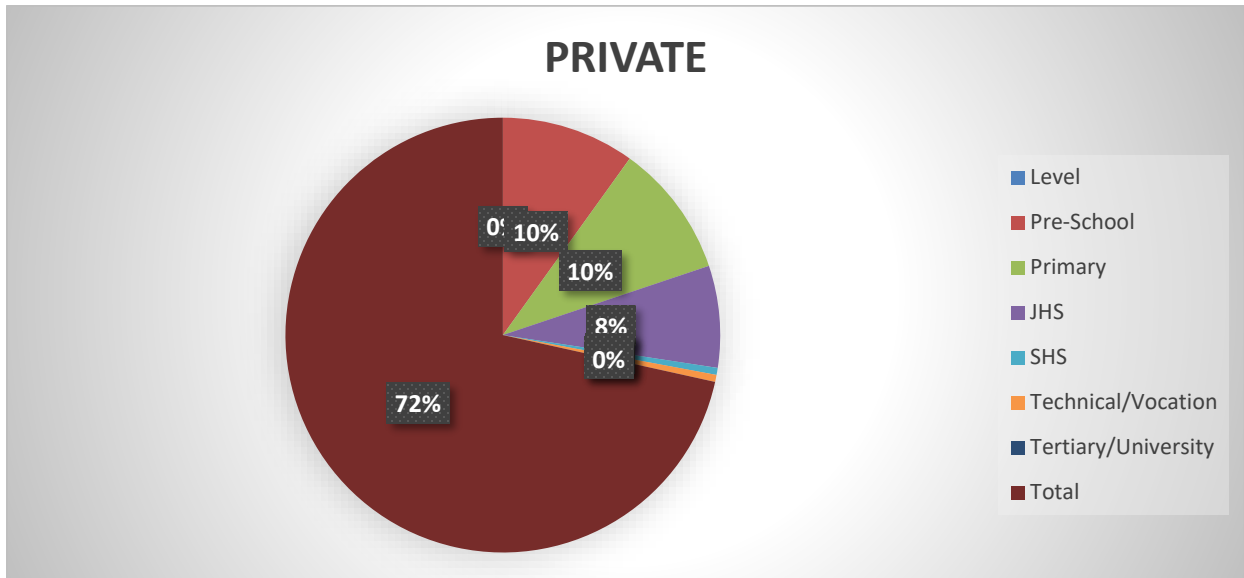


Figure 19: Educational Institutions and Ownership – Private

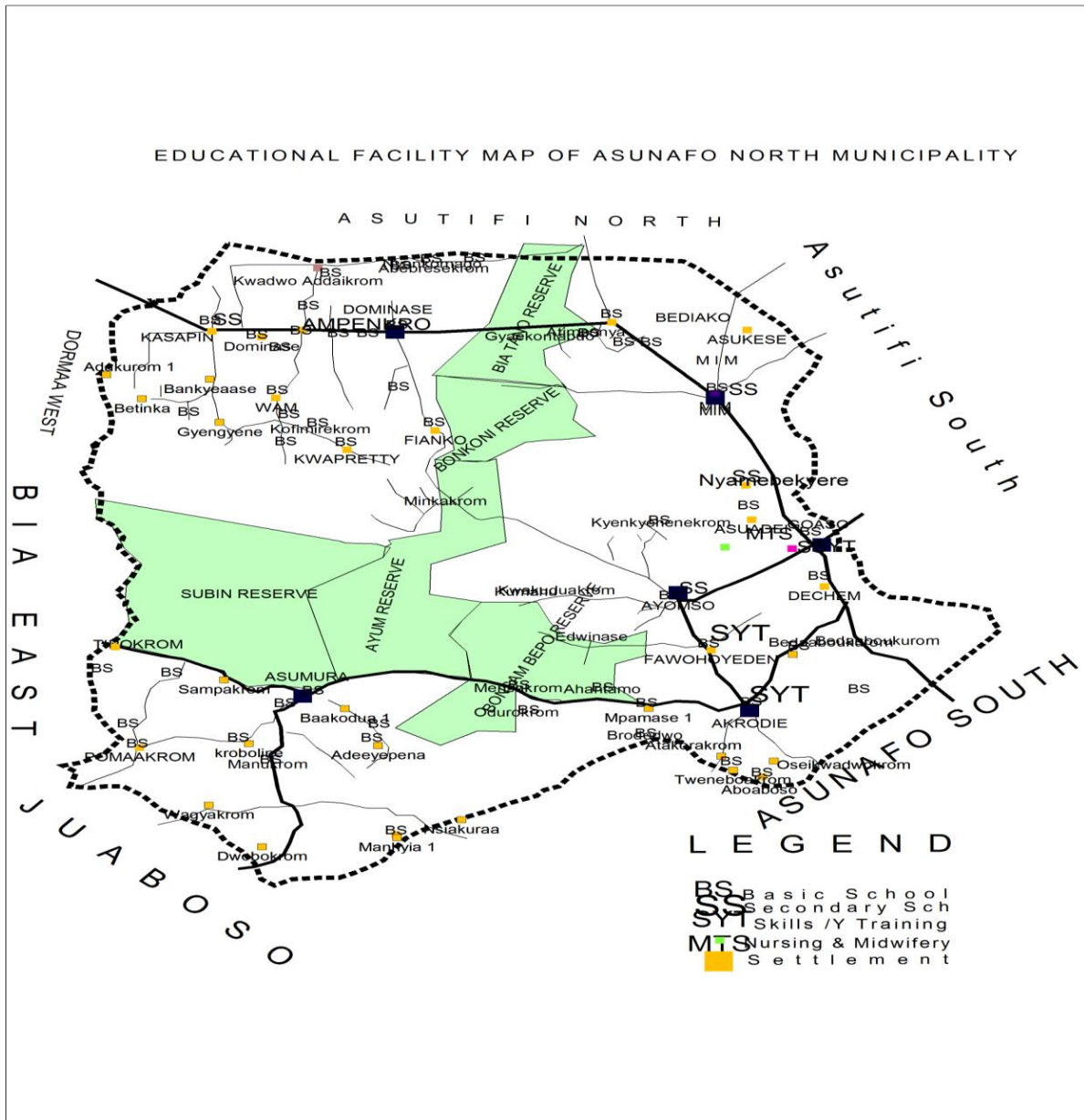


From the data, it can be deduced that the total number of public schools in the Municipality is 274 (71.54%) whilst that of the private is 109 (28.46%). This clearly shows that the public sector contributes more than the private sector as far as provision of formal education in the Municipality is concerned. However, considering the fact that provision of formal education to the citizenry is the responsibility of the government, the 28.46% contribution to formal education from the private sector cannot be down played. Efforts must therefore be made to support them to ensure effective and quality educational service delivery to the citizenry.

1.10.1.1.2 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

The educational infrastructure is fairly distributed with an average distance to a facility estimated to be 3.5 km. This implies that educational facilities are fairly accessible in the municipality.

Figure 20: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.10.1.1.3 Enrolment Level

Table 42 below shows the enrolment level of the Municipality for the various categories for 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic years

Table 43a: School Enrolment for Public Schools, 2014 – 2017

Level	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	4,215	3,904	8,119	4,222	3,944	8,166	3,684	3,580	7,228	3,818	3,607	7,425
Primary	9,667	9,122	18,789	9,682	9,100	18,782	9,023	8,528	17,551	9,112	8,522	17,634
JHS	3,802	3,365	7,167	4,018	3,366	7,384	3,870	3,471	7,341	4,050	3,540	7,590
SHS	1,068	758	1,826	1,364	1,072	2,376	1,358	1,086	2,444	1,577	1,269	2,846
Technical/Voc	0	32	32	114	72	186	143	67	210	172	68	240
TOTAL	18,752	17,181	35,933	19,400	17,554	36,894	18,078	16,732	34,774	18,729	17,006	35,735

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, Goaso, 2017

Figure 21:A Bar Chart Showing School Enrollment for Public Schools

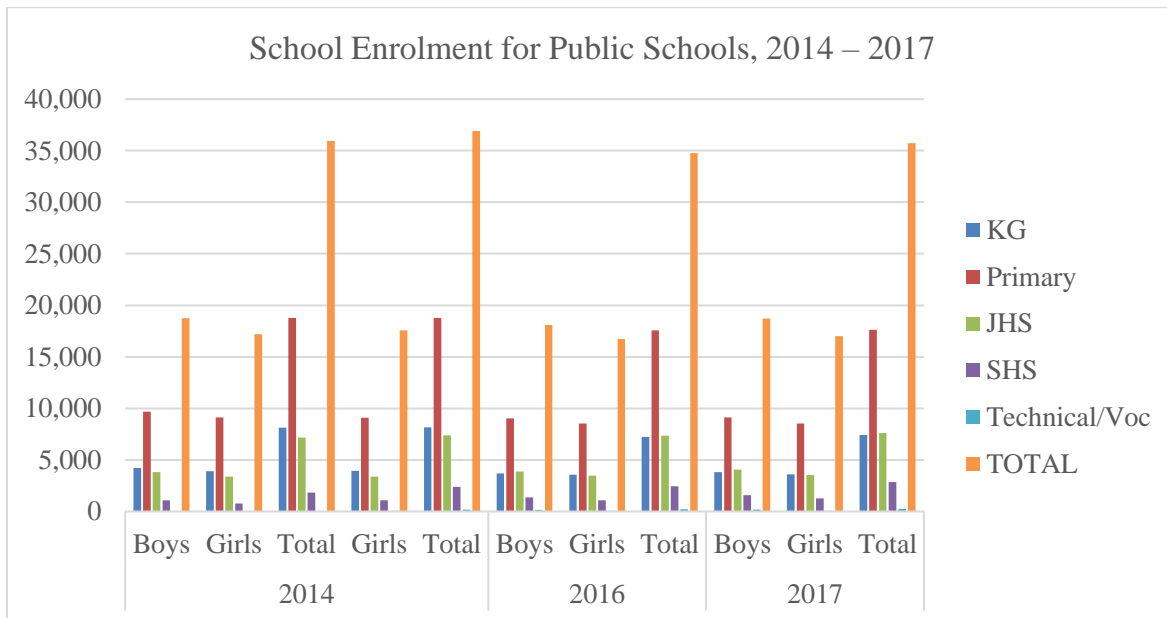
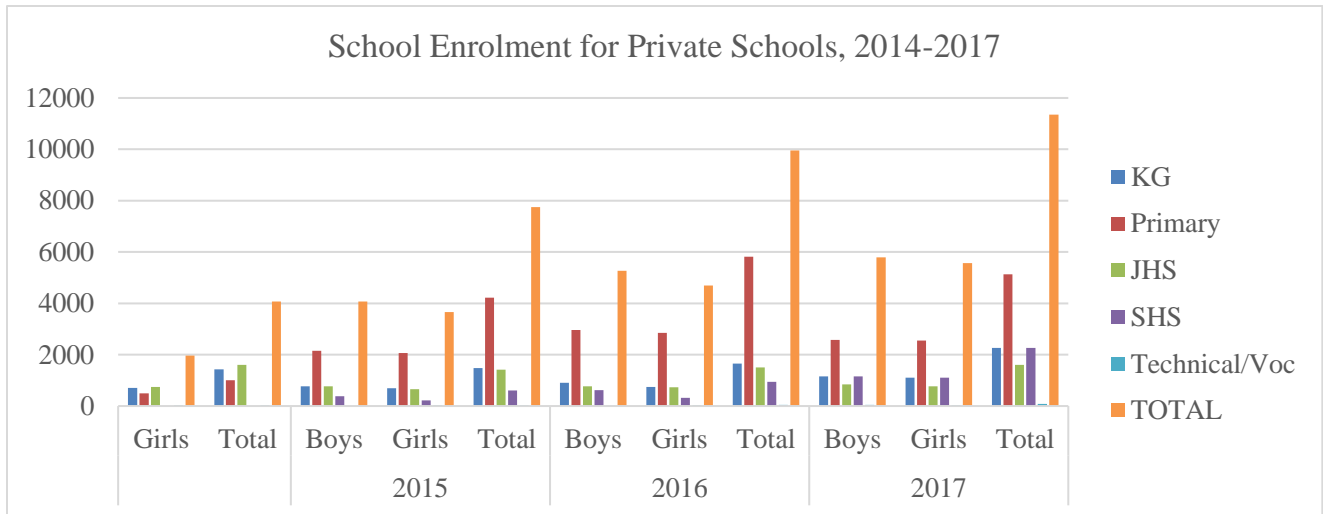


Table 43b: School Enrolment for Private Schools, 2014-2017

Level	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	728	705	1,433	775	700	1,475	901	747	1,648	1,157	1,104	2,261
Primary	520	491	1,011	2,152	2,064	4,216	2,966	2,850	5,816	2,582	2,552	5,134
JHS	856	742	1,598	765	651	1,416	772	737	1,509	844	764	1,608
SHS	0	0	0	386	221	607	623	323	946	1,155	1,109	2,264
Technical/Voc	0	32	32	0	30	30	5	36	41	48	34	82
TOTAL	2,104	1,970	4,074	4,078	3,666	7,744	5,267	4,693	9,960	5,786	5,563	11,349

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, Goaso, 2017

Figure 22: A Bar Chart Showing School Enrollment for Private Schools



From the above table 27a above, it is observed that enrollment increased in public school from 35,933 in 2014 to 36,894 in 2015 (3%) whilst it dropped from 36,894 in 2015 to 34,774 in 2016 (-8%). There was however increase in enrollment from 34,774 in 2016 to 35,735 in 2017 thus 2,985 (3%). It is important to note that the drop in enrolment between 2015 and 2016 was very huge as many as 2,120 students were lost just in one academic year whilst the gain in enrollment between 2014/2015 and 2016/2017 academic years stood at only 1,922. However, different trend can be observed in the private schools (table 27b) where enrollment increased from 4,074 in 2014 to 7,744 in 2015 (90.08%), from 7,744 in 2015 to 9,960 in 2016 (28.62%) and from 9,960 in 2016 to 11,349 in 2017 (13.50%). It is however important to note that the private schools gained more in enrollment than the public schools as it gained 5,059 students as against 3,946 by the public schools. The private schools lost no students with respect to their actual gain in enrollment of 5,059 within the period whilst the public schools lost 1,826 students, in effect to the private schools. This is an indication that there is increasing trend for private education at the basic level an indication that people are willing to pay for quality.

1.10.1.1.4 School Participation Rate in the Asunafo North Municipality (SPR)

School Participation Rate (SPR) is an indicator which measures the proportion of children of school-going age who are actually enrolled in school. The results as seen in table 44 below indicate SPR of 35.27%, 102.18%, and 85.8% for Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior High Schools respectively. With the respective SPR of 35.27% and 102.18% for KG and Primary is a clear indication that lot of children who are enrolled at age six at primary one do not go through the KG level. This is especially the case in rural areas where KG facilities are not available hence children between the ages of 4 and 5 who are expected to be in KG 1 and 2 are found loitering around. It can also be observed that although the SPR is encouraging for the Primary and JHS levels, there should be the growing concern for the gap of 14.2% children who fall out of the JHS level whilst there should be sustenance of the SPR at the Primary. The SPR at the KG, Primary and JHS levels is not the best especially in the face of advancing the implementation of the compulsory component

of FCUBE. Stakeholder engagement, provision of classroom blocks especially at the KG levels and expansion of the School Feeding Programme in the rural areas are some of the strategies that need to be adopted to improve SPR in the Municipality.

Table 44: School Participation Rate of the Asunafo North Municipality, 2017

Level	Eligible Population			Actual Enrolment			SPR		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girl (%)	Total (%)
KG	13,575	13,883	27,458	4,975	4,711	9,686	36.64	33.93	35.27
Primary	11,132	11,150	22,282	11,694	11,074	22,768	105.04	99.31	102.18
JHS	5,144	5,570	10,714	4,894	4,304	9,198	95.1	77.27	85.8

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, and MPCU, Goaso -2017

1.10.1.1.5 Patronage of Educational Institutions

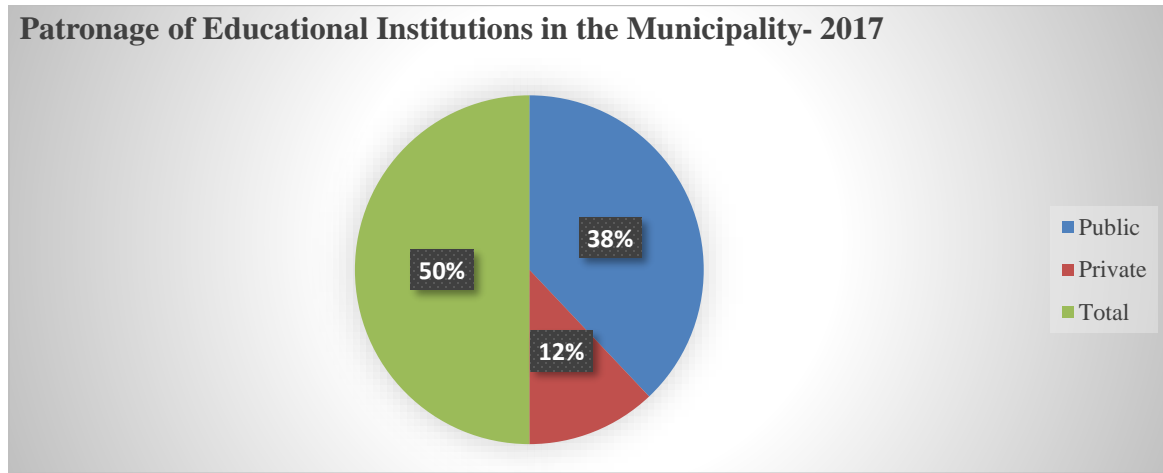
A greater proportion of the people (76%) in the municipality patronize public educational institutions as compared to private schools (24%). This can be attributed to a number of factors including the introduction and sustenance of the capitation grant and school feeding programme by the government as a way of building the human resource of the nation. In addition, affordability of educational facilities, proximity, availability of teaching and learning materials and other (e.g. good environmental condition) are factors which influenced the choice of educational institutions in the municipality.

Table 45: Patronage of Educational Institutions in the Municipality- 2017

Institution	Enrolment for 2017	Percentage (%)
Public	35,735	76
Private	11,349	24
Total	47,084	100

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports-Goaso, 2017

Figure 23: A Pie Chart Showing Patronage of Educational Institutions in the Municipality- 2017



1.10.1.1.6 Staffing for the Education Sector

There are total of 1,933 teachers for basic schools in the Municipality in 2017. KG has 382 teachers; Primary has 903 teachers' whilst JHS has 648 teachers. Out of the 1,933 teachers, 1,274 (65.90%) are trained teachers whilst 659 (34.1%) are untrained teachers. The high level of untrained teachers is not healthy for development of education in the Municipality. The large numbers of untrained teachers in both public and private schools must be encouraged to take advantage of distance learning and modular training programs available to teachers to upgrade themselves or be replaced to meet quality staff requirements for the educational sector.

Table 46: Staffing Situation of Basic Schools in the Municipality, 2017

Level	Public						Private					
	Trained			Untrained			Trained			Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Kindergarten	52	159	211	11	81	92	2	5	7	14	58	72
Primary School	363	199	562	102	32	134	2	4	6	149	52	201
Junior High School	362	84	446	50	4	54	18	24	42	82	24	106
Totals	777	442	1,219	163	117	280	22	33	55	245	134	379

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, Goaso, 2017

Figure 24 A Bar Chart Showing Staffing Situation of Basic Schools in the Municipality, 2017 (Public)

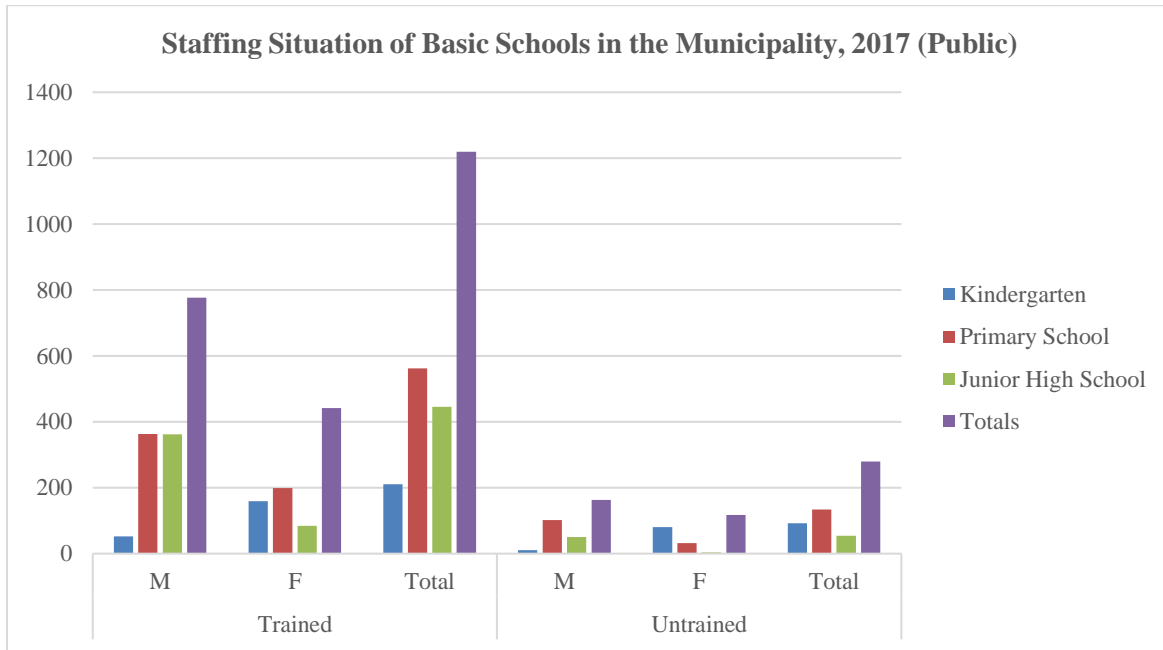
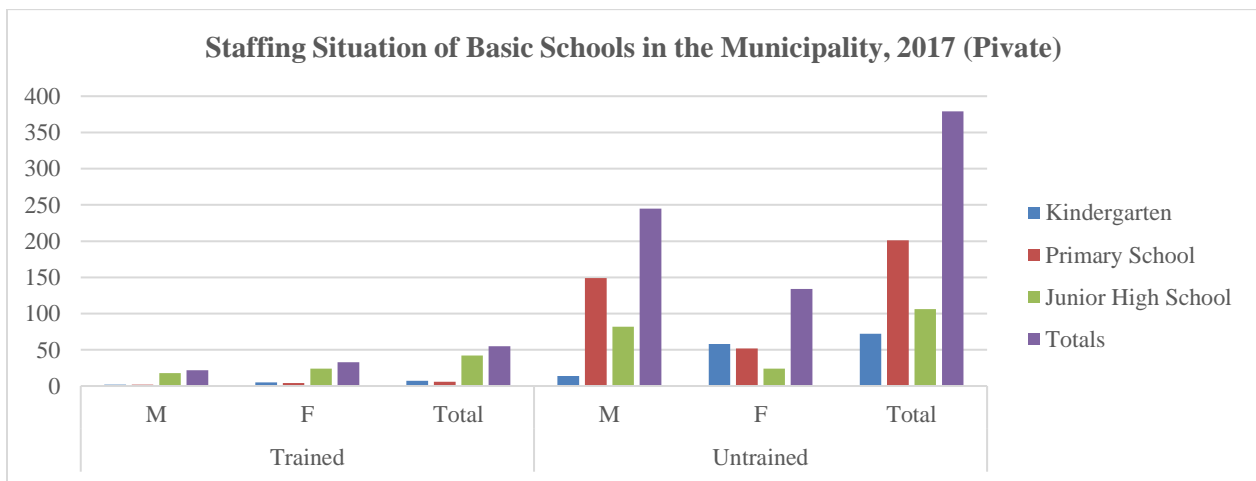


Figure 25: A Bar Chart Showing Staffing Situation of Basic Schools in the Municipality, 2017 (Private)



1.10.1.1.7 Teacher - Pupil Ratio

The teacher-pupil ratio is one indicator use to assess the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils/students. The teacher-pupil ratio therefore gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher. The pupil-teacher ratio in the municipality is presented in the table below:

Table 47a: Teacher-Pupil Ratio at the various Levels in Public Schools – 2017

Category	No. of Pupils /Students	No. of Teachers	Teacher-Pupil ratio	
			Municipal	Standard
KG	7,425	303	1:25	1:25
Primary	17,634	696	1:25	1:35
JHS	7,590	500	1: 15	1:35
Totals	32,649	1,499	1:22	1:40

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, Goaso -2017

Table 47b: Teacher-Pupil Ratio at the various Levels in Private Schools – 2017

Cate.g.ory	No. of Pupils /Students	No. of Teachers	Teacher-Pupil ratio	
			Municipal	Standard
KG	2,261	79	1:29	1:25
Primary	5,134	207	1:25	1:35
JHS	1,608	148	1: 11	1:35
Totals	9,003	434	1:21	1:40

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports, Goaso -2017

From tables 29a and 29b above, it can be seen that the teacher–pupil ratio in the municipality is quite favorable. This situation poses a challenge as large number of untrained teachers exist in the educational system within the Municipality. The favorable pupil-teacher ratio combined with quality teaching should produce excellent academic performance, all things being equal. The average ratio of 1:22 and 1:21 for public and private schools in the municipality is relatively better than the national average of about 1:40. The better ratio, however, means that teachers (human resource) are on the whole, are underutilized in the municipality. This means that more children can, and should be enrolled without necessarily increasing the number of teachers in the municipality.

In spite of this favorable pupil-teacher ratio however, there is shortage of teachers in 267 public schools mostly located in deprived/rural communities. Specifically, 99 KGs need 288 teachers, 99 Primary Schools require 520 teachers whilst 69 Junior High Schools need 190 teachers. What needs to be done is to ensure fair distribution of teachers in the Municipality include reposting of teachers by the MDE from over staffed schools to under staffed schools, provision of basic facilities (electricity, water and teachers’ quarters) to motivate teachers to accept postings to rural areas and posting of newly trained teachers to under staffed schools.

1.10.1.1.8 Literacy Level/Status

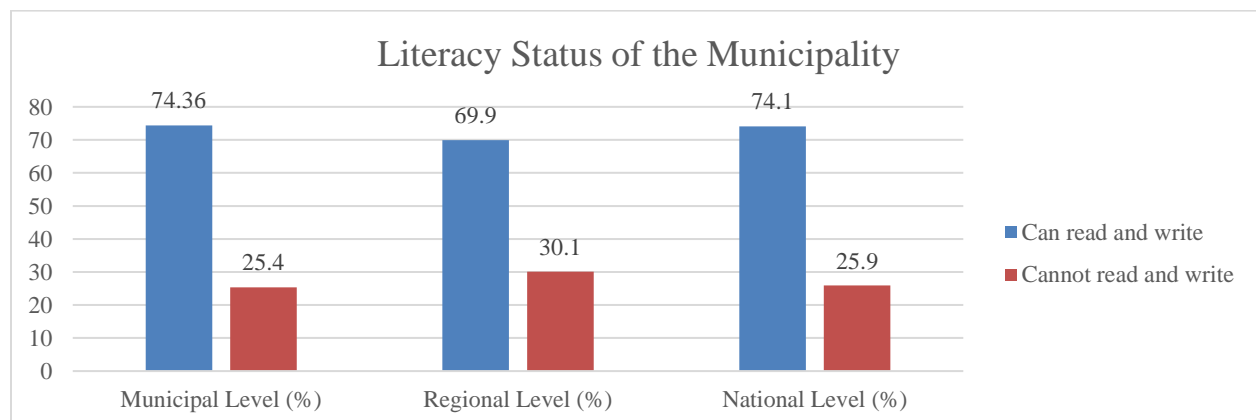
Literacy is generally measured by the ability of the population to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. In Ghana literacy is defined as people who are 11 years and older who can write and write English; a Ghanaian Language and any of the approved languages. According to the 2010 PHC, the Municipality has literacy rate of 74.36; that is out of the 84,550 captured as 11 years and older, 74.36% could read and write English and a Ghanaian Language. Males who could read and write English and a Ghanaian Language constituted 59.7% whilst females constituted 45.7%. The Municipal literacy rate of 74.36 compares favorably to the respective Regional and national literacy rate of 69.9 and 74.1. Tablebelow provides details on the literacy rate of the municipality.

Table 48: Literacy Status of the Municipality

Literacy Level (11 years and older)	Municipal Level (%)	Regional Level (%)	National Level (%)
Can read and write	74.36	69.9	74.1
Cannot read and write	25.4	30.1	25.9
Total	100	100	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 PHC, District Analytical Report, 2014, Regional Analytical Report, 2013 and Summary Report of Final Results, 2012

Figure 26: A Bar Chart Showing Literacy Status of the Municipality



1.10.1.1.9 Status of the School Feeding Programme

A total of 16 schools representing 5.95% of the 269 basic schools in the Municipality are currently benefiting from the School Feeding Programme leaving 94.41% of the basic schools out of the programme. The reason is that it is a positive discrimination policy hence schools located in the poorest communities are given priority over others. Because of the general deprived nature of the rural communities in the Municipality, there is high level of community demand for enrollment on the school feeding programs. Currently, the MDE has shortlisted 79 basic schools with total population of 17,705 for future enrollment on the programme. Table 48 below provides detailed statistics on the School Feeding Programme.

Table 49: Enrolment of the Beneficiaries Schools on the School Feeding Programme as at December 2017

No	Community	Beneficiary School	2014			2015			2016			2017		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Kyenkyenhene	Presby Primary	109	93	202	109	93	202	83	100	183	83	100	183
2	Gyaenkotabuo	M/A Primary	67	48	115	67	48	115	56	74	115	73	5	131
3	Asukese	M/A Primary	185	181	366	185	181	366	186	163	349	207	199	406
4	Aworokrom	Presby Primary	153	157	310	153	157	310	172	148	320	173	148	321
5	Akwaboa No. 2	M/A Primary	133	132	265	133	132	265	141	133	274	168	161	329
6	Tweapease	Presby Primary	121	125	246	121	125	246	82	84	166	116	105	221
7	Odurokrom	M/A Primary	65	65	130	65	65	130	72	61	133	70	61	131
8	Dechem	M/A Primary	89	98	187	89	98	187	98	94	192	83	86	169
9	Nyamebikyere	M/A Primary	229	200	429	229	200	429	190	156	346	201	181	382
10	Aboaboso	M/A Primary	79	73	152	79	73	152	83	90	173	86	82	168
11	Fianko	M/A Primary	152	140	292	152	140	292	154	168	322	155	158	313
12	Anwiawia	Methodist Primary	115	102	217	115	102	217	131	98	229	115	102	217
13	Edwinase	M/A Primary	127	86	213	127	86	213	127	86	213	133	109	242
14	Awewoho-Manhyia	Methodist Primary	166	182	348	166	182	348	169	167	336	145	156	301
15	Mim	King Faisal	170	144	314	170	144	314	163	161	324	143	171	314
16	Minkakrom	R/C Primary	96	86	182	96	86	182	94	67	161	106	78	184
Total			2,048	1,912	3,968	2,048	1,912	3,968	2,012	1,824	3,836	2,057	1,902	4,012

Municipal Department of Education, Youth and Sports- Goaso, 2017

1.10.1.1.10 Capitation Grant

The programme continued to be implemented in the Municipality since its introduction which has helped to improve maintenance culture, reduced payment of extra fees by parents and reduction in maintenance cost by SMCs. From the table below, it can be observed that in 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic years, an amount of **GH¢102,819.00**, **GH¢153,115.00** and **GH¢175,478.16** were respectively released and disbursed to the various schools in the municipality. For the 2017/2018 academic year however, an amount of **GH¢96,582.26** covering first and second term trenches of 2016-2017 and **GH¢48,432.13** covering third term trench of 2016-2017 academic year were released and disbursed to the various schools in the municipality.

Table 50: Status of the Capitation Grant in the Municipality – 2014-2017

No. of Schools on the Capitation Grant	Total Amount Received (GH¢)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
269	102,819.00	153,115.00	175,478.16	145,014.75

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth and Sports- Goaso, 2017

1.10.1.1.11 School Performance

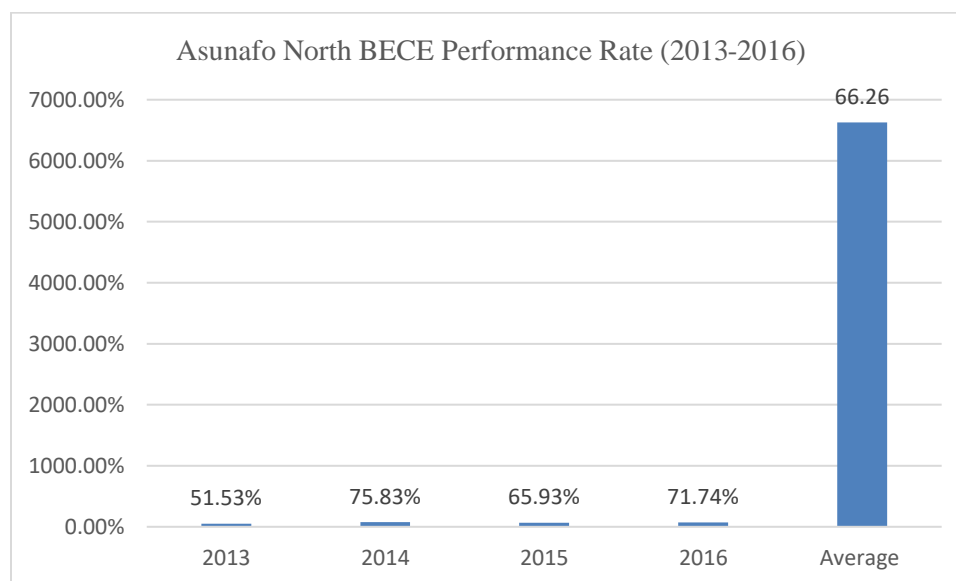
Data from the MDE indicates that in 2013, the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) performance level was 51.53%, but increased to 75.83% in 2014. In 2015, the performance declined to 65.93% and again increased to 71.74% in 2016 as can be seen in the table 50 below.

Table 51: Asunafo North BECE Performance Rate (2013-2016)

Year	Performance rate (%)
2013	51.53%
2014	75.83%
2015	65.93%
2016	71.74%
Average	66.26

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports-Goaso, 2017

Figure 27:A Bar Chart Showing BECE Performance Rate (2013-2016)



The above results indicate that the pupils' performance has not been all that encouraging enough. The cause of this problem can be attributed to number of factors including the large number of unqualified teachers, non-performance of the teachers, inadequate teachers in rural schools, and low level of supervision, inadequate teaching and learning materials, inadequate furniture for students and teachers and low interest of parents in their wards' education. There is therefore the need to strengthen stakeholder engagement in education to improve educational performance in the Municipality.

1.10.1.1.12 School Infrastructure

a. Classroom Blocks in Public Schools for 2017

Table 52: Classroom Blocks in Public Schools

Level	No. Available				No. Required						
	2-Units	3-Units	6-Units	Others	1-Units	2-Units	3-Units	4-Unit	5-Unit	6-Unit	Other
KG	166	0	0	0	15	19	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	12 (12×2-Units=24)	9 (9×3-Units=27)	87 (87×6-Units=522)	0	3	4	6	4	1	1	0
JHS	11(11×2-Units=22)	51 (51×3-Units=153)	11(11×6-Units=66)	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
SHS	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical/Voc	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	189	60	98	75	23	25	7	4	1	1	0

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports and MPCU, 2017

From the table above, it can be seen that KG has a total of 100 schools with expected 100No. 2-Unit KG classroom block but 200No. individual classroom blocks. Out of this individual classroom blocks, the municipality has a total of 166 individual classroom blocks with an enrolment figure of 7,425 leaving a gap of 34 individual classroom block. Available data also indicates that, 81 schools has classroom block either 1-unit, 2-units or more than 2-units whilst 19 schools has no classroom block at all. It is also of note that, 55 schools have fully 2-Unit KG classroom block whilst 15 schools have 1-Unit classroom blocks with 11 schools having more than the required 2-Unit classroom blocks leaving an excess of 17 individual classroom block. This implies that some schools have more facilities than others due to may be unfair distribution of resources or extra efforts being put in place by those schools. There is therefore the need for an additional 34 individual classroom blocks thus 15No. 1Unit and 19No. 2-Units classroom block to be provided to enhance effective teaching and learning at the KG level.

Similarly, the primary school level has a total of 101 schools with expected 101No. 6-Unit classroom blocks but 606No. individual classroom blocks. Out of this individual classroom blocks, the Municipality has a total of 573 (thus 24, 27 and 522 respectively) individual classroom blocks as against enrolment of 17,634 leaving a gap of 33 individual classroom blocks. Available data from the Education Directorate indicates that, 97 schools has classroom blocks thus 82No. 6-units, 3No. 5-units, 4N. 4-units, 6No. 3-units, 1No. 2-units and 1No. 1-unit classroom blocks respectively. 1 school has no classroom block at all whilst 7 schools have more than the required 6-Unit classroom block with an excess of 23 individual classroom blocks. This also is an indication that some schools have more facilities than others which may be due to unfair distribution of scarce resources or extra efforts as a result of increase in enrolment. This also implies that an additional 1No. 6-units, 1No.5-units, 1No.4-units, 6No. 3-units, 4No. 2-units and 3No.1-unit's classroom blocks need to be provided at the primary level to complement the already existing ones.

The JHS level also has a total of 68 schools with expected 68No. 3-Unit classroom blocks but individual 204No. classroom blocks. Out of this individual classroom blocks, the municipality has a total of 241 (thus 22, 153 and 66 respectively) individual classroom blocks as against enrolment of 7,590 leaving an excess of 37 individual classroom blocks. Data sources available reveals that, 67 schools have classroom blocks thus 62No. 3-units, 5No. 2-units and 2No. 1-unit classroom blocks respectively. 1 school at this level also has no classroom block at all whilst 15 schools have more than the required 3-unit classroom block with an excess capacity of 37 individual classroom blocks. This is an indication that some schools have more facilities than others which may be due to unfair distribution of scarce resources or extra efforts as a result of increase in enrolment. This implies therefore that, an additional 1No. 3-units, 2No.2-units and 5No.1-unit's classroom blocks needs to be provided to promote education within the Municipality.

Of all these classroom blocks in existence, quite a number of them are in dilapidated state due to poor culture of maintenance. It is therefore imperative on the part of the Municipal Education Directorate to collaborate effectively with the Municipal Assembly to identify all these poor school classroom blocks to ensure their maintenance to help create effective teaching and learning environment to help uplift the level of education in the Municipality.

b. Furniture

From the table below, it can be seen that KG has a total enrolment figure of 7,425 with an expected total number of 3,713 Dual Desk or 7,425 Mono Desk. However, there are a total number of 3,564 seats (Dual Desk) available leaving a gap of 149 seats (149 Dual Desk/298 Mono Desk) needed to be provided to enhance effective teaching and learning.

At the Primary level, the enrolment is 17,634 with expected number of 8,817 Dual Desk or 17,634 Mono Desk seats. However, there are 11,344 dual desk available. This means therefore that there are enough seats at the primary school level since there are excess of 2,527 seats. But according to the Municipal Education Directorate, most of these seats are broken with either the seat or written in existence hence the need for as many as 6,329 seats thus 3,165 dual desk or 6,329 mono desk to help promote effective teaching and learning at the Primary level.

JHS has a total enrolment of 7,590 with an expected number of 3,759 dual desk or 7,590 mono desk needed. However, there are 5,047 seats available which means that the available seats outnumber the expected number of dual desk needed but leaves a gap of 2,543 in terms of mono desk. Similarly, according to the Education Directorate, there is the need for 2,721 dual desk to be provided to enhance effective teaching and learning at the JHS level.

With respect to furniture situation among teachers, the KG level has 303 teacher population with 185 tables and 152 chairs available leaving a gap 118 tables and 151 chairs respectively that need to be provided.

Similarly, the primary level has 696 teacher population with 502 tables and 466 chairs available leaving a gap 194 tables and 230 chairs respectively that need to be provided.

Again, the JHS level has 500 teacher population with 245 tables and 193 chairs available leaving a gap of 255 tables and 307 chairs respectively that need to be provided to enhance effective teaching and learning in the public schools within the municipality.

Although it is evident from the above table of excess number of pupil desk with respect to enrolment figures at the Primary and JHS levels, there is still the need to provide the required number of seats as indicated since some schools may have more seats distributed to them to the disadvantage of others due to unequal distribution. According to the Education Directorate, some of the pupils and teacher's tables and chairs are broken which needs adequate repairs or maintenance to put them into better shape for effective teaching and learning.

Table 53: Furniture Situation in Public Schools

Level	Enrolment	Pupils/Students			Enrolment	Teachers			
		No. of Desk Available (Dual)	No. of Desk Required			No. Available		No. Required	
			Mono	Dual		Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs
KG	7,425	3,564	298	149	303	185	152	118	151
Primary	17,634	11,344	6,329	3,165	696	502	466	194	230
JHS	7,590	5,047	2,721	-	500	245	193	255	307
Total	32,649	19,955	9,348	3,314	1,499	932	811	567	688

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth and Sports- Goaso, 2017

a. Teachers' Quarters

From the table 53 below, it can be seen that only 6 communities/schools have teachers' quarters whilst as many as 71 communities/schools that have been prioritized by MDE as rural and need teachers' quarters have not been served. The lack of teacher accommodation especially in the rural areas is a major constraint for improving teaching and learning (teacher/pupil contact hours) in basic schools. According to MDE as many as 459 teachers at the basic level commute daily from other communities to their various posted communities to teach. This is not because they are not willing to stay in such communities but because most of these communities lack requisite accommodation that the teachers can rent hence provision of teachers quarters in such rural communities must be considered a major priority of the Municipality in its pursuit for development of education.

Table 54: Status of Teachers' Quarters in the Municipality

S/N	Communities/Schools	Availability of Teachers' Quarters	No of Communities/Schools that need Teachers' Quarters	
			KG/Primary	JHS
1	Kojo-Addaikrom	1	-	-
2	Asumura	1	-	-
3	Ayomso	1	-	-
4	Kasapin	1	-	-
5	Edwenase	1	-	-
6	Boakyeasua	1	-	-
7	Other Communities/Schools that need Teachers' Quarters	-	47	24

Source: Municipal Department of Education, Youth and Sports- Goaso, 20117

1.10.1.2 Non-Formal Education

Asunafo North Municipal Assembly is determined to reduce its illiteracy rate level especially among the youth. This can be seen from the efforts being made towards the development of the non-formal educational system. In the municipality, adult literacy classes are organized to help adults who did not have the opportunity to enjoy formal education to be able to read and write and actively participate in socioeconomic activities. In all, there are six classes with total enrolment of 824 with male to female ratio of 1:3 implying more females have enrolled on the programme than males. Participants meet twice a day for three times in a week. In addition, classical lessons (reading and writing), numeracy, income generating activities such as soap making and pastries are taught. These activities will broaden the knowledge and skills base of the participants to well position them to undertake economic activities to boost their incomes.

1.10.1.2.1 Challenges Confronting the Literacy Classes

In spite of all the benefits associated with the adult literacy classes, it faces some setbacks which include the following:

Since facilitators of the programme are not paid, commitment level is low creating lapses in the lessons taught. This setback can be overcome through the payment of allowances to facilitators by the Municipal Assembly as a form of motivation to encourage them to give off their best. Also lateness and punctuality of participants to classes serve as a major challenge as it makes it difficult for facilitators to complete syllabi in due time.

1.10.1.3 Skills and Entrepreneurial Development

1.10.1.3.1 Youth Employment Scheme

The youth employment scheme has the broad objective of empowering the youth to be able to contribute more productively towards the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation. Its objectives include:

- Identifying projects with economic potential that can generate enormous employment for the youth.
- Checking the drift of the youth from the rural to urban communities in search of jobs by creating those opportunities in the rural areas.
- Creating employment opportunities for the youth through self-employment and
- Inculcating into the youth, a sense of patriotism, self-discipline and hard work so as to promote good morals and help reduce deviance.

Eight programs were initiated out of nine modules on the Youth Employment Scheme in the Municipality. Seven modules were initiated in 2016 whilst one was added in 2017 under the auspices of the National Youth Employment Agency (NYEA). In 2016, 229 youth were engaged on the programme whilst in 2017, 202 youth were engaged. The models are: Youth in Community Health Assistants, Youth in Community Protection Assistants, Youth in Prison Assistants, Youth in Community Fire Prevention Assistants, Youth in E-Health, Youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA), Youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA) in Arabic and Youth in Agriculture Extension Service.

Table 55: Classification of Youth Employment Models in the Municipality

S/N	Employment Modules	No. of Youth Registered				Actual No. Employed			
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Youth in Community Health Assistants	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	100	67
2.	Youth in Community Protection Assistants	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	24	34
3.	Youth in Prison Assistants	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	8	8
4.	Youth in Community Fire Prevention Assistants	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	8	6
5.	Youth in E-Health	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	1	1
6.	Youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA)	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	80	50
7.	Youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA) in Arabic	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	8	4
8.	Youth in Agriculture Extension Service	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	8
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	229	177

Source: Municipal Office - National Youth Employment Agency, 2017

1.10.1.3.2 Challenges of the National Youth Employment Agency in the Municipality

The National Youth Employment Scheme is however faced with a number of problems which include delay in payment of allowances to participants, nepotism and no incentives for those who want to further their education in the formal sector. There is also inadequate office accommodation and logistics to effectively operate the NYEA office in the municipality.

1.10.2 HEALTH SECTOR

The aspect of the profile deals with incidence of diseases (Malaria, Guinea worm etc.) availability of health professional and infrastructure, status of the District Health Insurance Scheme, access to health facilities, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate etc..

1.10.2.1 Health Infrastructure

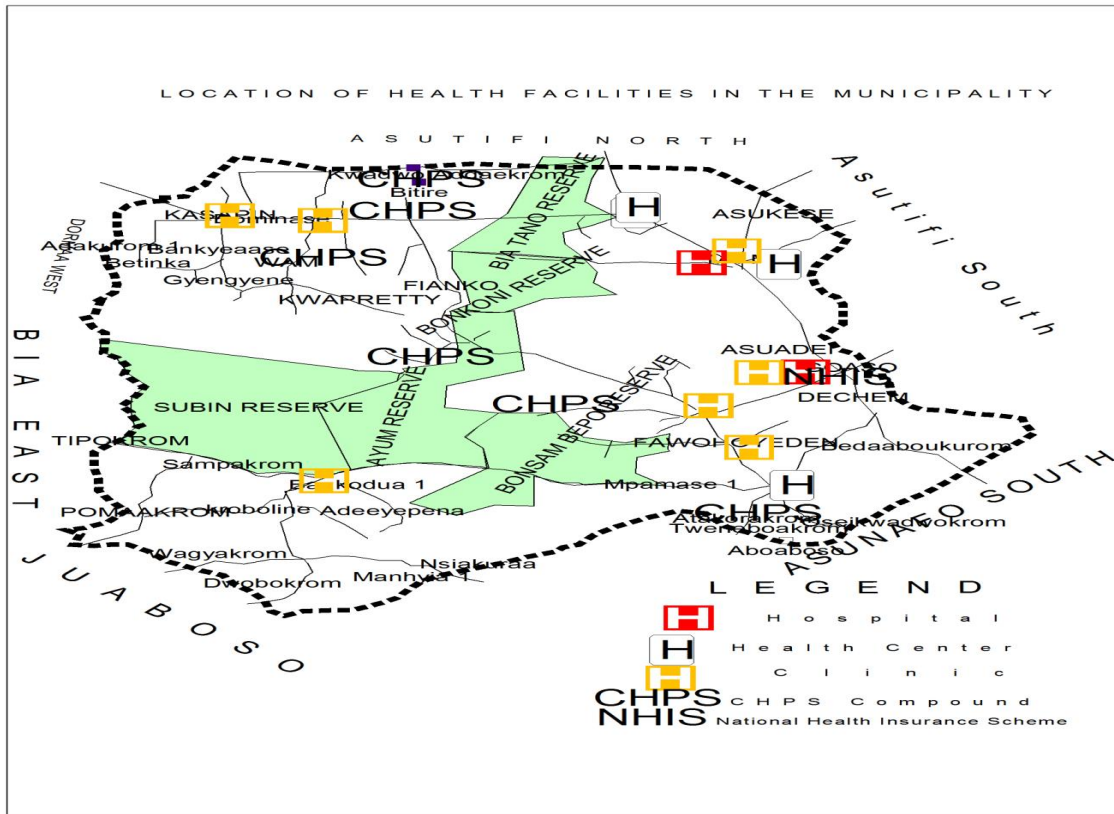
The Municipality has a total of twenty (20) health facilities comprising two (2) hospitals, five (5) health centers, seven (7) clinics and six (6) CHPS Compounds. Out of the 20 health facilities, 13 are publically owned whilst 7 are privately owned. The table below provides the list of health facilities and ownership in the municipality.

Table 56: Health Facilities in the Asunafo North Municipality

S/N	Name of Facility	Location	Type of Facility	Ownership
1.	Goaso Municipal Hospital	Goaso	Hospital	Public
2.	Ahmadiyyah Hospital	Mim	Hospital	Private
3.	Mim Health Centre	Mim	Health Centre	Public
4.	Ampenkro Rural Clinic	Ampenkro	Health Centre	Public
5.	Akrodie Health Centre	Akrodie	Health Centre	Public
6.	Asumura Rural Clinic	Asumura	Health Centre	Public
7.	Ayomso Rural Clinic	Ayomso	Health Centre	Public
8.	Fawohoyeden Clinic	Fawohoyeden	Rural Clinic	Public
9.	Ayum Forest Industrial Clinic	Mim	Clinic	Private
10.	Agyei-Mensah Memorial Clinic	Goaso	Clinic	Private
11.	Church of Pentecost Clinic	Kasapin	Clinic	Private
12.	Shabash Clinic	Goaso	Clinic	Private
13.	Cross Care Clinic	Goaso	Clinic	Private
14.	Life Savers Clinic	Mim	Clinic	Private
15.	Gyasikrom CHPS Compound	Gyasikrom	CHPS Compound	Public
16.	Bitre/KwadwoAddaikrom CHPS Compound	Bitre	CHPS Compound	Public
17.	Dominase CHPS Compound	Dominase	CHPS Compound	Public
18.	Wam CHPS Compound	Wam	CHPS Compound	Public
19.	Kwakuduakrom CHPS Compound	Kwakuduakrom	CHPS Compound	Public
20.	Tweneboah CHPS Compound	Tweneboah	CHPS Compound	Public

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Goaso 2017

Figure 28: Health Facilities in the Municipality



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.10.2.2 Health Sector Activities

All the health institutions in the municipality provide curative as well as preventive services. The Municipal Health Management Team (MHMT) headed by the Municipal Director of Health Services (MDHS) prepares plans and programs for implementation annually. The Municipal Health Directorate by its establishment performs among others the following functions.

- Planning and budgeting for health services and programs
- Conducting in-service training for all health staff in the municipality
- Supervision and monitoring of health activities and projects in the municipality
- Procurement of logistics
- Recruitment of staff through the Regional Health Directorate
- Disease control and surveillance
- Embarking on health projects and health education campaigns
- Providing support services (e.g. finance and transport)
- Human and material resource management

1.10.2.3 Top Ten Causes of Morbidity/Hospital Attendance

There is correlation between a population's health status and its productivity. The labor force is most often threatened by diseases. From the table below, the top ten (10) diseases in the municipality range from URTI through diarrhea to skin diseases. URTI takes the highest percentage of 23.7% with skin diseases taking the least of 1.5% from January to 30th June 2017. It can be observed that malaria which for years has been topping the list of ten top diseases has for the first time lost that unenviable position to URTI. Another significant observation is that reported cases of malaria rapidly dropped from 67,552 (35.8%) in 2015 to 40,437 (24.5%) in 2016 and 2017 half year reported cases of 2,115 (5.6%). The success story can largely be attributed to the free distribution of treated mosquito nets to households, pregnant women and nursing mothers. What however should be a source of worry to the sector practitioners and stakeholders is the continuous increase in reported cases of URTI. Finally, it is important to note that OPD attendance has been dropping significantly since 2016 where OPD attendance of 188,510 recorded in 2015 dropped to 165,298 in 2016 whilst the half year figure of 37,703 in 2017 indicates attendance will continue to fall. The continuous drop in OPD attendance may relate to a number of factors including poor functioning of the NHIS, increased outreach programs carried out by the MHD and diseases surveillance by the MHD.

Table 57: Top Ten Causes of Morbidity/OPD Attendance in the Municipality

S/N	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%
1	Malaria	60,236	33.9	Malaria	67,552	35.8	Malaria	58,116	31.6	Malaria	61,904	44.4
2	URTI	29,897	16.8	URTI	29,901	15.9	URTI	27,462	15.0	URTI	19,728	14.1
3	Diarrhea	15,417	8.6	Diarrhea	14,481	7.7	Diarrhea	16,567	9.05	Diarrhea	11,841	8.5
4	Intestinal Worm	10,888	6.1	Anemia	11,451	6.0	Anemia	11,032	6.03	Intestinal Worm	7,688	5.5
5	Anemia	9,900	5.6	Intestinal Worm	10,888	5.7	Rheumatism	10,679	5.7	Anemia	12,264	8.8
6	Rheumatism	9,719	5.6	Rheumatism	10,533	5.6	Intestinal Worm	9,523	5.2	Rheumatism	11,133	8.0
7	Skin Disease	7,503	4.2	Skin Disease	7,874	4.2	Skin Disease	6,587	3.5	Skin Disease	5,335	3.8
8	Acute Urinary	5,685	3.2	Acute Urinary	5,027	2.7	Acute Urinary	4,451	2.3	Urinary tract Infection	4,309	3.08
9	HPT	3,410	1.9	Acute Eye	2,191	1.2	Acute Eye	3,169	1.7	Otitis Media	1,603	1.15
10	Acute Ear	2,896	1.6	Acute Ear	1,902	1.0	Typhoid Fever	2,142	1.2	Acute Eye	3,736	2.7
11	Others	22,255	12.5	Others	26,710	14.2	Others	33,249	18.1	Others	0	0
Total		177,806	100		188,510	100		182,977	100		139,541	100

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017. 1.10.2.4 Top Ten causes of Death/Mortality in the Municipality

The Municipal Health Service respectively recorded a total of 90, 153, 86 and 1,434 deaths in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. From table 37 below, it can be seen that Malaria, Anemia, HIV/AIDS, Septicemia, HPT and Pneumonia were the highest among the ten top killer diseases between 2014 and 2017. In terms of numbers, there seems to be progressive annual drop from the 153 deaths recorded in 2015 to 86 in 2016 and increased again to 1,434 in 2017. This may imply that there is improved management of reported health cases at health facilities in the Municipality.

Table 58: Top ten causes of mortality in the Municipality (2014-2017)

S/N	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%
1	Severe Malaria	20	22.1	Severe Malaria	25	16.4	Malaria	18	21	Malaria	264	18.4
2	Anemia	18	20	Anemia	24	15.7	Anemia	18	21	Anemia	231	16.1
3	Hypertension	14	15.6	Pneumonia	17	11.1	Pneumonia	11	12.7	HIV/AIDS	171	11.9
4	Pneumonia	14	15.6	HPT	11	7.1	Gastroenteritis	9	10.5	Pneumonia	155	10.8
5	Tuberculosis	5	5.6	Septicemia	8	5.3	Asphyxia	9	10.5	HPT	131	9.1
6	Diabetes	5	5.6	HIV/AIDS	7	4.6	HPT	5	5.8	Failure Cardiac Congestive	133	9.3
7	Gastroenteritis	5	5.6	Diabetes	3	1.9	Neonatal Sepsis	5	5.8	Sepsis Shock	97	6.8
8	Alcoholism	3	3.3	Tuberculosis	3	1.9	Septicemia	4	4.6	Stroke	96	6.7
9	CVA	3	3.3	Alcoholism	3	1.9	HIV/AIDS	4	4.6	Tuberculosis	86	6.0
10	HIV/AIDS	3	3.3	SCD	2	1.3	Tuberculosis	3	3.5	Hypoglycemia /Alcoholism	70	4.9
11	Others	0	0	Others	50	32.8	Others	0	0	Others	0	0
Total		90	100		153	100		86	100		1,434	100

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.10.2.5 Common Communicable Diseases in the Municipality

The highest cases of communicable diseases identified in the health institutions from 2014 to 2017 are recorded in the table below. They include malaria, diarrhea diseases, yaws, tuberculosis, AFP and yellow fever. Diarrhea diseases are fast becoming a serious health threat in the municipality hence efforts at stemming the spread of the disease must be stepped up.

Table 59: Summary of Communicable Diseases Trend: 2014-2017

Disease	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
Malaria	60,236	20	67,552	25	58,116	18	61,904	264
Tuberculosis	83	5	85	3	85	9	62	131
Diarrhoea	15,415	0	14,481	0	16,567	0	11,926	0
Yellow Fever	14	0	33	0	13	0	28	0
AFP	1	0	4	0	2	0	13	0
Yaws	180	0	0	0	15	0	358	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	110	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	16	3	5	3

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.10.2.6 Malaria Control

Malaria is the leading health problem in the Asunafo Municipality as it has been topping the top ten diseases since 2014. Reported Malaria Cases from 2014 to June 2017 are presented in the table

below. It can be seen from the table that 112,165 cases were recorded in 2014 increasing to 135,609 in 2015. There was however significant drop in reported cases from 135,609 in 2015 to 92,907 in 2016, more than 31 percentage drop. Unfortunately, the gain made between 2015 and 2016 was not achieved in 2017 as the figure increased slightly to 93,468 thus 561 difference.

Table 60: Reported Malaria Cases

Patient Grouping	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
Suspected Malaria	60,236	-	67,552	-	58,116	-	61,904	-
Tested Malaria	31,485	-	39,109	-	25,691	-	18,890	-
Confirmed	18,699	-	25,727	-	6,818	-	11,586	-
Complicated Malaria	2,236	20	3,221	25	2,282	18	1,088	264
Total	112,656	20	135,609	25	92,907	18	93,468	264

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

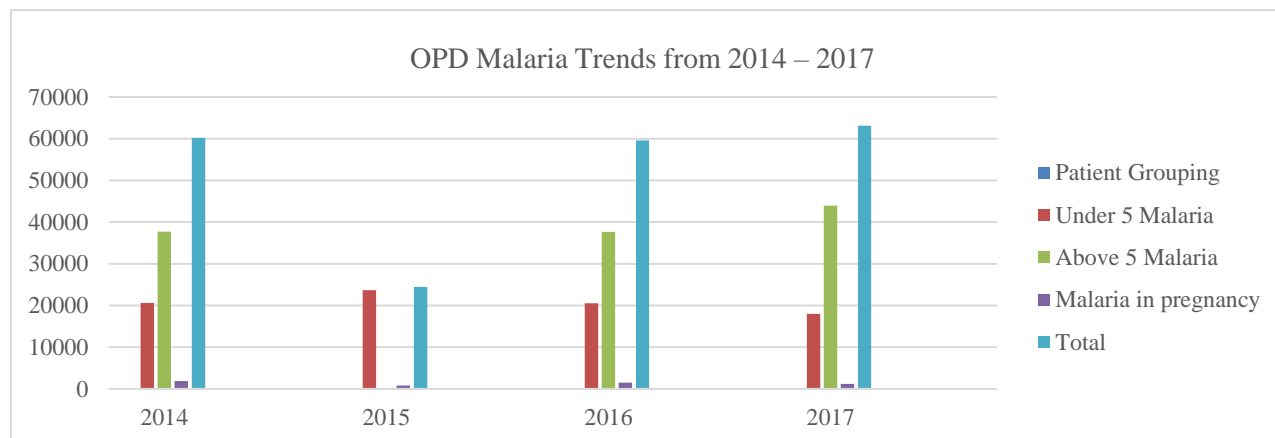
Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity in the Municipality and being the major health threat to children under 5 and pregnant women. In 2016 for instance, out of the 59,613 malaria recorded cases, 36.9% were children under 5 and pregnant whilst out of the 63,106 reported cases in 2017, 30.4% were children under 5 and pregnant women as presented in the table below.

Table 61: OPD Malaria Trends from 2014 – 2017

Patient Grouping	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Under 5 Malaria	20,599	34.2	23,665	96.6	20,497	34.4	17,988	28.5
Above 5 Malaria	37,761	62.7	0	0	37,619	63.1	43,916	69.6
Malaria in pregnancy	1,876	3.1	818	3.4	1,497	2.5	1,202	1.9
Total	60,236	100	24,483	100	59,613	100	63,106	100

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 20017

Figure 29:A Bar Chart Showing OPD Malaria Trends from 2014 – 2017



1.10.2.7 Medical Staffing

Below is a table showing the number of staff available and that are required to enhance healthcare delivery in the municipality. From the table, it is clear that there is pressure on the health personnel in the municipality as a result of the big gap between the available personnel and the actual number required for efficient healthcare delivery. Out of the 417 personnel needed only 201 (48.2%) are available giving a shortfall of 216 (51.8%). Specifically, only 7 medical doctors are available as against the 20 required putting pressure on the doctors and the quality of their output. Similarly, there would be pressure on the 179 nurses available as against the 354 required for effective performance. The implication is that the available health personnel would have to work under pressure and that would have negative implication on the services they give to patients that patronize the health facilities.

Table 62: Medical Staff Available and Number Required

Category	Number Available	Additional Staff. Required	Total Staff Required
Medical Doctors	7	13	20
Medical Assistant	4	1	5
Midwives	28	-	28
Community Health Nurses	64	-	64
RGN/Professional Nurses	49	95	144
Enroll Nurses	38	80	118
Accountant	3	5	8
Account Officers	6	18	24
Administrative Managers	2	4	6
Total	201	216	417

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.10.2.8 Status of Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)

An efficient EPI service is one of the surest ways to secure the health of children. Campaigns on the EPI have gone on well in the Municipality. As a result, the Municipality was able to achieve an average coverage of 95.5% from 2014–2016. Specifically, the coverage was 94.9% in 2014, 96% in 2015, and 93.3% in 2016. The 100% record for 2017 is another indicator of good performance this year. The status of the EPI from 2014 to 2017 is presented in the table below.

Table 63: Status of the Expanded Programme of Immunization - 2014-2017

2014			2015			2016			2017		
No. Targeted	Total No. Immunized	Coverage (%)	No. Targeted	Total No. Immunized	Coverage (%)	No. Targeted	Total No. Immunized	Coverage (%)	No. Targeted	Total No. Immunized	Coverage (%)
5,462	5,182	94.9	5,588	5,366	96	5,756	5,370	93.3	5,892	6,541	100

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.10.2.9 Population Management and Reproductive Health

Family Planning (FP) services are designed to assist couples and individuals in their reproductive age to among others prevent unwanted pregnancies, illegal abortions, encourage proper birth spacing and reduce STIs. The total coverage of FP services in the municipality has been relatively encouraging as it has seen increment since 2014. As can be seen in the table below, it rose from 3,259 in 2014 to 13,931 in 2016. The 9,039 acceptors recorded this year gives hope that by the close of the year, the total number of acceptors would exceed the 13,931 recorded in 2016.

Table 64: Family Planning Performance: 2014-2017

S/N	FP Method	No. of Accepts/Clients											
		2014			2015			2016			2017		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Condom	401	102	503	350	83	433	578	183	701	346	-	346
2.	LAM	-	423	423	-	886	886	-	822	822	-	2,122	2,122
3.	Combine Pill	-	288	288	-	597	597	-	1,444	1,444	-	650	650
4.	Mini Pill	-	288	228	-	253	253	-	993	993	-	520	520
5.	IUCD	-	606	606	-	158	158	-	56	56	-	45	45
6.	Depo Provera	-	870	870	-	8,472	8,472	-	8,258	8,258	-	4,160	4,160
7.	Noriginon	-	37	37	-	638	638	-	870	870	-	507	507
8.	BTL	-	304	304	-	51	51	-	24	24	-	84	84
9.	Implanon	-	-	-	-	107	107	-	763	763	-	605	605
Total		401	2,918	3,259	350	11,245	11,595	578	13,413	13,931	346	8,693	9,039

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

The preferred methods of family planning are Depo Provera, LAM and the Combine Pills in descending order. The least preferred methods are BTL, IUCD and Mini Pill. There is therefore the need to embark on rigorous health education to encourage women to patronize some of these methods, especially the female condoms.

1.10.3 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The NHIS was introduced in 2003 to replace the Cash and Carry System” that required down payment of cash before one could access healthcare including emergency cases. Thus the NHIS was introduced to improve ready access to healthcare especially for the poor and the vulnerable when one Registers and renew at a moderate fee annually. Once Registered, one can access healthcare at any of the NHIS accredited health facilities throughout the country without down payment of cash at the point of healthcare delivery. The National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (ACT 650) regulates the operation and management of the scheme.

1.10.3.1 Enrolment on the Scheme

From the table below, it can be seen that, enrolment on the scheme has been declining since 2014 when a figure of 111,354 was recorded. Enrolment reduced significantly from 111,354 in 2014 to 54,927 in 2015, 43,028 in 2016 and 49,251 in 2017. The figure of 49,251 recorded as at the end of 2017 indicates a slight increase than 2016 figure of 43,130.

Table 65: Enrolment on Municipal Health Insurance Scheme from 2014-2017

Cate.g.ory	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	No. of Re.g.ist.	No. of Renewal	Total	No. of Re.g.ist.	No. of Renewals	Total	No. of Re.g.ist.	No. of Renewals	Total	No. of Re.g.ist.	No. of Renewals	Total
Informal	8,503	21,068	29,571	2,672	10,997	13,669	2,530	8,637	11,167	1,981	11,196	13,177
SSNIT Contribution	626	3,749	4,375	206	2,920	3,126	155	2,041	2,196	126	2,586	2,712
SSNIT Pensioners	27	141	168	27	107	134	1	14	15	1	16	17
Under 18 years	15,669	31,800	47,469	6,416	17,155	23,571	5,414	12,652	18,066	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pregnant women	1,859	2,887	4,746	1,869	2,924	4,793	3,108	3,572	6,680	1,395	3,482	4,877
70 years and above	652	2,821	3,473	223	1,855	2,079	142	1,315	1,457	134	1,636	1,770
Indigents	12,691	8,861	21,552	2,966	4,590	7,556	1,027	2,420	3,447	84	954	1,038
Children Under 5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,025	10,637	14,662
School Feeding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	35	36
LEAP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	68	79
Dependent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,156	9,727	10,883
Total	40,027	71,327	111,354	14,379	40,549	54,928	12,377	30,651	43,130	8,914	40,337	49,251

Source: Asunafo North Municipal National Health Insurance Scheme Secretariat, 2017

From the Municipal Health Insurance Authority/Scheme (MHIA), women and children patronize the scheme more than men. This is because women see the scheme as a social security to their fragility as far as their health issues are concerned so as their children.

1.10.3.2 Staff of the Municipal Health Insurance Authority

The MHIA has total staff strength of 22 instead of 30 they require for effective performance. Specifically, the Municipal Authority requires an additional administrator, 2 accounts officers, 4 MIS officers and 1 claims officer as presented in the table below.

Table 66: Staff Available and Required

S/N	Category of Staff	Number Available	Shortfall	Number Required
1.	Administration	6	1	7
2.	Accounts Officers	3	2	5
3.	Public Relations Officers	4	0	4
4.	MIS Management	6	4	10
5.	Claims	3	1	4
Total		22	8	30

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Insurance Authority, 2017

1.10.3.3 Challenges of the Municipal Insurance Scheme

The Municipal Health Insurance Scheme faces a lot of challenges including;

- Inadequate office accommodation/lack of permanent office accommodation
- Inadequate office equipment and logistics (e.g. Office Computers)
- Poor access to internet causing delay in Registration and patronage of the scheme
- Inadequate medical officers and paramedical staff to serve insured clients at health facilities leading to increased waiting time for patients/clients.
- Negative attitude of some medical personnel towards insured clients of the scheme

1.10.4 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS epidemic is not only a major challenge to global health, but also a developmental problem. Globally, it is considered to be the fourth most common cause of death. It continues to be the single most important constraint to socio-economic development of many countries, especially those in Africa. Ghana currently has a median prevalence rate of 1.3%, meaning that about 1.3% of the population is infected with HIV and AIDS.

According to figures captured by the Municipal Health Directorate from the Counseling and Testing (CT) and know your status campaigns they conducted from 2014 to June 2017 as presented in the table below, HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the Municipality has not been good. Out of the 854 people who went for CT in 2014, as many as 237 (27.8%) tested positive to HIV. Similarly, out of the 1,246 people who went for CT in 2015, as many as 250 (20.1%) tested positive. The story was not better either in 2016 where the 3,313 people who went for CT and Know Your Status, 207 (6.2%) tested positive. Even the mid-year figure of 27 (1.5%) recorded out of the 1,800 people who went for Know Your Status in 2017 was still higher than national prevalence figure of 1.3%.

The worrying HIV and AIDS situation in the Municipality is not just about the frightened figures but the fact that the figures were not clinical figures but rather from people within the general population who by all standards looked healthy but decided to do the CT and participated in the know your status campaigns. This puts the general population at a higher risk of contracting HIV and AIDS. This calls for concerted efforts from all stakeholders to tackle the menace before it completely gets out of hand.

Table 67: HIV and AIDS Cases in the Municipality

Indicators	No. Tested				No. Positive			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Clinical Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blood Donors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT	854	1,246	1,484	-	237	250	197	-
PMTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Know Your Status	-	-	1,829	1800	-	-	10	27
Total	854	1,246	3,313	1,800	237	250	207	27

Source: Asunafo North Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.10.4.1 Challenges to HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control

Major challenges to HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control in the municipality include;

- Low usage of condoms
- High rate of literacy
- Low level of sensitization on HIV and AIDS especially on the freighting prevalence rate
- High incidence of drug abuse among the youth who are sexual active

1.10.5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Effective communication is indispensable for the socio-economic development of the municipality and hence should be promoted as effectively as possible. Two may types of communication systems may be identified in the municipality – traditional and modern systems of communication.

The traditional system of communication which are still in use in their limited forms are the use of gone-gone (dawuro) and sending of missionaries often by traditional rulers and heads of families to summon their subjects for meetings, communal labor, funerals and other activities of importance to the community or the family. This type of communication is currently losing its importance especially in the urban areas within the municipality where faster and convenient mode of communication such as mobile phones, FM Stations, Community Information Centres and letters are often used to send messages.

The modern system of communication in the municipality involves the use of faster and convenient media in sending messages such as mobile phones, FM Stations, Community Information Centres

and letters. This has no doubt facilitated socio-economic development of the municipality as information can be sent and delivered within the shortest period of time. The Telecommunication firms currently operating in the municipality are Vodafone, MTN, Airtel and Tigo. The Municipality also has three FM Stations located at Goaso and Community Information Centres located in Zonal Council capitals which play very important role in sending information. The FM Stations are Genesis FM, Nananom FM and Success FM.

In addition to the telecommunication networks and FM Stations for communication and sending information, sending of mails through the existing Post Offices and vehicles is still very common. The Municipality has Post Offices located at major towns such as Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso and Kasapin for sending and receiving mails. The Assembly's own vehicles and public vehicles are often used to deliver letters for meetings and other stakeholder engagements.

Although the Assembly has an ICT officer and an ICT Centre at Goaso (has not been functioning since 2008), the application of ICT in the overall development of the Municipality is very limited. The Central Administration itself and the other decentralised departments of the Assembly do not have a functioning websites, e-mail addresses or official telephone lines to speed up their interactions with the rest of the world. Similarly, ICT is rarely applied in critical development areas like modernisation of Agriculture, development of revenue database, mobilisation of revenue, land use management, project management, monitoring and evaluation.

Key challenges for effective application of ICT in the development processes of the municipality include inadequate ICT infrastructure, inadequate ICT professionals, and limited telephone network coverage in some communities within Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase and Asumura Zonal Councils. The Ministry of Communication completed erection of a communication mast at Goaso since 2015 meant to promote application of ICT in the municipality but has not been operational since then. Reactivation of the programme by the ministry will go a long way to promote the use of ICT for rapid development of the municipality.

1.10.6 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Factors that predispose people to poverty and inequality in the municipality vary and include social, economic, political and spatial factors.

Socially/traditionally, men dominate and in fact take the final decision on how available family resources are used. Preference is given the boy child than the girl-child in terms of education and even in learning of trade as it is perceived that the boy-child when married has responsibilities for his family while the girl-child would be catered for by the husband. The matrilineal form of inheritance practice mostly by the Akan dominating tribe in the municipality favours the males thus empowering them with family resources as against females. These among other social factors empower males in the social setting than females, thus widening poverty and inequality gap among males and females.

Agriculture (cocoa, food crops and animal rearing) is the largest sector of employment and major source of income to people in the municipality. Traditionally however, women who work hard with their husbands daily on the farms are only seen and in fact treated as farm hands as such they

have little say on how resources from the farms are used. Even in trade, it is traditionally the responsibility of the husband to provide the start-up capital to the wives and those who do often control returns from the trading activities. Additionally, since the social conditions make men more resourceful, they are able to trade more in merchandised products with higher returns than their female counterparts who often are limited to trading in food crops which are highly perishable and with low returns. Poverty and inequality between men and women are bound to perpetuate for long term within such economic setting.

Although the 1992 constitution, the Local Governance Act, Act 936 and other acts and Regulations for decentralised governance offer equal opportunity to people of all creed, gender and conditions to fully participate in the governance processes, some political and social factors limit participation of some group of people in the municipality. Traditionally, married women need full consent of their husbands before they can actively participate in full time politics otherwise they risk losing their marriages and respect. Also, women and the physically challenged people who are generally fragile are not attracted to our local politics because of the limited opportunities and the abusive language political opponents' use. Additionally, the high level of illiteracy among women and the disable people limit the ability of governments to appoint more resourceful people from amongst them to actively champion their concerns in the decision making processes of the Municipal Assembly.

Additionally, uneven spatial distribution of socio-economic resources turns to widen poverty and inequality among people located in different geographical areas. This is typical nature of resource distribution in the municipality where the urban areas such as Goaso, Mim, Akrodie and Ayomso have better access to socio-economic facilities than the rural areas. Our poverty profile ranked Asumura Zonal Council as the poorest and vulnerable council because the area is characterised by poor roads, inadequate access to telephone network, inadequate access to healthcare, poor access to market and inadequate access to electricity.

The social, economic, political and spatial factors do not only widen poverty and inequality gaps among people of different creed, sex and location but also make them more vulnerable and increases their exclusion from the development processes.

1.10.6.1 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment. A vulnerable person therefore is the one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a given environment. Thus the vulnerable are often excluded from very important activities such as decision-making which is expected to impact on their lives. The characteristics of the vulnerable and excluded people in the municipality are provided in the table below.

Table 68: Vulnerability Analysis

No	Vulnerable and excluded group	Effects of Vulnerability	Areas of Intervention/Measures
1	People affected by risks and shocks such as fire outbreaks, floods and rainstorms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreaks, floods and rain storms. - Low productivity of farmers who experience, floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Decrease in income levels as a result of losing crops and productive hours - Inability to provide basic needs for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support NADMO and department of Social Welfare and Comm. Development to identify the vulnerable and excluded and supported. - Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Ensure that NHIS Registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities so as to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor.
2	Orphans and vulnerable children (children with both or either parents dead, parents invalid and the likes)	Deprivation of their basic rights and necessities of life like access to education, health, food and shelter. This becomes worse due to limited social safe nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that NHIS Registers the vulnerable and excluded children. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities so as to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children. - Support needy but brilliant students - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities to cover the core poor.
3	Persons living with HIV and AIDS	Social stigmatization and discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify education on HIV and AIDS prevention and controls including condom distribution and usage - Educate the public to integrate Persons living with HIV and AIDS into the society. - Ensure that social intervention programs such as NHIS and the LEAP cover Persons living with HIV and AIDS. - Provide ATRs to Persons living with HIV and AIDS - Ensure effective operation of the DAC and DRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programs in the Municipality.
4	Abused Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to provide the child with basic necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Parental discrimination among children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor. - Intensify creation of public awareness on children's rights and effects of WFCL. - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to inhuman treatment like compelled to marry at tender age, rape, defilement, child labor and domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Strengthen the DSWCD to identify, rescue and support abused children. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.
5	Child Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to extreme conditions of life. - Deprivation of basic necessities of life like food, education and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child. - Arrest and prosecute human trafficking offenders
6	Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. - Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of decision making, job opportunities and easy access to public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the municipality. - Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools. - Use part of the PWDs' share of the DACF to support education of PWDs & their children. - Identify and support physically persons. - Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act. - Design and implement disability friendly facilities/infrastructure
7	Women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to all forms of abuse like domestic violence and limited access to family/household assets. - Discriminated against in terms of education and general empowerment opportunities. - Forced into early marriages often against their wish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public education on the need for girl child education. - Implement activities and programs to reduce maternal mortality in the municipality. - Implement activities and programs to reduce child (U-5) mortality in the municipality - Support implementation of the Expanded Programme Immunization (EPI), - Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making. - Develop and implement genders responsive action plan. - Intensify education on the various women and children Acts.
8	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited or no access to means of production like land. - Generally have no or low level of education, unskilled and cannot easily avail themselves for economic opportunities. - Low income levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt labor intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor. - Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services.

9	The aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physically weak and hence have higher demand for healthcare. - Low level of income due to limited economic opportunities. - They become more vulnerable and dependent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize Annual Senior Citizens' Day. - Facilitate early access of Pensioners to their pension benefits. - Facilitate and support efficient operation of the Municipal Pensioners Association. - Ensure that social intervention programs such as NHIS and the LEAP cover the aged
10	The youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of school and trying to be self-reliant. - Low level of income due to inadequate access to job opportunities. - Full of energy and often prone to all forms of social vices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate implementation of models under the National Youth Employment Agency (NYEA) to create jobs for the youth. - Encourage and support out of school youth to enroll on the planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment programs
11	Drug addicts and mentally challenged persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involved in social vices - Breaking of law and order - Drug use and trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of psychiatric services

Source DPCU, 2017

1.11: Summary of Key Development Issues

The key development issues from the performance review and municipal profiling is summarised and categorised under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA II as indicated in the table below.

Table 69: Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable expenditure overruns/Inadequate compliance with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrants and pre auditing)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements for the development of the municipality • Weak capacity of MSMEs to propel the development of the municipality • Non exploitation of tourist potentials for the development of the municipality
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity as a result of untimely release of certified planting materials and other inputs • Limited access to extension services, especially by women Agricultural operators

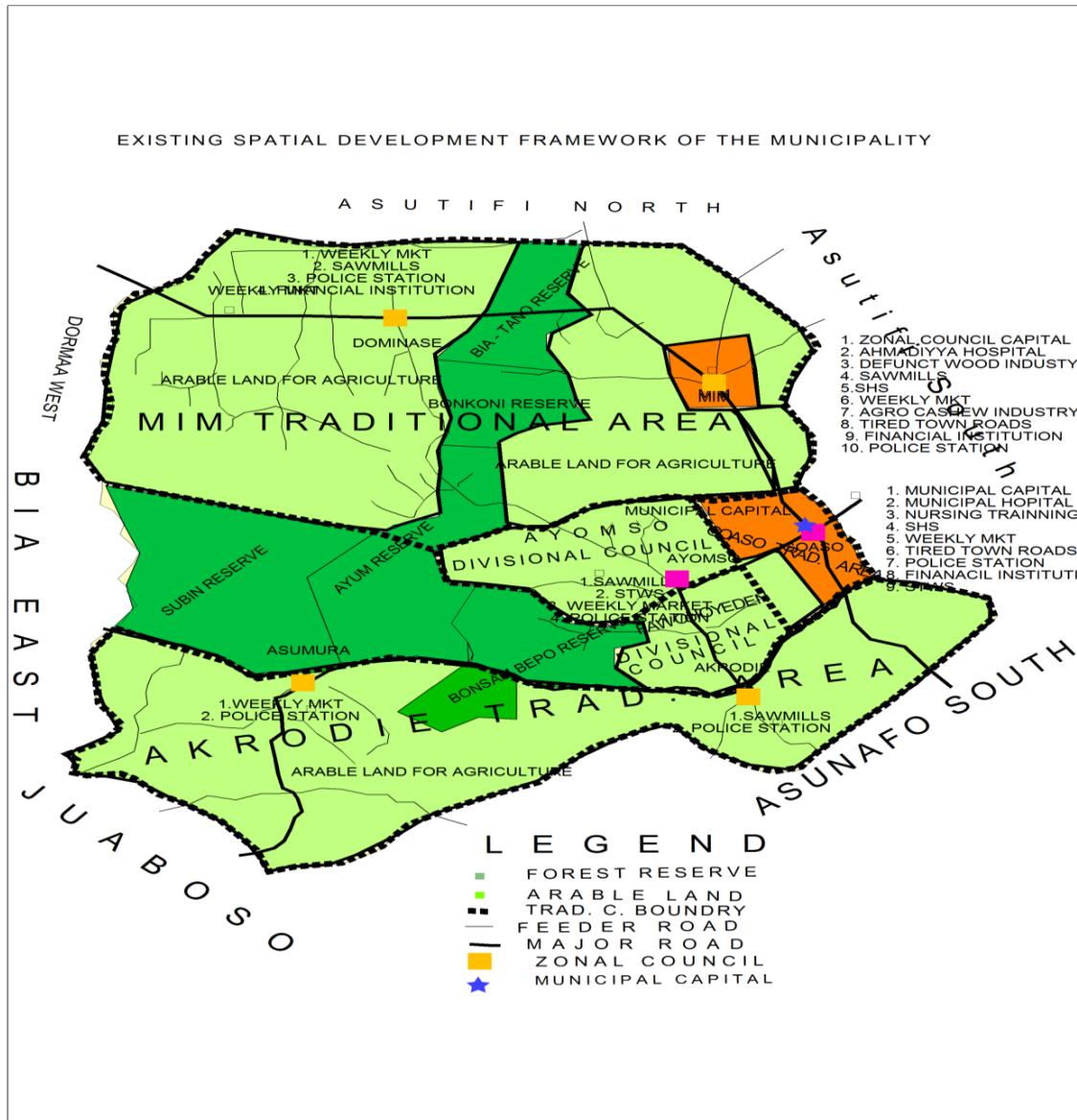
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage facilities and access to ready market • Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services • Poor rural road infrastructure • Inadequate private investments in Agriculture-business ventures • Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the Agriculture value chain • Limited access to market information • Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall • Inadequate access to appropriate financial products • Inadequate incentives and subsidies • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate and poor quality data and lack of proper monitoring and disease surveillance system • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development decision making especially at the local level • Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots • Inadequate financial resources for biodiversity activities including climate-related conventions • Deforestation and forest degradation • Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues • Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts • Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources • Inadequate early warning systems
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts • Weak monitoring of operations of Oil Marketing Companies
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical disparities in access to transport services • Early deterioration and poor nature of road networks • Inadequate ICT infrastructure, high cost and poor quality of ICT services • Inadequate coverage and high cost of electricity • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Overemphasis on reactive approaches to disaster management • Limited adherence to building codes and planning Regulations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate investments in infrastructure in support of hazard prevention and mitigation • Inadequate access to quality and affordable water • Lack of maintenance of water systems due to inadequate funding • Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and services • Poor disposal of wastes • Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education • Low application of science, technology and innovation in implementation of the development plan
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational facilities and logistics • Weak management and supervision of education • Lack of timely and reliable data for educational planning and programming • Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level • Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level • High school dropout rate • Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality healthcare • Huge unmet need for mental health services • Emerging health concerns from climate change, and the recurrent threats of diseases of epidemic potential (Cholera, Hemorrhagic fevers including Yellow fever, CSM, epidemic influenza viruses, etc.) • High stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High HIV prevalence in the municipality • Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs • Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV & AIDS • Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools for sports • Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability dimensions, into national development planning and decision-making processes • High level of youth unemployment including graduates • Inadequate training and skills development for the youth • Ineffective targeting of social protection policies and programs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection interventions • Inadequate knowledge, dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on the Aged • Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labor (WFCL) • Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons with Disability (PWDs) • Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making • Inadequate coordination and integration of population concerns into the development planning process • Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services • High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks
<p style="text-align: center;">Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-municipal structures • Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for effective operation of the MA, its departments and Zonal Councils • Low birth and death Registration • Weak financial base and management capacity of the Municipal Assembly • Gaps in communication and accountability between MA and citizens • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at municipal level • Low promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) for job creation • Weak evidence-based development policy formulation • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective supervision and human resource management • Lack of reliable human resource database • Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities • Low recognition of gender equity in public sector • Lack of gender responsive budgeting • Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance • Limited availability and analysis of relevant data on gender issues on all segments of society • Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing security concerns as a result of chieftaincy disputes, drug abuse, armed robbery• High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities• Limited attention to issues of culture in national development• Inadequate recognition of the developmental role of the chieftaincy institution in national planning• Weak demand for and utilization of M&E results• Monitoring exercises driven by projects• Weak linkage between planning, budgeting and M&E• Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E• Low compliance with M&E guidelines
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Figure 30: Base Map of the Municipality



CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018 - 2021

2.0: Identification of Development Issues with Implication for 2018 - 2021

The development issues with implication for 2018–2021 have been presented in table 71 below. They were identified from the performance review of the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) from 2014-2017 and from the updated municipal profile.

2.1: Community Needs and Aspirations

The community needs and aspirations as inputs into the MMTDP were derived from extensive public consultations with the communities and these needs were further validated through public hearings within the communities. The identified needs and aspirations of the communities are;

1. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure and logistics (classroom blocks, teacher's quarters, furniture and TLMs) for basic and second cycle schools
2. Inadequate access to potable water (construction of mechanised boreholes, boreholes with hand pumps, restoration of broken down and expansion of Small Town Water Systems and construction of wells)
3. Inadequate access to electricity (Extension of electricity to new communities and in communities with electricity)
4. Poor nature of roads, inadequate bridges, culverts and drains (Routine maintenance/reshaping of feeder roads, construction of urban/town roads and construction of trunk roads)
5. Inadequate health facilities and of logistics for effective healthcare delivery. (Construction of health facilities and provision of logistics (CHPS Compounds, Maternity Wards, Nurses Quarters and Administration Blocks)
6. Low Agricultural productivity (inadequate access to high yielding crop and animal varieties and other inputs, inadequate AEAs, high post-harvest losses, limited markets and high impact of climate changes)
7. Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and services (construction of latrines, provision of communal refuse containers, daily disposal of wastes, difficulty in maintenance of final disposal sites, evacuation of refuse heaps/dumps and lack of cesspool emptier for disposal of latrines)
8. Poor mobile network reception in most rural communities (Expansion and improvement of mobile telephone networks)
9. Inadequate modern market facilities
10. Difficulty in controlling deforestation and forest degradation
11. Inadequate police stations/posts and accommodation facilities
12. Non-functioning of the MA sub-structures (Zonal Councils)
13. Inadequate employment opportunities

Table 70: Prioritization of community needs (Zonal Council level)

Unit Level Ranking/Weight	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total Weighted Score	Zonal Level Ranking
Community Needs	6	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Construction of educational facilities and provision of logistics	12(6) 72	11(5) 55	13(4) 52	14(3) 42	13(2) 26	14(1) 14	261	3 rd
2. Provision of potable water	14(6) 84	13(5) 65	12(4) 48	13(3) 39	11(2) 22	13(1) 13	271	1 st
3. Extension of electricity	13(6) 78	14(5) 70	11(4) 44	12(3) 36	14(2) 28	10(1) 10	266	2 nd
4. Construction and maintenance of roads	11(6) 66	12(5) 60	14(4) 56	10(3) 30	12(2) 24	12(1) 12	248	4 th
5. Construction of health facilities and provision of logistics	10(6) 60	10(5) 50	10(4) 40	11(3) 33	10(2) 20	11(1) 11	214	5 th
6. Provision of improved farm inputs and extension services	5(6) 30	5(5) 25	9(4) 36	5(3) 15	7(2) 14	9(1) 9	129	8 th
7. Sanitation management	8(6) 46	8(5) 40	7(4) 28	1(3) 3	6(2) 12	3(1) 3	132	7 th
8. Extension of mobile connectivity	1(6) 6	2(5) 10	2(4) 8	9(3) 27	9(2) 18	8(1) 8	77	12 th
9. Construction of improved market facilities	7(6) 42	7(5) 35	4(4) 16	3(3) 9	3(2) 6	1(1) 1	108	11 th
10. Controlling deforestation and forest degradation	4(6) 24	1(5) 5	8(4) 32	8(3) 24	5(2) 10	7(1) 7	112	10 th
11. Improved security of the municipality	6(6) 36	6(5) 30	5(4) 20	6(3) 18	4(2) 8	4(1) 4	114	9 th
12. Operationalization of MA sub-structures (Zonal Councils)	2(6) 12	3(5) 15	6(4) 24	2(3) 6	2(2) 4	2(1) 2	63	14 th
13. Creating employment opportunities	9(6) 54	9(5) 45	1(4) 4	7(3) 21	8(2) 16	5(1) 5	153	6 th
14. Construction of Public Latrines	3(6) 18	4(5) 20	3(4) 12	4(3) 12	1(2) 2	6(1) 6	70	13 th

From the prioritization of community needs in table 69 above, it can be observed that water and electricity were ranked as the most important and pressing needs of the people especially for those in the rural communities. This was followed in order of importance by educational facilities, construction and maintenance of roads, construction of health facilities and provision of logistics, Creating employment opportunities, sanitation management and provision of improved farm inputs and extension services. The rest were improved security, controlling deforestation and forest degradation, construction of improved market facilities, extension of mobile connectivity, and construction of Public Latrines and operationalization of MA sub-structures (Zonal Councils).

2.2: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

Table: 71 Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

Community Needs/ Aspirations	Identified Development Gaps/ Problems																								Total	Average score	Rank
	Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector			Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management							Infrastructure and Human Settlements					Human Development, Productivity and Decent Work					Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance						
	Low level of PPP arrangements for the development of the municipality	Weak capacity of MSMEs to propel the development of the municipality	Non exploitation of tourist potentials for the development of the municipality	Low productivity/untimely release of certified planting materials and other inputs	Limited access to extension services, especially by women Agricultural operators	Poor storage facilities and access to ready market	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	High level of deforestation and forest degradation	Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change (CC) issues and awareness of CC and its impacts	Early deterioration and poor nature of road networks	Inadequate ICT infrastructure, high cost and poor quality of ICT services	Inadequate coverage and high cost of electricity	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and services and poor disposal of wastes	Inadequate educational facilities and logistics	Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality healthcare	High HIV prevalence and stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS	High level of youth unemployment including graduates	Ineffective targeting and limited coverage of social protection policies and programs	Non-functioning sub-municipal structures	Weak financial base and management capacity of the Municipal Assemblies	Low promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) for job creation	Increasing security concerns as a result of chieftaincy disputes, drug abuse, and armed robbery.			
Construction of educational facilities and provision of logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	15	0.63	8 th	
Construction of potable water	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	16	0.67	7 th	
Extension of electricity	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	24	1.00	3 rd	
Construction and maintenance of roads	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	27	1.13	1 st	
Construction of health facilities and provision of logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	17	0.71	6 th	
Provision of improved farm inputs and extension services	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	24	1.0	3 rd	
Sanitation management	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	18	0.75	5 th	
Extension of mobile connectivity	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	20	0.83	4 th	
Construction of improved market facilities	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	25	1.04	2 nd	
Controlling deforestation and forest degradation	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	20	0.83	4 th	

Improved security of the municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	16	0.67	7 th
Operationalization of MA sub-structures (Zonal Councils)	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	24	1.0	3 rd
Creating employment opportunities	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	27	1.13	1 st
Construction of Toilet Facilities	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	14	0.58	9 th
Average Score																								20.5			

Source: MPCU, 2017

As can be seen from the above table, the average score is 20.5 which is very high. It indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues which have implications for 2018–2021. The harmonised key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 are presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated in table 71 below;

2.3: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

The development issues presented in the table 68 have been further summarised into key development issues with implication for 2018–2021 as presented in table 71 below.

Table 72: Key Development Issues Under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable expenditure overruns/Inadequate compliance with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrants and pre auditing)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements for the development of the municipality • Weak capacity of MSMEs to propel the development of the municipality • Non exploitation of tourist potentials for the development of the municipality
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity as a result of untimely release of certified planting materials and other inputs • Limited access to extension services, especially by women Agricultural operators • Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services • Poor rural road infrastructure • Inadequate private investments in Agriculture-business ventures • Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the Agriculture value chain • Poor storage facilities limited access to market information • Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall • Inadequate access to appropriate financial products • Inadequate incentives and subsidies • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate and poor quality data and lack of proper monitoring and disease surveillance system • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development decision making especially at the local level • Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources for biodiversity activities including climate-related conventions • Deforestation and forest depletion • Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues • Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts • Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources • Inadequate early warning systems
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts • Weak monitoring of operations of Oil Marketing Companies
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical disparities in access to transport services • Early deterioration and poor nature of road networks • Inadequate ICT infrastructure, high cost and poor quality of ICT services • Inadequate coverage and high cost of electricity • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Overemphasis on reactive approaches to disaster management • Limited adherence to building codes and planning Regulations • Inadequate investments in infrastructure in support of hazard prevention and mitigation • Inadequate access to quality and affordable water • Lack of maintenance of water systems due to inadequate funding • Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and services • Poor disposal of wastes • Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education • Low application of science, technology and innovation in implementation of the development plan
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable access to education particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs • Weak management and supervision of education • Lack of timely and reliable data for educational planning and programming • Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level • Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level • High school dropout rate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality healthcare • Huge unmet need for mental health services • Emerging health concerns from climate change, and the recurrent threats of diseases of epidemic potential (Cholera, Hemorrhagic fevers including Yellow fever, CSM, epidemic influenza viruses, etc.) • High stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High HIV prevalence in the municipality • Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs • Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV & AIDS • Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools for sports • Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability dimensions, into national development planning and decision-making processes • High level of youth unemployment including graduates • Inadequate training and skills development for the youth • Ineffective targeting of social protection policies and programs • Limited coverage of social protection interventions • Inadequate knowledge, dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on the Aged • Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labor (WFCL) • Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons with Disability (PWDs) • Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making • Inadequate coordination and integration of population concerns into the development planning process • Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services • High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning sub-municipal structures • Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for effective operation of the MA, its departments and Zonal Councils • Low birth and death Registration

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak financial base and management capacity of the Municipal Assemblies • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization • Gaps in communication and accountability between MA and citizens • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at municipal level • Low promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) for job creation • Weak evidence-based development policy formulation • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective supervision and human resource management • Lack of reliable human resource database • Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities • Low recognition of gender equity in public sector • Lack of gender responsive budgeting • Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance • Limited availability and analysis of relevant data on gender issues on all segments of society • Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making • Increasing security concerns as a result of chieftaincy disputes, drug abuse, armed robbery • High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities • Limited attention to issues of culture in national development • Inadequate recognition of the developmental role of the chieftaincy institution in national planning • Weak demand for and utilization of M&E results • Monitoring exercises driven by projects • Weak linkage between planning, budgeting and M&E • Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E • Low compliance with M&E guidelines
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2.4: Harmonisation of key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

From the harmonisation exercise presented in table 72 below, it can be observed that there is strong linkage between the GSGDA II and the NMTDPF hence the similar issues from GSGDA II have been adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, objectives and focus areas. In addition to others identified as relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF, and the adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP have been presented in table 72 below.

Table 73: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Unsustainable expenditure overruns/Inadequate compliance with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrants and pre auditing)	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 2. High and unsustainable public sector wage bill
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements for the development of the municipality 2. Weak capacity of MSMEs to propel the development of the municipality 3. Non exploitation of tourist potentials for the development of the municipality 	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to affordable credit 2. Low domestic saving rate 3. High cost of capital 4. Limited availability of medium to long-term financing 5. Limited access to credit for SMEs 6. Predominant informal economy 7. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 8. Low skills development in tourism 9. High hotel rates
		Ghana's role in international affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underutilisation of opportunities to promote Regional and international relations 2. Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low productivity as a result of untimely release of certified planting materials and other inputs 2. Limited access to extension services, especially by women Agricultural operators 3. Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services 4. Poor rural road infrastructure 	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor marketing systems 2. High cost of production inputs 3. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 4. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 5. Low proportion of irrigated Agriculture 6. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 7. Erratic rainfall patterns 8. Poor storage and transportation systems 9. Poor farm-level practices

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Inadequate private investments in Agriculture-business ventures 6. Inadequate dissemination of information on business opportunities along the Agriculture value chain 7. Limited access to market information 8. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets 9. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 10. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 11. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products 12. Inadequate incentives and subsidies 13. Low quality genetic material of livestock species 14. Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products 15. Inadequate and poor quality data and lack of proper monitoring and disease surveillance system 16. Inadequate access to veterinary services 17. Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development decision making especially at the local level 18. Encroachment on biodiversity hot spots 19. Inadequate financial resources for biodiversity activities including climate-related conventions 20. Deforestation and forest depletion 21. Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues 22. Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts 23. Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources 	<p style="text-align: center;">Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 11. Low quality and inadequate Agriculture infrastructure 12. Lack of database on farmers 13. Limited insurance for farming activities 14. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 15. Limited application of science and technology 16. Ageing farmer population 17. Lack of youth interest in Agriculture 18. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 19. Lack of credit for Agriculture 20. Low quality genetic material of livestock species 21. Low level of husbandry practices 22. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products 23. Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock 24. Inadequate and poor quality data 25. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of forest cover 2. Poor demarcation of conservation areas 3. Encroachment of conservation areas 4. Increasing loss of endangered species 5. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires 6. Forest fires/High incidence of wildfires 7. Inadequate staff 8. Weak enforcement of Regulations 9. Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas 10. Indiscriminate use of weedicides 11. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 12. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 13. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 14. Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds 15. Vulnerability and variability to climate change 16. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 17. Degraded landscapes
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	24. Inadequate early warning systems		
Oil and Gas Development	1. Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts 2. Weak monitoring of operations of Oil Marketing Companies	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1. Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts 2. Inadequate capacity to manage waste and disaster in the industry
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1. Geographical disparities in access to transport services 2. Early deterioration and poor nature of road networks 3. Inadequate ICT infrastructure, high cost and poor quality of ICT services 4. Inadequate coverage and high cost of electricity 5. Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas 6. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 7. Overemphasis on reactive approaches to disaster management 8. Limited adherence to building codes and planning Regulations 9. Inadequate investments in infrastructure in support of hazard prevention and mitigation 10. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water 11. Lack of maintenance of water systems due to inadequate funding 12. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and services 13. Poor disposal of wastes	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	1. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 2. Improper management of e- waste 3. Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas 4. Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles 5. Ineffective enforcement of noise Regulations 6. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 7. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 8. Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 9. Poor transportation management, particularly in urban 10. Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts 11. Rapid deterioration of roads 12. Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system 13. Limited facilities for non- motorised transport (NMT) 14. Weak enforcement of road traffic Regulations 15. High incidence of road accidents 16. Low broadband wireless access 17. Poor quality ICT services 18. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 19. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 20. Inadequate and unreliable electricity 21. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 22. Lack of Regulation of contractor conduct and performance 23. Shortage of skilled construction workers 24. Poor management practices on construction sites 25. Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products 26. Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites

	<p>14. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</p> <p>15. Low application of science, technology and innovation in implementation of the development plan</p>		<p>27. Poor waste disposal practices</p> <p>28. Poor drainage system</p> <p>29. Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>30. Uncovered drains</p> <p>31. Poor landscaping</p> <p>32. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>33. Cumbersome land acquisition process</p> <p>34. Complex land tenure system</p> <p>35. Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing)</p> <p>36. Protracted land disputes</p> <p>36. Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations</p> <p>37. Inadequate spatial plans for Regions and MMDAs</p> <p>38. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>39. Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>40. Growing housing deficit</p> <p>41. Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>42. High and increasing cost of building materials</p> <p>43. High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>44. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>45. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p> <p>46. Poor infrastructure to catalyse Agriculture modernisation and rural development</p> <p>47. Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas</p> <p>48. Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>49. Limited investments in social programs in Zongo's and inner cities</p>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>1. Inadequate and inequitable access to education particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</p> <p>2. Weak management and supervision of education</p> <p>3. Lack of timely and reliable data for educational planning and programming</p> <p>4. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</p>	<p>Social Development</p>	<p>1. Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>3. Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>4. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</p> <p>5. Negative perception of TVET</p> <p>6. Low participation in non-formal education</p> <p>7. Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</p> <p>8. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>9. Educational system focused on merely passing exams</p>

<p>5. Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>6. High school dropout rate</p> <p>7. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality healthcare</p> <p>8. Huge unmet need for mental health services</p> <p>9. Emerging health concerns from climate change, and the recurrent threats of diseases of epidemic potential (Cholera, Hemorrhagic fevers including Yellow fever, CSM, epidemic influenza viruses, etc.)</p> <p>10. High stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS</p> <p>11. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>12. High HIV prevalence in the municipality</p> <p>13. Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs</p> <p>14. Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV & AIDS</p> <p>15. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools for sports</p> <p>16. Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability dimensions, into national development planning and decision-making processes</p> <p>17. High level of youth unemployment including graduates</p>		<p>10. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>11. Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>12. Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>13. Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>14. Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>15. Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>16. Unmet health needs of women and girls</p> <p>17. Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>18. Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>19. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>20. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>21. Wide gaps in health service data</p> <p>22. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>23. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</p> <p>24. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>25. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>26. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>27. Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</p> <p>28. Household food insecurity</p> <p>29. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>30. Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems</p> <p>31. Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>32. Increased incidence of diet- related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>33. Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>34. Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels</p> <p>35. Weak nutrition sensitive planning and programming</p> <p>36. Weak management of population issues</p> <p>37. High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>38. Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>39. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>40. Inadequate financial support for family planning programs</p>
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	<p>18. Inadequate training and skills development for the youth</p> <p>19. Ineffective targeting of social protection policies and programs</p> <p>20. Limited coverage of social protection interventions</p> <p>21. Inadequate knowledge, dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on the Aged</p> <p>22. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and others worst forms of child labor (WFCL)</p> <p>23. Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons with Disability (PWDs)</p> <p>24. Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making</p> <p>25. Inadequate coordination and integration of population concerns into the development planning process</p> <p>26. Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services</p> <p>27. High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks</p>		<p>41. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>42. Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>43. Changing population structure with youth bulge</p> <p>44. High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>45. High youth unemployment</p> <p>46. Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana</p> <p>47. Growing economic disparities</p> <p>48. Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>49. Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>50. Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>51. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p> <p>52. River bank encroachment</p> <p>53. High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water</p> <p>54. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>55. Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>56. High dependency on development partners for support to urban water support</p> <p>57. High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>58. Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>59. Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</p> <p>60. Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p> <p>61. Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>62. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>63. Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases e.g. cholera and typhoid</p> <p>64. High incidence of poverty</p> <p>65. Disparity in rate of decline in</p> <p>66. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>67. Poor quality of services for children and families</p> <p>68. Weak capacity of caregivers</p> <p>69. Limited coverage of social protection programs targeting children</p> <p>70. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>71. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>72. High incidence of children's rights violation</p>
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			<p>73. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law</p> <p>74. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labor</p> <p>75. Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p>76. Poor implementation of policies and Regulations on child labor</p> <p>77. Child neglect</p> <p>78. Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>79. Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>80. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>81. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>82. Weak social protection systems</p> <p>83. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups</p> <p>84. Lack of sustainable funding</p> <p>85. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>86. Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</p> <p>87. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</p> <p>88. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</p> <p>89. High unemployment rate among PWDs</p> <p>90. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>91. Limited access to education among PWDs</p> <p>92. Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</p> <p>93. Lack of reliable employment and labor data for policy decision making, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>94. High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth</p> <p>95. Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy</p> <p>96. Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>97. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>98. Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>99. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>100. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p>
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			<p>101. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>102. Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-functioning sub-municipal structures 2. Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for effective operation of the MA, its departments and Zonal Councils 3. Low birth and death Registration 4. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies 5. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization 6. Gaps in communication and accountability between MA and citizens 7. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at municipal level 8. Low promotion of Local Economic Development (LED) for job creation 9. Weak evidence-based development policy formulation 10. Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans 11. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans 12. Ineffective supervision and human resource management 13. Lack of reliable human resource database 14. Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities 15. Low recognition of gender equity in public sector 16. Lack of gender responsive budgeting 17. Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance 	<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation 2. Ineffective sub-district structures 3. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 4. Poor service delivery at the local level 5. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 6. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 7. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, Regional and district levels 9. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level 10. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 11. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 12. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy 13. Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level 14. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 15. Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation 16. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 17. Weak coordination of administrative functions 18. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 19. Limited public and community ownership 20. Low public interest in public institutions 21. Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 22. Inefficient public service delivery 23. Poor work ethic 24. Poor records keeping 25. Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector 26. Ineffective M&E for implementation of development policies and plans 27. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 28. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.

	<p>18. Limited availability and analysis of relevant data on gender issues on all segments of society</p> <p>19. Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making</p> <p>20. Increasing security concerns as a result of chieftaincy disputes, drug abuse, armed robbery</p> <p>21. High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities</p> <p>22. Limited attention to issues of culture in national development</p> <p>23. Inadequate recognition of the developmental role of the chieftaincy institution in national planning</p> <p>24. Weak demand for and utilization of M&E results</p> <p>25. Monitoring exercises driven by projects</p> <p>26. Weak linkage between planning, budgeting and M&E</p> <p>27. Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E</p> <p>28. Low compliance with M&E guidelines</p> <p>29. Weak coordination and cohesion among producers of statistics in the national statistical system</p>		<p>29. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances</p> <p>30. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>31. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>32. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</p> <p>33. Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure</p> <p>34. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>35. Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</p> <p>36. Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p> <p>37. Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</p> <p>38. Political and civic apathy</p> <p>39. Weak capacity of development communication institutions</p> <p>40. Poor appreciation of national culture</p> <p>41. Weak capacity of the culture institutions</p> <p>42. Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</p> <p>43. Inadequate cultural infrastructure</p> <p>44. Growing negative influence of foreign culture</p>
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Table 74: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of MTDP of the Municipal Assembly

MTDP Dimensions 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 2. High and unsustainable public sector wage bill 3. Inadequate access to affordable credit 4. Low domestic saving rate 5. High cost of capital 6. Limited availability of medium to long-term financing 7. Limited access to credit for SMEs 8. Predominant informal economy 9. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 10. Low skills development in tourism 11. High hotel rates 12. Poor marketing systems 13. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 14. Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development 15. Distressed but viable industries 16. High cost of production inputs 17. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 18. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 19. Low proportion of irrigated Agriculture 20. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 21. Erratic rainfall patterns 22. Poor storage and transportation systems 23. Poor farm-level practices 24. High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 25. Low quality and inadequate Agriculture infrastructure 26. Lack of database on farmers 27. Limited insurance for farming activities 28. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 29. Ageing farmer population 30. Lack of youth interest in Agriculture 31. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 32. Lack of credit for Agriculture 33. Low quality genetic material of livestock species 34. Low level of husbandry practices 35. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products 36. Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock 37. Inadequate and poor quality data 38. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels

Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 3. Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment 4. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools 5. Negative perception of TVET 6. Low participation in non-formal education 7. Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system 8. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 9. Educational system focused on merely passing exams 10. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 11. Inadequate funding source for education 12. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 13. Inadequate emergency services 14. Poor quality of healthcare services 15. Unmet needs for mental health services 16. Unmet health needs of women and girls 17. Increased cost of healthcare delivery 18. Inadequate financing of the health sector 19. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels 20. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 21. Wide gaps in health service data 22. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 23. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination 24. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 25. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 26. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 27. Prevalence of hunger in certain areas 28. Household food insecurity 29. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 30. Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems 31. Infant and adult malnutrition 32. Increased incidence of diet- related non-communicable diseases 33. Inadequate nutrition education 34. Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels 35. Weak nutrition sensitive planning and programming 36. Weak management of population issues 37. High fertility rate among adolescent 38. Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services 39. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 40. Inadequate financial support for family planning programs 41. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates 42. Inadequate sexual education for young people 43. Changing population structure with youth bulge
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44. High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls 45. High youth unemployment 46. Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana 47. Growing economic disparities 48. Increasing demand for household water supply 49. Poor planning for water at MMDAs 50. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 51. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 52. River bank encroachment 53. High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water 54. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 55. Poor quality of drinking water 56. High dependency on development partners for support to urban water support 57. High prevalence of open defecation 58. Poor sanitation and waste management 59. Unsustainability of sanitation and health services 60. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 61. Poor hygiene practices 62. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 63. Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases e.g. cholera and typhoid 64. High incidence of poverty 65. Disparity in rate of decline in poverty 66. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 67. Poor quality of services for children and families 68. Weak capacity of caregivers 69. Limited coverage of social protection programs targeting children 70. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 71. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 72. High incidence of children's rights violation 73. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law 74. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labor 75. Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs 76. Poor implementation of policies and Regulations on child labor 77. Child neglect 78. Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development 79. Inadequate care for the aged 80. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 81. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 82. Weak social protection systems 83. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups 84. Lack of sustainable funding 85. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 86. Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability 87. negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs 88. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights |
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89. High unemployment rate among PWDs 90. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs 91. Limited access to education among PWDs 92. Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs 93. Lack of reliable employment and labor data for policy decision making, monitoring and evaluation 94. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth 95. Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy 96. Low levels of technical and vocational skills 97. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 98. Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development 99. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 100. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure 101. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities 102. Limited community level sports and recreational activities
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of forest cover 2. Poor demarcation of conservation areas 3. Encroachment of conservation areas 4. Increasing loss of endangered species 5. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires 6. Forest fires/High incidence of wildfires 7. Inadequate staff 8. Weak enforcement of Regulations 9. Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas 10. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 11. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 12. Improper management of E- waste 13. Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas 14. Ineffective enforcement of noise Regulations 15. Inappropriate farming practices 16. Indiscriminate use of weedicides 17. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 18. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 19. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 20. Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds 21. Vulnerability and variability to climate change 22. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 23. Degraded landscapes 24. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 25. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 26. Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 27. Poor transportation management, particularly in urban areas 28. Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts 29. Rapid deterioration of roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Limited facilities for non- motorised transport (NMT) 31. Low broadband wireless access 32. Poor quality ICT services 33. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 34. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 35. Inadequate and unreliable electricity 36. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 37. Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts in the oil and gas industry 38. Poor drainage system 39. Silting and choking of drains 40. Uncovered drains 41. Poor landscaping 42. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 43. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements 44. Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations 45. Inadequate spatial plans for Regions and MMDAs 46. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 47. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 48. Growing housing deficit 49. Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery 50. High and increasing cost of building materials 51. High rate of rural-urban migration 52. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 53. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers 54. Poor infrastructure to catalyse Agriculture modernisation and rural development 55. Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas 56. Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl 57. Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns 58. Proliferation of slums 59. Deteriorating conditions in slums 60. Weak enforcement of le.g.al frameworks to tackle slum development 61. Limited investments in social programs in Zongo's and inner cities
<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation 2. Ineffective sub-district structures 3. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 4. Poor service delivery at the local level 5. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 6. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 7. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, Regional and district levels 9. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 11. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 12. Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy 13. Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level 14. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 15. Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation 16. Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers 17. Weak coordination of administrative functions 18. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 19. Limited public and community ownership 20. Low public interest in public institutions 21. Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 22. Inefficient public service delivery 23. Poor work ethic 24. Poor records keeping 25. Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector 26. Ineffective M&E for implementation of development policies and plans 27. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 28. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. 29. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances 30. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 31. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry 32. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 33. Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure 34. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 35. Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes 36. Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development 37. Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state 38. Political and civic apathy 39. Weak capacity of development communication institutions 40. Poor appreciation of national culture 41. Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector 42. Inadequate cultural infrastructure 43. Growing negative influence of foreign culture
Ghana's Role in International Affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underutilisation of opportunities to promote Regional and international relations 2. Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

2.5: Prioritisation of development issues

The development issues adopted in table 73 above have been prioritised by subjecting them to the POCC analysis as presented in the table 74 below. The prioritisation process was based on objective assessment of development needs of the municipality and supported by evidence of records from the municipal profile.

2.5.1 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

**Table 75: Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)
Analysis**

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Demission/Pillar1: Economic Development				
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Available internal control mechanisms (approval of memos, issuance of warrants and pre-auditing)	Introduction of GIFMS by Ministry of Finance	Time consuming and demands lots of logistics/stationery	- High cost of operating the GIFMS as it is internet based - Reliance of ineffective internet system
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	- Availability of arable land - Large stock of crop farmers - Ability to crop twice within a year (major and minor rainy seasons) - Availability of forest reserves	- Planting for food and jobs - Planting for jobs and investments - 1 District, 1 Factory (1D1F) concept by the government	- Dependence on rained fed Agriculture - Dependence on rudimentary farming tools - Inadequate AEAs - Lack of storage facilities	- Delay in the release of inputs and subsidies from the central government - Invasion of crops by the fall army worms
Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	- Demarcated area as light industrial area - Already acquired land by viable but distressed industries at Mim - Willingness of chiefs to release undisputed land	- 1D1F concept by the government - Mandate provided by the Spatial Planning Act, Act 925 for proposal and acquisition of land banks	- Ownership of land by stools and families - High demand for land for residential and Agricultural purposes	- Bureaucracy in land acquisition - High cost of land
Distressed but viable industries	Availability of distressed but viable industry (Ayum Forest Products) at Mim	Determination of government to revive distressed but viable industries under the 1DF1	High level of deforestation and forest degradation especially by illegal chainsaw operators	Climate change and its effects on the forest and its timber
Limited access to credit by SMEs	- Availability of banking and non-banking financial institutions - Availability of public advisory institutions such as BAC	- Availability of MASLOC - Availability and support offered by the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) to SMEs - Opportunity offered by Public-private partnerships	- Inability of SMEs to meet conditions for credit - Poor saving culture	High interest rates on loans /credits

Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of daily and weekly marketing centers - Goaso having status as a nodal town - Growing population of the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of ICT and internet marketing - Opportunity offered by the ID1F concept of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of storage facilities - Inadequate agro processing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing number of middle men - Perishability of Agricultural produce
High cost of Agricultural production inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Agricultural based institutions such as Department of Agriculture, Cocoa Health and Extension Division - Wide spread of agro chemical stores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidised inputs offered under the planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor saving culture among farmers to meet their farming needs during off harvesting season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of government subsidised inputs
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fairly good coverage of telephone network - Significant number of farmers with access to mobile phones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing programs that promotes application of technology in Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level of illiteracy among farmers - Limited telephone network in rural and dominant farming communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment of government to promote application of technology in Agriculture
Low level of irrigated Agriculture/ Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of perennial rivers and good underground water sources - Small holder irrigated farms being undertaken during dry seasons - Suitable land/ environment for all year round farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 village 1 dam concept of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small holder farms may not make it attractive for huge investment irrigation demands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of the government to extend the 1 village 1 dam concept beyond the savannah zones
Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land and conducive environment for all year round farming and food supply - Large stock of crop farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting for food and jobs - Planting for jobs and investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependence on rained fed Agriculture - Dependence on rudimentary farming tools - Inadequate AEAs - Lack of storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in release of inputs and subsidies from the central government - Invasion of crops by the fall army worms
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bumper harvests recording annual during major cropping seasons - Good road networking linking the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government's commitment to enhance storage under planting for food and job programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability of farmers to afford the prices charged for the storages services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perishable nature of Agricultural produce
Poor farm-level practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of farmers and their willingness to accept new technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of improved farming technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate AEAs - High level of illiteracy among farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment of government to engage and deploy additional number of AEAs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of farmers and ease of location 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exercise coinciding with the major farming 	

Lack of database on farmers	- Availability of MDA, a Statistical officer and unemployed youth to ready to be engaged	On-going national Agriculture survey by MOFA and GSS	season may limit full participation of farmers	Inadequate publicity
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	Availability of Agricultural raw materials	- Opportunity offered by the 1D1F concept of the government	- Inadequate start-up capital - Inadequate market for Agricultural produce	Completion from sister districts and other agrarian districts
Ageing farmer population and lack of youth interest in Agriculture	Growing youthful structure of the municipal population	Introduction of incentives under planting for food and jobs and planting for jobs and investment programs	- Lack of youth interest in Agriculture - Increasing reduction of Agricultural lands	Inadequate market and fluctuations in the prices of Agricultural produce
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	- Increasing interest in livestock/ poultry rearing in the municipality - High production of maize	- High demand for livestock/poultry products	- High level of illiteracy among livestock/ poultry farmers - Inadequate access to extension and veterinary services	Dependence on low quality genetic material of livestock and poultry species
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	Availability of Department of Agriculture and the Veterinary Services Unit	Technical assistance available at the Regional and national offices of MOFA	Inadequate staff and logistics for efficient performance	Ability of the government to increase and strengthen staff and provide the needed logistics
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	- Availability of tourist potentials in the municipality - Availability of hospitality facilities	Technical assistance available at the Regional and national offices of the Ghana Tourist Board	- High financial requirements - Lack of requisite skills for tourism development	Creating the needed patronages for the tourist sites in the municipality
Demission/Pillar 2: Social Development				
Poor quality of education at all levels	- Availability of fairly and evenly distributed educational infrastructure - Availability of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staff - Existence of SMCs and PTAs - Availability of District Department of Education - Commitment of the Assembly to continually provide additional school infrastructure	- Private and religious bodies participation in educational delivery - Additional resources from NGOs, Donor support & GETFUND, - Available pro poor government policies like capitation grant, FCUBE, school feeding programme and the free SHS	- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level - Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment - Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities - High school drop-out rate	Untimely release of statutory funds for financing education within the municipality

High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the job experience gained by the untrained teachers - Readiness to accept postings to rural areas 	Availability of distance learning/top up programmes	Poor rural infrastructure to attract qualified teachers to such areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving rural infrastructure - Ability of private schools to engage trained teachers
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Availability of management structures at all levels of educational institutions	Availability of the Capitation Grant	- Inadequate funding and logistics for sustained management activities	Providing adequate funding for management activities
negative perception of TVET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of fairly resourced TVET institutions - Annually production of BECE graduates 	Government policy to revive TVET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negative perception of TVET - Inadequate attention and promotion of TVET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General negative perception of TVET - Inadequate attention and promotion of TVET
Low participation in non-formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of illiterate adults - Availability of the Non Formal Education Unit 	Available government policy to promote and support Non Formal Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low commitment of facilitators as a result of low remuneration - Low commitment of participants 	Improving remuneration of facilitators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gaps in physical access to quality health care - Inadequate emergency services - Poor quality of healthcare services - Increased cost of healthcare delivery - Unmet needs for mental health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of 19 health facilities across the municipality - Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme - Outreach programs carry out by the MDH - Availability of the Goaso Nursing and Midwifery Training College 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mandatory utilization of the DACF at least for a health project within the year - Proximity to Sunyani and KATH as referral health facilities - Support from Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and the Private Sector in healthcare delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor nature of road and transportation system - Significant number of people not enrolled on the NHIS - Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics - Inadequate mix of critical health personnel - Scattered nature of smaller communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release and deduction of the DACF at source - National budgetary constraints - Unwillingness of health professionals to accept postings to rural areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination - Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups - High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons - Periodic shortages of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of institutional structure such as the Municipal AIDS Committee and MDH - Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues - Presence of CSOs and traditional authorities to partner the MA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control - Availability of FM Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Ghana AIDS Commission and Regional AIDS Committee - Availability of the NACP Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High incidence of drug abuse among the youth - Lack of personal discipline - Proliferation of sex workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declining resources for HIV and AIDS programs and activities - High level of in-migration as a result of the booming cocoa industry

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems - Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases - Inadequate nutrition education - Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of arable land - Seasonal food glut - Availability of large number of able farmers - Good climate conditions that allow cultivation of food crops twice in a year - Availability of nutritional centre at Goaso Government Hospital - Availability of FM Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting for food and jobs programme - Planting for jobs and investments programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependence on rained fed Agriculture - Dependence on rudimentary farming tools - Inadequate AEAs - Lack of storage facilities - Inadequate capacity in FNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in the release of inputs and subsidies from the central government - Invasion of crops by the fall army worms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak management of population issues - High fertility rate among adolescent - Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services - Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services - Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates - Inadequate sexual education for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fairly spread health facilities - Qualify health personnel to handle reproductive health and family planning services - Availability of Counseling Units and SHEP in Schools - Presence of CSOs and traditional authorities to partner the MA in fight against child marriage, teenage pregnancy - Availability of FM Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of donor support on reproductive health - Availability of social platforms where information on reproductive health and family planning can be shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High illiteracy rate and poor attitude to family planning - High rate of drug abuse among the youth - Poor functioning of the Counseling Units in Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support for family planning programs - Peer pressure and influence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth - Low levels of technical and vocational skills - Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of arable land - Good climate conditions that allow cultivation of food crops twice in a year - Availability of National Youth Authority and BAC - Presence of apprenticeship Training centers e.g. RTF & ICCES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting for food and jobs programme - Planting for jobs and investments programme - Availability of the REP of Ministry of Trade & Industry - Opportunities offered by the Agricultural value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependence on rained fed Agriculture - Difficulty in accessing farm lands due to land tenure system - Distressed but viable local industry (Ayum Forest Products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in the release of inputs and subsidies from the central government - Lack of youth interest in Agriculture

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor planning for water at MMDAs - Inadequate maintenance of facilities - Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells - Inadequate access to water services in urban areas - River bank encroachment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good water table/ underground water sources for boreholes and hand-dug wells - Perennial rivers/ stream for surface water treatment and supply - Availability of trained Water and Sanitation Management Teams - Commitment of communities to support provision of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support offered by CWSA - GOG interventions - Interventions by CSOs - Private Sector participation in the delivery of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor performance of Water and Sanitation Management Teams - Inaccessibility to some communities without potable water - High cost of water supply which is often beyond the finances of the MA - High level of water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financing of the water sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor sanitation and waste management - Poor hygiene practices - Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans - Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases e.g. cholera and typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High community demand for sanitation facilities - Availability of the Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly - Availability of trained Water and Sanitation Management Teams - Availability of health facilities and staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support offered by CWSA - GOG interventions - Interventions by CSOs - Private Sector participation in provision of latrines and other services - Partnership with Zoomlion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff to manage the ever challenging sanitation issues of the municipality - Inadequate sanitation facilities and logistics for handling sanitation issues - Poor management of public sanitation facilities - Inadequate funds to manage sanitation - Lack of Cesspool Emptier - Lack of permanent waste disposal site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financing of sanitation services - Poor public attitude to sanitation and hygiene issues
<p>Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established gender desk office within the MA - Organised social and religious institutions with large followers 	<p>Support from Ministry of Children, Gender and Social Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited knowledge and skills for gender mainstreaming in development of the municipality - Lack of gender experts to champion gender equality in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding and capacity enhancement for gender mainstreaming in the development agenda - General poor attitude of the Ghanaian society to gender equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak social protection systems - Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups - Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of department of Social Welfare and Community Development to handle social protection programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available social protection programs such as NHIS, School Feeding Programme and the LEAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff and logistics for effective operation of social protection programs - Difficulty in getting reliable data on people who deserve to benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of sustainable funding for social protection programs - Weak enforcement of legislation on social protection programs

- Poor implementation of policies and Regulations on child labor - Child neglect			from social protection programs	
- Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development - Inadequate care for the aged	- Availability of Pensioners Association - Availability of Department of Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Support from Ministry of Children, Gender and Social Protection	Lack of data on the aged	Lack of allocation/ budget to promote welfare of the aged
- Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society - negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs - High unemployment rate amongst PWDs - Ignorance of PWDs personal rights - Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs - Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs	- Availability of associations of PWDs - Availability of department of Social Welfare and Community Development to handle social protection programs - Organised social and religious institutions with large followers	- 20% PWDs share of the DACF - Passage of the Disability Act	- Ignorance of PWDs personal rights - Low level of education among PWDs - Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs - Lack of reliable data on PWDs	- Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability - negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
- Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure - Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities - Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities	- Availability of able youth - Availability of schools - Availability of local sporting crops - Availability of land for construction of sporting infrastructure - Availability of associations of PWDs	Implementation of the 1 Constituency, US\$1M policy of the government	- Limited community level sports and recreational activities	- Inadequate funding for sporting activities - Inadequate enforcement of the Disability Act
Demission/Pillar 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
- Loss of forest cover - Encroachment on conservation areas - Increasing loss of endangered species	- Availability of Department of Forest and Natural Resource Conservation	- Implementation of the REDD+ - Periodic support from the Regional	- Inadequate staff and logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	- Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber - Forest fires - Inadequate staff - Weak enforcement of Regulations - Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas - Inappropriate farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of GNFS and Fire Volunteer Groups - Support from some forest fringe communities in monitoring activities of illegal loggers - Availability of police and courts for prosecution of arrested illegal loggers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and national offices of the Forestry Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal logging and farming within the forests - Armed illegal chainsaw operators - Inadequate support from forest fringe communities - Poaching by hunters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate alternative use for timber and other forest products - Threats by annual bushfires
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste - Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants - Improper management of E-waste - Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas - Ineffective enforcement of noise Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Environmental Health Unit with qualified staff - Availability of communal demarcated sites for solid and liquid wastes disposal - Availability of public and private toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership with Zoomlion Ghana Ltd - Availability of Regional office of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Cesspool Emptier - Lack of permanent waste disposal site - Most community dumping sites are full - Inadequate public and private toilet facilities - Lack of EPA office in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for sanitation management - Poor attitude towards sanitation issues - Average performance of Zoomlion Ghana Ltd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions - Vulnerability and variability to climate change - Loss of trees and vegetative cover - Degraded landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Department of Forest and Natural Resource Conservation - Availability of Department of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the REDD+ - Periodic support from the Regional and national offices of the Forestry Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Metrological office in the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for Metrological Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of NADMO Municipal and Zonal offices - Identified disaster prone areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Regional NADMO Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and technically qualified staff - Lack of logistics and disaster relief items - Inadequate office space and furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for disaster prevention and management - Low capacity of NADMO staff
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor quality and inadequate road transport network - Inadequate investment in road transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of road construction materials - Availability of labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of central government funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff and logistics for the available road sector institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for road construction and maintenance

<p>infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor transportation management, particularly in urban areas - Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts - Rapid deterioration of roads - Limited facilities for non- motorised transport (NMT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of road supervisory institutions such as Department of Urban Roads, Feeder Roads, Ghana Highway Authority and DVLA - Availability of transport Unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cocoa roads being constructed by COCOBOD in cocoa growing districts - Availability of National Road Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of modern lorry/transport stations - Inadequate qualified local road contractors - Heavy annual rains and their impacts on the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of road construction - Low capacity of road contractors to ensure construction of durable roads
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low broadband wireless access - Poor quality ICT services - Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services - Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed and publically owned ICT office at Goaso - Attraction of youth to ICT - Springing up of private ICT centers in the municipality - Availability of electricity to support ICT programs in major communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable National level policies on ICT - Support offered by Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) - Introduction of ICT into educational curriculum in basic schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the municipality - Low broadband wireless access in some communities - Lack of electricity in rural communities - High illiteracy rate among farmers 	<p>Inadequate funding for ICT</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and unreliable electricity - Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All year round access to sunshine - Availability of VRA/NED and electricity sub-station - MA's support to electricity extensions - Willingness of communities to support electrification projects - Availability of local contractors/ electricians for electrification projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going SHEP Programme - Central government commitment to promote renewable or solar energy - Central government funding for electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of maintenance of electricity - Smaller and scattered nature of communities in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of electricity extensions - Influx of substandard electrical materials - Inadequate funding for electrification projects - Competition from other districts and public institutions
<p>Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts in the oil and gas industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of oil and gas marketing companies - Availability of regulatory institutions such the MA and GNFS 	<p>Regional office of EPA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of EPA office within the municipality - Inadequate knowledge and logistics for local regulatory institutions to effectively monitor operations of the oil and gas marketing companies 	<p>Enhancing collaboration between EPA and the local regulatory institutions</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor management practices on construction sites 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity of local contractors 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products - Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of regulatory institutions such as MA (Woks, Planning, GNFS, etc) - Availability of quality and relatively cheaper local construction materials - Availability of local contractors 	Support offered by professional and regulatory institutions such as Ghana Institute of Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-compliance and enforcement of building/ construction Regulations - Lack of EPA office within the municipality - Inadequate local construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-compliance and enforcement of building / construction Regulations nationally - Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor drainage system - Silting and choking of drains - Uncovered drains - Poor landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Departments of Works and Urban roads with qualified staff - Availability of local skilled artisans - Availability of quality sand 	Support from the Ministry of Works and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor landscaping and high rate of erosion - Inadequate local materials for drainage construction 	- Inadequate funding for drainage construction and maintenance
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Departments of Works, Urban roads and Highways with qualified staff - Availability of local skilled artisans 	Support from the Ministry of Works and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of comprehensive maintenance plan and budget - Inadequate IGF for funding the cost of maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for maintenance of infrastructure - General poor maintenance culture by public institutions - Lack of national maintenance policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements - Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations - Inadequate spatial plans for Regions and MMDAs - Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Statutory Planning Committee - Availability of the Physical Planning and Works Departments - Availability of the MTDP - Availability of Courts for enforcement of building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandate provided by the Spatial Planning Act, Act 925 - Technical support from regulatory institutions such as Lands Commission, Regional T&CP and RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ungazetted district bye laws of the MA - Poor land administration by traditional authorities - Inadequate staff and capacity of the Physical Planning and Works Department - Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate political will - Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing housing deficit - Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery - High and increasing cost of building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of local building materials (sand, clay and gravels) - Availability of the Works Department to officer technical support - Availability of local bricks manufacturing firms 	Opportunity provided under the national PPP policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of local private persons to partner the MA in PPP - Inadequate technical knowhow and funding to access the actual housing gap and locally untapped construction materials available to the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attracting interested private persons for PPP agreement for housing - Developing the local construction materials to meet completion to attract market

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of rural-urban migration - Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services - Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers - Poor infrastructure to catalyze Agriculture modernization and rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land and conducive environment for all year round farming and food production - Improved extension of electricity and road infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable National level policies on ICT - Support offered by Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) - Incentives provided under Planting for Food and Jobs - 1D1F concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the municipality - Low broadband wireless access in some communities - Lack of electricity and good roads in some rural communities - Non attractiveness of Agriculture to the youth - Limited access to farm lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for rural development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of labor - Relative access to job opportunities as compared to rural areas - Availability of improved socio economic infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, potable water, markets, electricity, improved roads, higher broadband wireless access etc. - Availability of artisans training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable National level policies on ICT - Support offered by Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) - Incentives provided under Planting for Food and Jobs - 1D1F concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate skilled labor - Limited job opportunities - Inadequate housing facilities - Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the municipality - Non attractiveness of Agriculture to the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for urban development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited investments in social programs in Zongos and inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of labor - Access to electricity and broadband wireless - Availability of artisans training centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity offered under Ministry of Inner City and Zongo - Favourable National level policies on ICT - Support offered by Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate skilled labor - Poor and inadequate infrastructure facilities - Unplanned nature of Zongos - Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dealing with issues of compensation and relocation

Demission/Pillar 4: Governance, Corruption Accountability

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak implementation of administrative decentralization - Ineffective sub-district structures - Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level - Poor service delivery at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the MA and its decentralised departments - Availability of non-decentralised public institutions - Availability of the Sub-structures (Zonal Councils) - Co-operation from traditional authorities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandate provided under the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 - Policy direction and capacity building offered by MLGRD, HOLGS, other MDAs and RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate offices and logistics for effective operation of the MA, its departments and Zonal Councils - Inadequate MA's commitment towards operationalization of the Zonal Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding of the decentralised institutions - Inadequate staff reward and motivation within the Local Government Service
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- Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	local communities and organized groups	- Central government and donor funding like DACF, DDF, UDG etc..	- Inadequate staff motivation	
- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans - Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, Regional and district levels - Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level - Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	- Well functioning MPCU for co-ordination planning and budgeting - Increased departmental involvement in MTDP preparation and budgeting - Availability of the Physical Planning Department - Availability of varied local economic potentials - Availability of a 5-year LED plan	- Implementation of GIFMIS - Enactment and opportunities provided under National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I.2232) - Co-ordination and harmonisation of MTDP and Budgets by the RCC	- Inadequate professional staff for the MA and its decentralized Departments. - Inadequate offices and logistics for effective operation of the MPCU - Inadequate professional staff and funding for effective promotion of LED	- Non decentralization of some key Departments. Such as education and health - Low level of co-ordination and harmonisation of MTDP and Budgets by the RCC
- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation - Implementation of unplanned expenditures	- Identified revenue items - Vibrant weekly markets - Available revenue staff - Availability of internal control mechanisms to control expenditure - Availability of Revenue Improvement Action Plan - Availability of banking and non-banking financial institutions	- Mandate provided under the PFM Act - Central government and donor funding like DACF, DDF, UDG etc.. - External audits by the Auditor General's Department	- Apathy by tax payers - Low capacity of revenue collectors - Corruption and revenue leakages - Low capacity of the MA for effective revenue mobilization and management - Over dependence on limited revenue items - Non gazettement of the MA's bye-law - Inadequate compliance with internal control mechanisms	- Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation - Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers
Weak coordination of administrative functions	- Availability of administration structures, decentralized and non-decentralized department. to facilitate creation of the Ahafo Region - Availability of economic potentials like viable weekly markets	- Government's commitment to create new Regions - Commitment of sister districts and other stakeholders towards creation of the Ahafo Region	Sensitizing the people in Ahafo area so as to get the required votes during the referendum	Sustaining the unity among the Ahafo's towards creation of the Region
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in	- Well functioning MPCU for co-ordination planning and budgeting - Availability of MTDP and Municipal	- Enactment and opportunities provided under National Development	- Inadequate offices and logistics for the effective operation of the MPCU - Inadequate offices and logistics for the	- Non decentralization of some key Departments. Such as education and health

planning and budgeting	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan - Availability of FM Stations and Community Information Centres - Availability of well-established traditional structures - Availability of Zonal Councils	Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I.2232) - Role of RCCs, HOLGS, MLGRD etc.. in monitoring of the districts	operation of the Zonal Councils - Weak citizen demand for M&E information - Inadequate baseline data for M&E - Inadequate resources for M&E activities - Inadequate MA's capacity for effective M&E exercises	- Low level of co-ordination and harmonisation of MTDP and Budgets by the RCC - Low Regional and national demand for evaluation reports
- Limited public and community ownership - Low public interest in public institutions - Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking	- Well functioning MPCU to co-ordinate the processes of transparency and accountability to the people - Availability of the Zonal Councils - Cordial relationship between the MA, traditional councils, CSOs and other stakeholders	Le.g.al backing provided for under the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936	- Difficulty in funding the processes - Limited number for collaboration	Getting funding at the national level
- Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector - Inefficient public service delivery - Poor work ethic - Poor records keeping	- Availability and access to internet and mobile phones - Established records units within the central administration and the departments - Established Human Resources Unit within the central administration	- Favourable National policy on ICT promotion - Support offered by Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) - Co-ordination and monitoring role played by the RCC	- Inadequate staff to effectively discharge human resource functions of the MA - Inadequate capacity and logistics for effective operation of the records unit	- Low access to broadband wireless
Ineffective M&E for implementation of development policies and plans	- Well functioning MPCU for co-ordination M&E - Availability of MTDP and M&E plan	- Enactment and opportunities provided under National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I.2232) - Quarterly support from the RCC	- Inadequate offices and logistics for effective operation of the MPCU and for M&E - Low level of co-ordination and harmonisation of M&E activities among the Departments	Inadequate budget/ funding for M&E activities
- Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure - Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies - Inadequate community and	- Availability of District Police Head Quarters that oversees four administrative districts - Availability of police stations and posts - Availability of BNI Officer	- Policy Direction offered by the Ministry of Interior and Ghana Police Service	- Inadequate logistics for effective operation of the police - Inadequate police stations and	- Inadequate funding for the police - Inadequate police personnel

<p>citizen involvement in public safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well Functioning Municipal Security Council - Availability of well-established traditional structures - Availability of Zonal Councils - MA's City guards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversight role played by the Regional Security Council and the Regional Head Quarters of the Police Service 	<p>accommodation for the police</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low community and citizen concern for security issues 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry - Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established structures and units within the municipality to promote ownership, transparency and accountability - Availability of FM Stations and Community Information Centres - Availability of well-established traditional and religious structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment and opportunities provided under National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I.2232) and the PFM Act, Act 921 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level of citizen apathy to development issues - Inadequate funding to promote transparency and accountability - Low citizen demand for transparency and accountability 	<p>Inadequate funding and demand for transparency and accountability</p>
<p>Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure</p>	<p>Availability of District and Circuit Courts</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Getting funding for rehabilitation of court buildings and residents of the Judges</p>	<p>Inadequate national budgetary allocations</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development - Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes - Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of well-established traditional and religious institutions/structures - Leadership skills among traditional and religious leaders - They have large followers/members - Availability of Municipal Security Council - Availability of courts to handle chieftaincy disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture - Availability of Regional and national house of chiefs - Availability of higher courts in Sunyani and Kumasi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of literacy among some traditional and religious leaders and their followers - Chieftaincy disputes in some communities - Proliferation of mushroom religious bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state - Political and civic apathy - Weak capacity of development communication institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of well-established traditional and religious institutions/structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Ministries Information and Chieftaincy and Culture - Availability of Regional Cultural Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cultural unit or officer for the municipality - Lack of mainstreaming national values into development of the municipality 	<p>Inadequate teaching and promotion of national values in schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing negative influence of foreign culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor appreciation of national culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of well-established traditional institutions/structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Ministry of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cultural unit or officer for the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing negative influence of foreign culture

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector - Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry - Inadequate cultural infrastructure - Growing negative influence of foreign culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of talented youth with skills in music - Limited diversity in cultural practices within the municipality 	<p>Chieftaincy and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Regional Cultural Centre - Availability of MUSICA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of mainstreaming culture and the creative industry into development of the municipality - Lack of cultural infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate teaching, learning and promotion of culture in schools - Inadequate funding for culture and the creative industry
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Demission/Pillar 5: Ghana’s Role in International Affairs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underutilization of opportunities to promote Regional and international relations - Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs - Limited participation by the diaspora in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens of the municipality residing abroad - Existing sister city relation with the city of City of Batesville, Arkansas- USA and the Municipality 	<p>Opportunities offered by the sister city relations</p>	<p>Lack of data on citizens of the municipality residing abroad</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Lack of adequate data on Ghanaian citizens abroad</p>
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Conclusion: The identified development issues can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programs whilst the challenges can be managed through dialogue with the appropriate institutions and development partners.

Source: Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

2.5.2 Impact Analysis from POCC

After subjecting the identified issues to the POCC analysis, those that were considered as priorities were further assessed to identify their impacts on the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan. The following criteria were used in the assessing the impacts

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as

- a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
- b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
- c. Nutrition.

Issues that had strong relationship with the criterial were scored 2, those with weak relationship were scored 2 whilst issues with no relationship were scored 0. The results are presented in table 75 below.

Table 76: Impact Analysis of Development prioritized issues from POCC

CRITERIA ISSUES	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs /rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	IMPACT ON										TOTAL	AVERAGE	
			Different population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Institutional reforms	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality	Nutrition			
Dimension/Pillar 1: Economic Development															
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.6
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0.7
Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5
Distressed but viable industries	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Limited access to credit by SMEs	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5
Poor marketing systems	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4
High cost of Agricultural production inputs	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Low level of irrigated Agriculture/ Erratic rainfall patterns	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Poor storage and transportation systems	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Poor farm-level practices	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Lack of database on farmers															
Ageing farmer population and lack of youth interest in Agriculture	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service															
Dimension/Pillar 2: Social Development															
Poor quality of education at all levels	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	9	0.8
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0.5

Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0.3
negative perception of TVET	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Low participation in non-formal education	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0.4
Gaps in physical access to quality health care and poor quality of healthcare services	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0.6
Inadequate emergency services	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Poor quality of healthcare services	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	0.3
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0.5
Unmet needs for mental health services	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0.3
High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0.3
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.4
Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	0.5
Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	9	0.8
Increased incidence of diet- related non-communicable diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0.6
Inadequate nutrition education	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	9	0.8
Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	0.8
Weak management of population issues	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	0.7
High fertility rate among adolescent	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0.4
Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0.4
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0.5
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	0.6
Inadequate sexual education for young people	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0.5
High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	0.8
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0.4
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0.5
Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	0.6
Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	0.7
Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	0.7
River bank encroachment	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	0.5
Poor sanitation and waste management	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	0.6
Poor hygiene practices	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	0.5
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0.5

Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases e.g. cholera and typhoid	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0.3
Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	0.7
Weak social protection systems	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	0.8
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	0.7
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	0.7
Poor implementation of policies and Regulations on child labor	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0.5
Child neglect	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0.4
Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
Inadequate care for the aged	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0.4
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0.4
Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PW	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0.5
Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0.4
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	0.5
Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0.4
Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	0.5
Pillar 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
- Loss of forest cover - Encroachment of conservation areas - Increasing loss of endangered species - Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber - Forest fires - Inadequate staff - Weak enforcement of Regulations - Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas - Inappropriate farming practices	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0.6
- Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste - Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants - Improper management of E- waste - Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas - Ineffective enforcement of noise Regulations	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	6	0.5

- Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions - Vulnerability and variability to climate change - Loss of trees and vegetative cover - Degraded landscapes	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.4
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network - Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance - Poor transportation management, particularly in urban areas - Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts - Rapid deterioration of roads - Limited facilities for non- motorised transport (NMT)	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5
- Low broadband wireless access - Poor quality ICT services - Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services - Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.6
- Inadequate and unreliable electricity - Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities - High dependence on wood fuel	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts in the oil and gas industry	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0.7
- Poor management practices on construction sites - Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products - Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4
- Poor drainage system - Silting and choking of drains - Uncovered drains - Poor landscaping	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.51
- Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements - Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations - Inadequate spatial plans for Regions and MMDAs - Scattered and unplanned human settlements	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4

- Growing housing deficit - Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery - High and increasing cost of building materials	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.2
- High rate of rural-urban migration - Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services - Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers - Poor infrastructure to catalyze Agriculture modernization and rural development	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	0.5
- Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	9	0.7
- Limited investments in social programs in Zongos and inner cities	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0.5
Pillar 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
- Weak implementation of administrative decentralization - Ineffective sub-district structures - Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level - Poor service delivery at the local level - Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans - Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, Regional and district levels - Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level - Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization - Implementation of unplanned expenditures	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5
- Weak coordination of administrative functions	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0.5
- Limited public and community ownership - Low public interest in public institutions - Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5
- Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector - Inefficient public service delivery - Poor work ethic- Poor records keeping	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0.5
Ineffective M&E for implementation of development policies and plans	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4

- Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure - Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies - Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety - Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances- Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4
- High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry - Low transparency and accountability of public institutions	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0.6
Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0.4
- Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development - Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes - Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.6
- Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state - Political and civic apathy - Weak capacity of development communication institutions	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
- Poor appreciation of national culture - Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector - Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry - Inadequate cultural infrastructure - Growing negative influence of foreign culture	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Pillar 5: Ghana's Role in International Affairs														
- Underutilization of opportunities to promote Regional and international relations - Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs - Limited participation by the diaspora in development	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4

2.5.3 Compatibility Matrix

From the records in table 76 below, it can be observed there is strong relationship between and among the projects to be implemented in the MMTDP hence they should be addressed holistically. The results of the Compatibility Matrix and the Records Sheet are presented as annex 1 of the plan.

2.5.4 Sustainability Analysis

The projects earmarked for implementation in the MMTDP has been subjected to the Sustainability Analysis or Sustainable Environmental Assembly (SEA) and the results have been shown as annex 2. The proposed sustainable measures have also been including in the POA to ensure that they are fully implemented.

CHAPTER THREE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES
AND STRATEGIES

3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

The projection of future needs of facilities in the municipality was made under the following assumptions;

- Constant population growth rate of 2.3%
- All other demographic factors would remain the same and
- Standard population/thresholds which justify the provision of a particular facility would remain the same

Using the Exponential Method for population projection

The exponential formula is defined as:

$$P_t = P_o(e^{rt})$$

Where P_o = the current (base-year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

3.1.1 PROJECTION OF BASIC SERVICE NEEDS

3.1.1.1 Projection for School Enrolment in the Municipality

Applying the Exponential Method for population projection, projected population for Primary for 2021 for example will be as follows. The same approach was used to determine the populations for at various levels of education as shown in table 77 below

P_t = 2021 Primary School Enrolment (unknown)

P_o = 17,512

t = 4 years (i.e. 2018 – 2021)

r = 2.3% (Municipal population growth rate)

e = 2.718282

Substituting the values in the formula P_t is worked out as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 17,634 (2.718^{(2.3/100 \times 4)}) \\ &= 17,634 (2.718^{(0.023 \times 4)}) \\ &= 17,634 (2.718^{(0.092)}) \\ &= 17,634 \times 1.09635 \\ &= \underline{\underline{19,333}} \end{aligned}$$

Table 77a: Projected Enrolment in Public Schools

Level	Base Year	Projected Population			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	7,425	7,598	7,774	7,955	8,140
Primary	17,634	18,044	18,464	18,894	19,333
JHS	7,590	7,767	7,947	8,132	8,321
SHS	2,846	2,912	2,980	3,049	3,120
Technical/Voc	240	246	251	257	263
Total	35,735	36,567	37,416	38,287	39,177

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 77b: Projected Enrolment in Private Schools

Level	Base Year	Projected Population			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	2,261	2,314	2,367	2,422	2,479
Primary	5,134	5,253	5,376	5,501	5,629
JHS	1,608	1,645	1,684	1,723	1,763
SHS	2,264	2,317	2,371	2,426	2,482
Technical/Voc	82	84	86	88	90
TOTAL	11,349	11,613	11,884	12,160	12,443

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.1.1.2 Projection for Classrooms

Projection for classrooms over the planned period assumed the following standards will be constant:

- Standard enrolment per classroom for KG/Nursery is 25 pupils
- Standard enrolment per classroom for Primary is 30 pupils
- Standard enrolment per classroom for JHS is 35 pupils
- Standard enrolment per classroom for SHS/TVET is 40 pupils

Planned classrooms would be provided under these assumptions, classroom requirement for Primary school in 2018 for instance is projected as follows:

- The base year population of Primary School-going age in 2017 = 17,634
- Existing classrooms blocks in 2017 = 573
- Standard enrolment per classroom for Primary is 30 pupils
- To get the additional classroom blocks required
 $= 573 \times 30 = 17,190$
 $= 17,634 - 17,190 = 444$
 $= 444 / 30 = 15$
 Additional number of classrooms needed in 2017 = 15
- To generate the additional number of classrooms needed in 2018
 $= 18,044 - 17,634 = 410$
 $= 410 / 30 = 14$
 $= 15 + 14 = 29$

Therefore, the projected number of classrooms required in 2018 in the primary school =29 as shown in table... below

Table 78a: Projected Classroom Requirements for Public Schools

Level	Base Year		Projected Classrooms							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Enrol	Existing Class rooms	Enrol	Additional Class rooms required	Enrol	Additional Class rooms required	Enrol	Additional Class rooms required	Enrol	Additional Class rooms required
KG	7,425	166	7,598	138	7,774	145	7,955	152	8,140	159
Primary	17,634	573	18,044	29	18,464	43	18,894	57	19,333	72
JHS	7,590	241	7,767	-19	7,947	-14	8,132	-9	8,321	-4
SHS	2,846	58	2,912	15	2,980	17	3,049	19	3,120	21
Tec./Voc	240	17	246	-10	251	-9	257	-8	263	-7
Total	35,735	10,055	36,567	146	37,416	175	38,287	204	39,177	234

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the table above, it can be seen that, there are excess of 4No. and 7No. Classroom blocks for both JHS and Technical/Vocational schools respectfully. Notwithstanding that, the Municipal Assembly will have to construct 234No. Classroom Blocks over the next four (4) years (2018 to 2021) throughout the municipality to enhance teaching and learning since all the schools are not located at one place.

Table 78b: Projected Classroom Blocks Requirements for Private Schools

Level	Base Year		Projected Classrooms Blocks							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Enrolment	Existing Class Room Blocks	Enrolment	Additional Classroom Blocks required	Enrolment	Additional Class Room Blocks required	Enrolment	Additional Class room Blocks required	Enrolment	Additional Class Room Blocks required
KG	2,261	48	2,314	44	2,367	46	2,422	48	2,479	50
Primary	5,134	169	5,253	6	5,376	10	5,501	14	5,629	18
JHS	1,608	61	1,645	-14	1,684	-13	1,723	-12	1,763	-11
SHS	2,264	50	2,317	8	2,371	9	2,426	10	2,482	11
Tech/Voc	82	10	84	-8	86	-9	88	-10	90	-11
Total	11,349	338	11,613	36	11,884	43	12,160	50	12,443	57

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 79a: Projected Furniture for Public Schools

Level	Base Year		Projected Furniture Situation							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Enrolment	No. of Desk Available	Enrolment	Additional Desk Required	Enrolment	Additional Desk Required	Enrolment	Additional Desk Required	Enrolment	Additional Desk Required
KG	7,425	3,564	7,598	236	7,774	324	7,955	415	8,140	508
Primary	17,634	11,344	18,044	-2,322	18,464	-1,902	18,894	-1472	19,333	-1,033
JHS	7,590	5,047	7,767	-1,075	7,947	-895	8,132	-710	8,321	-521
Total	35,735	19,955	36,567	-3,161	37,416	-2,473	38,287	-1767	39,177	-1,046

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 79b: Projected Teachers Tables and Chairs for Public Schools

Level	Base Year			Projected Teachers Tables and Chairs											
				2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Enrol	No. of Desk Available		Enrolment	Additional Desk Required		Enrol	Additional Desk Required		Enrol	Additional Desk Required		Enrol	Additional Desk Required	
		Tables	Chairs		Tables	Chairs		Tables	Chairs		Tables	Chairs		Tables	Chairs
KG	303	185	152	310	125	158	314	129	162	320	135	168	332	147	180
Primary	696	502	466	712	210	246	729	227	263	734	232	268	763	261	297
JHS	500	245	193	512	267	319	524	279	331	528	283	335	548	303	355
Total	1,499	932	811	1,534	602	723	1,567	635	756	1,582	650	771	1,643	711	832

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.1.1.3 Health Facility Projection

Standards population for health facilities are:

- Hospital 25,000 - 30,000 (max)
- Health Centre 5,000 – 10,000
- Rural Clinic 5,000 (maximum)
- CHPS Compound - 500 – 5000

Looking at the standards above, the current municipal projected population of 147,290(2017) will require approximately the following projected health facilities:

Table 80: Population of the Municipality currently served by the Available Health Facilities

Type of Health Facility	No. of Available Health Facility	Maximum Population Served per Facility	Projected Population for 2017	Approximate total Population Served as at 2017	Unserviced/ Over served Population as at 2017	Projected Population for 2021	Approximate Total Population Served as at 2017	Unserviced/ Over served Population as at 2021
Hospital	2	30,000	147,290	60,000	-	160,575	60,000	-
Health Centre	5	10,000	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Rural Clinic	7	5,000	-	35,000	-	-	35,000	-
CHPS Compound	6	5,000	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-
Total	20	-	147,290	175,000	27,710	160,575	175,000	14,425

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the above analysis, it can be observed that the 20 health facilities have the capacity to serve 175,000 people as at 2017 but the projected population of the municipality in the same year is only 147,290. Additional population to be served is therefore 27,710. Even by the end of the plan implementation period of 2021, the 20 available health facilities would still have capacity to serve 14,425 projected populations for the municipality in 2021 would be 160,575.

This implies that if the health facilities are fairly distributed, then there will be no need to construct a new health facility in the municipality within the 4-year plan period. What is required is upgrading of the existing health facilities to enhance their capacity to deliver quality healthcare services to the people.

3.1.1.4 Projection for Potable Water

The various water facility technology options and standards are as follows:

Table 81: Water Facility Technology Options and Standards

Facility	Standard No. of People Served
Hand-Dug wells with hand pumps	150 people
Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	300 people
Small Town Piped System	2,000 to 50,000 population with the following categories I. = 2,000 – 5,000 II. = 5,001 – 15,000 III. = 15,001 – 30,000 IV. = 30,000 – 50,000
One stand pipe with one spout	300 people
One stand pipe with two spouts	600 people

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 81a: Projection for Small Town Piped System/Scheme

No. of Communities with Population between 2,000 – 50,000	No. with access to Small Town Piped System/Scheme	No. of Communities that require Small Town Piped System/Scheme within 2018-2021
7	3	4

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 81b: Projection for Boreholes

No. of Communities with Population between 151 – 1,999	No. with access to Boreholes	No. of Communities that require Boreholes

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 81c: Projection for Hand-dug Wells

No. of Communities with Population up to 150 or less	No. with access to Hand-dug Wells	No. of Communities that require Hand-dug Wells

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.1.1.5 Projection Toilet Facilities

Standard

The following standard or assumptions were made for the projections of the toilet facilities in the Municipality

- Each public toilet (WC/KVIP/Aqua Privy/ STL/Enviroloo) has 20 squat holes
- A squat hole for public toilet serves an average of 50 persons
- Each private toilet (WC/KVIP/VIP) has 1 squat hole
- A squat hole for private toilet serves an average of 10 persons
- Number of public toilets as at 2017 is 35
- Number of private toilets as at 2017 is 2,745

Table 82: Projection for Toilet Facilities

Estimated Municipal Population in 2017	Population Served by Public Toilets in 2017				Population Served by Private Toilets in 2017				Estimated Municipal Population in 2021	Population without access to toilet facilities in 2021	No. of Toilet Facilities to be provided from 2018-2021	
	No. of Toilets	No. of squat Holes	Persons per squat Hole	Total No. Served	No. of Toilets	No. of squat Holes	Persons per squat Hole	Total No. Served			Public	Private
147,290	35	20	50	35,000	2,745	1	10	27,450	160,575	98,125	54.95	4,317.5

Notes:

- Population with access to toilet facilities in 2017 is 62,450 (35,000 + 27,450)
- Public toilets serve 56% of the people (35,000/62,450x100)
- Private toilets serve 44% of the people (27,450/62,450x100)
- By the end of 2021, the Municipal Assembly would have to provide public toilets to serve 54,950 (56/100x98,125)
- By the end of 2021, private individuals would have to provide private toilets to serve 43,175 (44/100x98,125)
- On the average, the Municipal Assembly would have to provide 14 public toilets annually if it is to provide all the 55 latrines to meet public demand for toilet facilities.
- On the average, private individuals would have to provide 1,079 private toilets annually if it is to provide all the 4,317 latrines to meet private demand for toilet facilities.

3.2 ADOPTION OF MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 83: Development Dimension, Adopted Goals and Issues of the MMTDP

Dimension/ Pillar	Adopted Municipal Development Goals	Adopted Municipal Development Issue
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls 2. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 3. Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development 4. Distressed but viable industries 5. Limited access to credit by SMEs 6. Poor marketing systems 7. High cost of Agricultural production inputs 8. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 9. Low level of irrigated Agriculture/Erratic rainfall patterns 10. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 11. Poor storage and transportation systems 12. Poor farm-level practices 13. Lack of database on farmers 14. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 15. Ageing farmer population and lack of youth interest in Agriculture 16. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 17. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 18. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

<p>Social Development</p>	<p>Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 3. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 4. negative perception of TVET 5. Low participation in non-formal education 6. Gaps in physical access to quality health care and poor quality of healthcare services 7. Inadequate emergency services 8. Poor quality of healthcare services 9. Increased cost of healthcare delivery 10. Unmet needs for mental health services 11. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels 12. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 13. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 14. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination 15. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 16. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 17. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 18. Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems 19. Increased incidence of diet- related non-communicable diseases 20. Inadequate nutrition education 21. Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels 22. Weak management of population issues 23. High fertility rate among adolescent 24. Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services 25. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 26. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates 27. Inadequate sexual education for young people 28. High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth 29. Poor planning for water at MMDAs 30. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 31. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 32. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 33. River bank encroachment 34. Poor sanitation and waste management 35. Poor hygiene practices
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		<p>36. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>37. Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater</p> <p>38. Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases e.g. cholera and typhoid</p> <p>39. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>40. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>41. Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>42. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>43. Weak social protection systems</p> <p>44. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups</p> <p>45. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>46. Poor implementation of policies and Regulations on child labor</p> <p>47. Child neglect</p> <p>48. Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>49. Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>50. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>51. negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</p> <p>52. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>53. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</p> <p>54. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>55. Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</p> <p>56. Lack of reliable employment and labor data for policy decision-making, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>57. Lack of objective national productivity measurement</p> <p>58. Weak and ineffective implementation of labor policies, laws and standards</p> <p>59. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>60. Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>61. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>62. Weak cooperative regulatory systems</p> <p>63. Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>64. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban</p> <p>65. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>66. Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</p>
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		<p>67. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>68. Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities</p> <p>69. Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of forest cover 2. Encroachment on conservation areas 3. Increasing loss of endangered species 4. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber 5. Forest fires 6. Inadequate staff 7. Weak enforcement of Regulations 8. Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas 9. Inappropriate farming practices 10. Indiscriminate use of weedicides 11. Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 12. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 13. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 14. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 15. Improper management of E- waste 16. Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas 17. Ineffective enforcement of noise Regulations 18. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 19. Vulnerability and variability to climate change 20. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 21. Degraded landscapes 22. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 23. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 24. Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 25. Poor transportation management, particularly in urban areas 26. Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts 27. Rapid deterioration of roads 28. Limited facilities for non- motorised transport (NMT) 29. Weak enforcement of road traffic Regulations 30. Low broadband wireless access 31. Poor quality ICT services 32. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 33. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country 34. Inadequate and unreliable electricity

		<p>35. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>36. Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts in the oil and gas industry</p> <p>37. Poor management practices on construction sites</p> <p>38. Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</p> <p>39. Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</p> <p>40. Poor drainage system</p> <p>41. Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>42. Uncovered drains</p> <p>43. Poor landscaping</p> <p>44. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>45. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</p> <p>46. Weak enforcement of planning and building Regulations</p> <p>47. Inadequate spatial plans for Regions and MMDAs</p> <p>48. Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>49. Growing housing deficit</p> <p>50. Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery</p> <p>51. High and increasing cost of building materials</p> <p>52. High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>53. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>54. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p> <p>55. Poor infrastructure to catalyze Agriculture modernization and rural development</p> <p>56. Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas</p> <p>57. Worsening urban air quality</p> <p>58. Limited investments in social programs in Zongos and inner cities</p>
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<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak implementation of administrative decentralization 2. Ineffective sub-district structures 3. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 4. Poor service delivery at the local level 5. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 6. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 7. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, Regional and district levels 8. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level 9. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 10. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 11. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 12. Weak coordination of administrative functions 13. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 14. Limited public and community ownership 15. Low public interest in public institutions 16. Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 17. Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector 18. Inefficient public service delivery 19. Poor work ethic 20. Poor records keeping 21. Ineffective M&E for implementation of development policies and plans 23. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 24. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies 25. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 26. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances 27. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry 28. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 29. Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure 30. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 31. Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes 32. Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development
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Ghana's Role in International Affairs	Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs	<p>1. Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs</p> <p>2. Limited participation by the diaspora in development</p>

3.3 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FROM THE AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021

Table 84 Adopted Municipal Development Goals, Issues, Objectives and Strategies

Dimension/ Pillar	Adopted Development Goals	Adopted Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	1.1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<p>1. Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)</p> <p>2. Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6)</p> <p>3. Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)</p>
		Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	1.2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	1. Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected Agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shear nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)
		Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	1.2.5 Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every Region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones (SDG Target 9.2)
		Distressed but viable industries	1.2.6 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<p>1. Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</p> <p>2. Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</p>

		<p>1. Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>2. Poor marketing systems</p>	<p>1.3.3 Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development</p>	<p>1. Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p> <p>2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)</p>
		<p>1. Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>2. Poor marketing systems</p>	<p>1.3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade</p>	<p>Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)</p>
		<p>High cost of Agricultural production inputs</p>	<p>4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to Agricultural development</p>	<p>Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)</p>
		<p>1. High cost of Agricultural production inputs</p> <p>2. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p>	<p>4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment</p>	<p>1.. Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2. Support the development of at least two exportable Agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</p> <p>3. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)</p>
		<p>1. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>2. Low level of irrigated Agriculture</p> <p>3. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</p> <p>4. Erratic rainfall patterns</p> <p>5. Poor farm-level practices</p> <p>6. Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>7. Ageing farmer population and lack of youth interest in Agriculture</p>	<p>1.4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<p>1. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> <p>3. Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the Agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)</p> <p>4. Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>5. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2)</p> <p>6. Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)</p>
		<p>1. Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>2. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</p>	<p>1.4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<p>1. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)</p> <p>2. Reorganize the National Food Buffer Stock Agency to be more efficient and market oriented to give incentives for private sector participation (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.17)</p> <p>3. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)</p>

				4. Implement commodities trading centers i.e. modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing (SDG Target 2.c)
		1. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 2. Lack of database on farmers 3. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	1.4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the Agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) 2. Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18) 3. Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)
		1. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 2. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	1.4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 2. Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)
		1. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 2. Low skills development	.6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 2. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 3. Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)
Social Development	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 3. negative perception of TVET 4. Low participation in non-formal education	2.1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) 2. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 3. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) 4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
		1. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	2.1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1. Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) 2. Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) 3. Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) 4. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)
		1. Gaps in physical access to quality health care and poor quality of healthcare services 2. Inadequate emergency services	2.2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)

		<p>3. Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>4. Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>5. Unmet needs for mental health services</p>	<p>Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>3. Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>4. Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)</p> <p>5. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>6. Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)</p> <p>7. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)</p> <p>8. Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)</p> <p>9. Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>10. Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p> <p>11. Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>12. Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)</p>
		<p>1. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>2. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p>	<p>2.2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>1. Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2. Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>3. Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p>
		<p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>	<p>2.2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>1. Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2. Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>3. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>4. Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</p> <p>5. Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>6. Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, burly ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>7. Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>8. Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p>
		<p>1. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</p>	<p>2.2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and</p>	<p>1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programs (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)</p>

		<p>2. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>3. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>4. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	<p>other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>3. Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>4. Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>5. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>6. Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p>
		<p>1. Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems</p> <p>2. Increased incidence of diet- related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>3. Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>4. Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels</p>	<p>2.3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)</p>	<p>1. Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>2. Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>3. Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</p>
		<p>1. Weak management of population issues</p> <p>20. High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>2. Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>3. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>4. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>5. Inadequate sexual education for young people</p>	<p>2.4.1 Improve population management</p>	<p>1. Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>2. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>3. Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>5. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>6. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>7. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p>
		<p>1. Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>2. Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>3. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p> <p>4. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>5. River bank encroachment</p>	<p>2.5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>1. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>2 Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)</p> <p>3 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4. Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5. Enforce buffer zone policy (SDG Target 16.6)</p>
		<p>1. Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>2. Poor hygiene practices</p>	<p>2.5.3 Enhance access to improved and reliable</p>	<p>1. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p>

		3. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	environmental sanitation services	<p>3. Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>4. Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programs under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p> <p>5. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>6. Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>7. Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3)</p> <p>8. Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>9. Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>10. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>11. Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p>
		<p>1. Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.</p> <p>2. Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (e.g. cholera and typhoid)</p>	2.5.4 Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)
		<p>1. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>2. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p>	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4)
		<p>1. Weak social protection systems</p> <p>2. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups</p> <p>3. Child neglect</p>	2.7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>1. Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, streetism, child protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)</p> <p>2. Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>3. Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>4. Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>
		<p>1. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>2. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labor</p>	2.7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>1. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>2. Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)</p>

				3. Eliminate the worst forms of child labor by enforcing laws on child labor and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
		1. Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development 2. Inadequate care for the aged	8.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14)
		Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2.9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)
		Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2.9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	1. Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) 2. Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
		1. Weak social protection systems 2. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups 3. Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	2.10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	1. Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) 2. Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 3. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) 4. Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
		1. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 2. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs 3. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs 4. Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	1. Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 2. Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) 3. Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)

		<p>1. Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</p> <p>2. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p>	<p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>1. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p>2. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)</p> <p>3. Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>4. Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p>
		<p>1. Lack of reliable employment and labor data for policy decision-making, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>2. Lack of objective national productivity measurement</p> <p>3. Weak and ineffective implementation of labor policies, laws and standards</p> <p>4. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p>	<p>2.12.1 Improve human capital development and management</p>	<p>1. Finalize and implement National Human Resource Development Policy (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>2. Strengthen enforcement of existing labor laws and Regulations as well as the labor administration systems (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6)</p> <p>3. Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>4. Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public- sector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15)</p>
		<p>1. Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>2. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>3. Weak cooperative regulatory systems</p>	<p>2.12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>1. Place job creation at the center of national development agenda (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15)</p> <p>2. Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p>
		<p>1. Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>2. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban</p>	<p>13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>1. Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programs and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)</p> <p>2. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)</p> <p>3. Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labor market information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>4. Build Integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>5. Support the youth to participate in modern Agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)</p> <p>6. Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>7. Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Targets 16.7)</p>
		<p>1. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities 3. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities 4. Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities 5. Limited community level sports and recreational activities 	2.14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 2. Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak capacity for sports development and management 2. Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public 	2.14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of forest cover 2. Encroachment on conservation areas 3. Increasing loss of endangered species 4. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber 5. Inadequate staff 6. Weak enforcement of regulations 7. Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas 	3.1.2 Protect forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b) 2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co- management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b) 3. Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9) 4. Develop early-warning system for detection of invasive alien species (SDG Target 15.8) 5. Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species (SDG Targets 13.3, 15.8)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 2. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 3. Improper management of E- waste 4. Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas 5. Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations 	3.4.1 Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10) 2. Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) 3. Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices (SDG Target 12.6) 4. Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest fires 2. Inappropriate farming practices 	3.5.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) 2. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 3. Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure (SDG Targets 15.2, 16.6)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indiscriminate use of weedicides 2. Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 3. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 	<p>3.5.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs). (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6) 3. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6) 4. Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS) (SDG Target 15.1) 5. Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 2. Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	<p>3.6.1 Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous Agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) 2. Mainstream climate change (CC) in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 2. Degraded landscapes 	<p>3.6.2 Reduce greenhouse gases</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognized groups (SDG Target 13.3) 2. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)
		<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>3.7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 3. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 2. Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 3. Poor transportation management, particularly in urban areas 4. Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts 	<p>3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) 2. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high Agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) 3. Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts (SDG Target 3.6) 4. Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15) 5. Develop Regulations for urban transport to ensure oversight responsibility and prescribe standards for operations of all commercial road transport services in line with Road Traffic Act and Road Traffic Regulations (SDG Targets 3.6, 11.2)

		5. Rapid deterioration of roads		6. Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices (SDG Target 11.2)
		1. Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT) 2. Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	3.8.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	1. Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) 2. Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6)
		1. Low broadband wireless access 2. Poor quality ICT services 3. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 4. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	3.9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	1. Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8) 2. Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) 3. Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10) 4. Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10)
		Inadequate and unreliable electricity	3.11.1 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of solar energy for all government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a)
		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3.11.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)
		Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts in the oil and gas industry	3.11.9 Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Monitor the petroleum sub-sector (SDG Target 14.2)
		1. Poor management practices on construction sites 2. Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products 3. Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites	3.12.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry	1. Improve and standardize techniques and material use (SDG Target 9.a) 2. Ensure quality in all aspects of construction (SDG Target 9.a) 3. Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors (SDG Target 9.a)
		1. Poor drainage system 2. Silting and choking of drains 3. Uncovered drains 4. Poor landscaping	3.13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	1. Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b) 2. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)

		Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	3.14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
		1. Cumbersome land acquisition process 2. Complex land tenure system	3.15.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)
		1. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements 2. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 3. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 4. Scattered and unplanned human settlements	3.16.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 3. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 4. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
		1. Growing housing deficit 2. Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in housing delivery 3. High and increasing cost of building materials	3.16.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	1. Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing (SDG Target 17.17) 2. Strengthen the implementation of the national building code (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)
		1. High rate of rural-urban migration 2. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 3. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers 4. Poor infrastructure to catalyze Agriculture modernization and rural development	3.18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)
		1. Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas 2. Worsening urban air quality	3.18.2 Promote resilient urban development	Create awareness on greening of human settlements (SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8)
		Limited investments in social programs in Zongos and inner cities	3.19.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	1. Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3) 2. Promote investment in social programs, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	4.2.1 Democratic Governance	Sensitize people on the 1992 Constitution
		1. Ineffective sub-district structures		1. Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a)

		<p>2. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p> <p>3. Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>4. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>4.2.2 Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>2. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)</p> <p>3. Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>4. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p>
		<p>1. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>2. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>3. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p> <p>4. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p>	<p>4.2.3 Improve decentralized planning</p>	<p>1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>3. Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>4. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</p>
		<p>1. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>2. Implementation of unplanned expenditures</p>	<p>4.2.4 Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<p>1. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</p> <p>2. Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>
		<p>Weak coordination of administrative functions</p>	<p>4.2.5 Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of regions</p>	<p>Create new regions to improve distribution of development across the country (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>
		<p>1. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>2. Limited public and community ownership</p> <p>3. Low public interest in public institutions</p> <p>4. Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking</p>	<p>4.2.6 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen Peoples Assembly Concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)</p>
		<p>1. Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector</p> <p>2. Inefficient public service delivery</p> <p>3. Poor work ethic</p> <p>4. Poor records keeping</p>	<p>4.3.1 Build an effective and efficient government machinery</p>	<p>1. Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)</p> <p>2.. Improve documentation within the public sector (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10, 16.a)</p>
				<p>1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and</p>

		Ineffective M&E for implementation of development policies and plans	4.4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)</p> <p>2. Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)</p> <p>3. Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programs (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</p> <p>4. Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>5. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)</p>
		<p>1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p> <p>2. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</p> <p>3. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>4. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances</p>	4.5.1 Enhance public safety and security	<p>1. Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>2. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>3. Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)</p> <p>4. Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)</p> <p>5. Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6. Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>
		<p>1. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>2. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</p>	4.6.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<p>1. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti- Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)</p> <p>2. Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)</p> <p>3. Ensure the implementation of value-for-money audits (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>4. Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor- General and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament. (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.5, 16.b)</p> <p>5. Finance National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)</p>
		Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	4.7.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	<p>1. Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>2. Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.10, 16.b)</p>
		1. Inadequate involvement of	4.8.1 Improve participation of	1. Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)

		<p>traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>2. Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</p> <p>3. Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p>	<p>civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development</p>	<p>2. Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>3. Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>4. Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programs and projects. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p>
		<p>1. Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</p> <p>2. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</p> <p>3. Political and civic apathy</p> <p>4. Political polarization</p> <p>5. Ineffective advocacy strategies</p>	<p>4.9.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life</p>	<p>1. Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>3. Develop structures and attitudes for sustainable peace in line with SDG 16</p>
		<p>Weak capacity of development communication institutions</p>	<p>4.10.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</p>	<p>1. Promote social behavior change around a set of shared values of the good society (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>2. Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p>
		<p>1. Poor appreciation of national culture</p> <p>2. Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry</p> <p>3. Inadequate cultural infrastructure</p> <p>4. Growing negative influence of foreign culture</p>	<p>4.11.1 Promote culture in the development process</p>	<p>Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)</p>
<p>Ghana's Role in International Affairs</p>	<p>Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs</p>	<p>1. Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs</p> <p>2. Limited participation by the diaspora in development</p>	<p>Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad</p>	<p>1. Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)</p> <p>2. Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG Targets 17.10, 17.12)</p>

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

This section of the MTDP focuses on the Development Programs and Sub-Programs of the MA for 2018-2021, MA's Programme of Action (PoA) for 2018-2021 and Indicative Financial Strategy for 2018-2021.

4.1 Development Programs and Sub-Programs of the MA for 2018-2021

Table 85: Programs and Sub-Programs of the MA for 2018-2021

Adopted Municipal Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs
1.1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) 2. Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6) 3. Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) 	Management and Administration	Finance
1.2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected Agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shear nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
1.2.5 Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every Region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones (SDG Target 9.2)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
1.2.6 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 2. Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
1.3.3 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
1.3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
.4.1 Promote a demand-driven			

approach to Agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.. Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6) 2. Support the development of at least two exportable Agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) 3. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6) 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
1.4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 3. Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the Agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) 4. Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) 5. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2) 6. Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8) 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
1.4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) 2. Reorganize the National Food Buffer Stock Agency to be more efficient and market oriented to give incentives for private sector participation (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.17) 3. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a) 4. Implement commodities trading centers i.e. modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetables and tuber marketing (SDG Target 2.c) 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
1.4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the Agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) 2. Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18) 3. Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8) 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
1.4.6 Promote Agriculture as a viable business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support youth to go into Agricultural enterprise along the value chain 2. Develop and implement programs to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation 	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management

among the youth	3. Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital 4. Support the youth to have access to land		
1.4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 2. Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 2. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 3. Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services

Adopted Municipal Goal 2: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs
2.1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) 2. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 3. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) 4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services
2.1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1. Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) 2. Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) 3. Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) 4. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services
2.2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 3. Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 4. Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) 5. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management

	<p>strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>6. Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)</p> <p>7. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)</p> <p>8. Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)</p> <p>9. Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>10. Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p> <p>11. Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>12. Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)</p>		
2.2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system	<p>1. Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2. Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>3. Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
2.2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>1. Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2. Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>3. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>4. Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</p> <p>5. Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>6. Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, burly ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>7. Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>8. Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
2.2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p>1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programs (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>3. Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management

	<p>4. Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>5. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>6. Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p>		
2.3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<p>1. Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>2. Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>3. Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management
2.4.1 Improve population management	<p>1. Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>2. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>3. Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>5. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>6. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>7. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services
2.5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>1. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>2. Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)</p> <p>3. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4. Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5. Enforce buffer zone policy (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
2.5.3 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>1. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>3. Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>4. Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programs under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services

	<p>5. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>6. Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>7. Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3)</p> <p>8. Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>9. Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>10. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>11. Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p>		
2.5.4 Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
2.7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>1. Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, streetism, child protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)</p> <p>2. Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>3. Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>4. Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
2.7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>1. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>2. Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)</p> <p>3. Eliminate the worst forms of child labor by enforcing laws on child labor and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
8.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
2.9.1 Attain gender equality and equity			

in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
2.9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) 2. Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
2.10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) 2. Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 3. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) 4. Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 2. Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) 3. Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) 2. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5) 3. Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) 4. Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2) 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
2.12.1 Improve human capital development and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalize and implement National Human Resource Development Policy (SDG Target 8.3) 2. Strengthen enforcement of existing labor laws and regulations as well as the labor administration systems (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6) 3. Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15) 	Management and Administration	Human Resource

	4. Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public- sector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15)		
2.12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs	1. Place job creation at the center of national development agenda (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15) 2. Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	1. Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programs and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7) 2. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b) 3. Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labor market information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 4. Build integrated youth centers in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 5. Support the youth to participate in modern Agriculture (SDG Target 8.6) 6. Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools (SDG Target 4.4) 7. Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Targets 16.7)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services
2.14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	1. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 2. Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services
2.14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services

Adopted Municipal Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs
3.1.2 Protect forest reserves	1. Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b) 2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co- management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management

	<p>3. Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)</p> <p>4. Develop early-warning system for detection of invasive alien species (SDG Target 15.8)</p> <p>5. Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species (SDG Targets 13.3, 15.8)</p>		
3.4.1 Reduce environmental pollution	<p>1. Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>2. Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)</p> <p>3. Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices (SDG Target 12.6)</p> <p>4. Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b)</p>	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
3.5.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<p>1. Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>3. Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure (SDG Targets 15.2, 16.6)</p>	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
3.5.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<p>1. Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)</p> <p>2. Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs). (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)</p> <p>3. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6)</p> <p>4. Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS) (SDG Target 15.1)</p> <p>5. Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)</p>	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
3.6.1 Enhance climate change resilience	<p>1. Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous Agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)</p> <p>2. Mainstream climate change (CC) in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</p>	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
	2. Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society,		

3.6.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	religious bodies and other recognized groups (SDG Target 13.3) 2. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
3.7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 3. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) 2. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high Agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) 3. Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts (SDG Target 3.6) 4. Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15) 5. Develop regulations for urban transport to ensure oversight responsibility and prescribe standards for operations of all commercial road transport services in line with Road Traffic Act and Road Traffic Regulations (SDG Targets 3.6, 11.2) 6. Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices (SDG Target 11.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services
3.8.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	1. Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) 2. Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services
3.9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	1. Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8) 2. Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) 3. Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10) 4. Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties (SDG Target 16.10)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services
3.11.1 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of solar energy for all government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management

3.11.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
3.11.9 Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Monitor the petroleum sub-sector (SDG Target 14.2)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
3.12.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry	1. Improve and standardize techniques and material use (SDG Target 9.a) 2. Ensure quality in all aspects of construction (SDG Target 9.a) 3. Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
3.13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	1. Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b) 2. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
3.14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
3.15.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning
3.16.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 3. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 4. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning
3.16.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	1. Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing (SDG Target 17.17) 2. Strengthen the implementation of the national building code (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
3.18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management

3.18.2 Promote resilient urban development	Create awareness on greening of human settlements (SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning
3.19.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	1. Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3) 2. Promote investment in social programs, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning

Adopted Municipal Goal 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs
4.2.1 Democratic Governance	Sensitize people on the 1992 Constitution	Management and Administration	General Administration
4.2.2 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a) 2. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a) 3. Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 4. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration
4.2.3 Improve decentralized planning	1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2. Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 3. Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 4. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
4.2.4 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2. Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Finance
4.2.5 Strengthen the coordinating and administrative	Create new regions to improve distribution of development across the country (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration

functions of regions			
4.2.6 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 2. Strengthen Peoples Assembly Concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) 	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
4.3.1 Build an effective and efficient government machinery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) 2.. Improve documentation within the public sector (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10, 16.a) 	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management
4.4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9) 2. Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19) 3. Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programs (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6) 4. Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes (SDG Target 17.14) 5. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14) 	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
4.5.1 Enhance public safety and security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 2. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 3. Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7) 4. Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5) 5. Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 6. Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 	Management and Administration	General Administration
4.6.1 Promote the fight against	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti- Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b) 2. Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7) 	Management and Administration	General Administration

corruption and economic crimes	<p>3. Ensure the implementation of value-for-money audits (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>4. Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor- General and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament. (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.5, 16.b)</p> <p>5. Finance National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)</p>		
4.7.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	<p>1. Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>2. Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.10, 16.b)</p>	Management and Administration	General Administration
4.8.1 Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p>1. Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>2. Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>3. Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>4. Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programs and projects. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
4.9.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<p>1. Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>2. Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>3. Develop structures and attitudes for sustainable peace in line with SDG 16</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services
4.10.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<p>1. Promote social behavior change around a set of shared values of the good society (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>2. Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
4.11.1 Promote culture in the development process	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services

Adopted Municipal Goal 5: Strengthening Ghana’s role in International Affairs

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs
Promote Ghana’s political and economic interests abroad	1. Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11) 2. Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG Targets 17.10, 17.12)	Management and Administration	General Administration

4.2 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) FOR THE MA FOR 2018-2021

Table 86a: POA for Economic Development – 2018-2021








DIMENSION/PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs	Project Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy														
1.1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4)	Management and Administration	Finance	1. Comply with internal control mechanisms and approved guidelines for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrant and pre auditing)	All payments warranted and pre audited					-	20,000.00	-	MA	Audit Service, Decentralized Departments
				2. Preparation and approval of annual procurement plans with copies to the PPA & RTRC	Promoted transparency in public procurement					-	8,000.00	-	MA	MTC, RTRC, PPA, Private Sector. Decentralized Departments
	2. Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6)	Management and Administration	Finance	3. Organize quarterly Municipal Tender Committee (MTC) meetings to review procurement plans	Promoted transparency in public procurement					-	16,000.00	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector. Decentralized Departments
				4. Ensure that goods, services and works procured by the MA conform to Procurement Acts, 2003 & 2016 (Acts 663 & 914)	Promoted transparency in public procurement					-	100,000.00	-	MA	PPA, Media Houses, Private Sector. Decentralized Departments
				5. Disposal of obsolete equipment/assets of the Municipal Assembly	Promoted value for money					-	10,000.00	-	MA	RTRC, PPA, Private Sector. Decentralized Departments

				6. Implement asset management Register	MA's assets properly secured	→					-	5,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
	3. Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)	Management and Administration	Finance	7. Effectively implement GIFMIS system in our financial operations	Enhanced transparency and accountability in financial management	→					-	20,000.00	-	MA	MOF, Decentralized Departments, Service providers
Focus Area: Industrial Transformation															
1.2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	1. Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected Agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shear nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	8. Organize technical training in production of seedlings for oil palm and cocoa	Increased supply of quality and improved oil palm and cocoa seedlings	→					100,000.00	-	50,000.00	BAC	MOFA, MA, COCOBOD, Farmers & FBOs
				9. Technical training and support of inputs for the youth and farmers under the planting for food and jobs programme –vegetables, rice and maize production	Improved supply of quality vegetables, rice and maize for processing	→					150,000.00	-	-	BAC	MOFA, NYA, MA
				10. Establishment of agro-processing machines at Bediako, Asumura, Anyimaye, Gyasikrom, Minkakrom, Tweapease, Pomaakrom, Fawohoyeden, Adieyepena, Kokofu/Fianko, Subinso/Fianko, Kwaleboah/Fianko, Appiahkrom, Gyesewobre, Kofi Fofie, Anwianwia and Tipokrom	Improved value addition and market for oil palm, cassava, plantain, maize and rice	→					300,000.00	-	-	BAC	MOFA, MA, COCOBOD, MOTI, RTF, SMEs, Farmers, FBOs, NGOs & Trader Associations
1.2.4 Ensure improved skills development for Industry	1. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centers to train skilled labor force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	11. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centers to train skilled labor force for specific industrial sectors	Availability of skilled labour for the industrial sector	→					400,000.00	-	-	REP	BAC, MA, MOTI, RTF, SMEs & Trader Associations
	2. Create an information portal and set up a task force to					12. Organize technology improvement training for the youth and artisans to improve	Improved products and market for locally	→					30,000.00	-	-

	assist the youth and artisans in making their products and services visible on a local, national, and global scale (SDG Target 9.c)			on their products to meet local, national and global market.	produced goods and services									Ghana Standards Authority Private Sector
				13. Support clients to Register their businesses with Registrar General Department, Food & Drugs Authority and Ghana Standards Authority	Improved formalization of operations of local businesses					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	MA, SMEs, Local Artisans, NYA, Registrar General Department, Food & Drugs Authority and Ghana Standards Authority Private Sector
1.2.5 Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every Region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones (SDG Target 9.2)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	14. Liaise with the Traditional Authorities to create land banks for industrial parks, industrial enclaves and enterprise free zones through regular stakeholder's meetings and consultative fora	Land banks developed for industrial parks within the municipality					-	100,000.00	-	MA	Town Planning Unit, Lands Commission, Traditional Authority, BAC, SMEs Works Department
1.2.6 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	1. Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 2	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	15. Facilitate revival of Ayum Forest Products Limited and Mim Scanstyles Limited	Increased employment opportunities for the teaming youth					100,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	MOTI, RCC, MOFA, MP, the two companies
	2. Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	16. Identification and training of entrepreneurs in business management skills to prepare for the 1D1F programme	No. of factories established					20,000.00	-	-	BAC	MOTI, RCC, MOFA, SMEs
				17. Support entrepreneurs to prepare business plans to enable them via for the 1D1F programme	No. of factories established					100,000.00	50,000.00	-	BAC	MOTI, RCC, MA, MOFA, SMEs
				18. Facilitate establishment of two factories under the 1D1F (Processing Fruits into Juice and	Increased employment									








				Production of Briquettes from Forest Biomass and Wood Wastes) at Mim and Kasapin	opportunities for the teaming youth					200,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	MOTI, RCC, MOFA, MP, SMEs, Farmers & FBOs
Focus Area: Private Sector Development														
1.3.3 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	1. Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	19. Organize training in savings, financial and credit management for entrepreneurs to prepare them to access credit and be able to pay	Capacity of SMEs built in savings, financial and credit management					10,000.00	5,000.00	-	BAC	MA, MOF, SMEs, FIs, Private Sector
				20. Link MSMEs to financial Institutions to access financial support through the bank's own funds or fund under the Matching Grant Fund and Rural Enterprises Development fund from Rural Enterprises Programme	No. of MSMEs that have expanded as a result of credit facilities					-	10,000.00	-	BAC	MA, REP, RCC, MOFA, Local Financial Institutions, MP, SMEs
				21. Annual Marching Fund for BAC/RTF	Improved performance of BAC/RTF					-	40,000.00	-	BAC	BAC, RTF, MP, SMEs
	2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	22. Conduct stakeholder's meetings on PPP with existing & potential entrepreneurs and financial institutions	Improved PPP financed infrastructural facilities					-	10,000.00	-	MA	BAC, RCC, MOF, MP, SMEs, FIs, Private Sector
				23. Build the capacity of the local entrepreneurs to participate in PPPs in the local area	No. of infrastructure constructed under PPP with local entrepreneurs					25,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	BAC, REP, RCC, MOFA, Local Financial Institutions, MP, SMEs
	1.3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and	24. Facilitate completion of construction of PPP funded 135-Unit Lockable Market Stores with ancillary	No. of constructed					-	50,000.00	-	MA/PPP

	trade (SDG Target 17.15)		Tourism Services	facilities at Goaso Main Market	market stores in operation									Authorities Private Sector
				25. Facilitate construction of Goaso Market into ultra-modern market with ancillary facilities under PPP	No. of constructed market stores/stalls in operation					-	50,000.00	-	MA/PPP	MOF, MLGRD, MTC, RTRC, ZC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
				26. Facilitate construction of Mime Daily Market into ultra-modern market with ancillary facilities under PPP	No. of constructed market stores/stalls in operation					-	50,000.00	-	MA/PPP	MOF, MLGRD, MTC, RTRC, ZC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
				27. Construction of Kasabian Weekly/ Daily Market into ultra-modern market with ancillary facilities	No. of constructed market stores/stalls in operation					500,000.00	100,000.00	-	MA/PPP	MOF, MLGRD, MTC, RTRC, ZC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
				28. Construction of Asumura Weekly/ Daily Market into modern market with ancillary facilities	No. of constructed market stores/stalls in operation					200,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA/PPP	MOF, MLGRD, MTC, RTRC, ZC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
				29. Complete Paving of (concrete pavement blocks) 1050m2 frontage area of 100 unit's lockable stores at Goaso	No. of constructed market stores/stalls in operation					252,891.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, Contractor
Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development														
4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to Agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	30. Render market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops in the municipality by organizing capacity building trainings for farmers	Percentage increase in demand for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops in the municipality					-	8,000.00	-	MDA	MA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs

4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment	1.. Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	31. Establish DCACT/PERD and ensure its effective operation	No. of meetings organized results achieved		-	15,000.00	-	MA	MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs
	2. Support the development of at least two exportable Agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	32. Support the development of oil palm by raising 1,200,000 seedlings for 10,000 farmers under the PERD to promote agribusiness.	Improved cash crop production and incomes of farmers		120,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs
	3. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a .16.6)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	33. Establish DAAS and ensure its effective operation	No. of services provided and results achieved		-	15,000.00	-	MA	MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs
1.4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	1. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	34. Conduct 600 home and farm visits	Increase Agriculture productivity		41,600.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				35. Conduct manage control demonstration in three communities	Production of local poultry increased by 20% and small ruminants & pigs by 25%		20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				36. Organize monthly technical review meetings	Monthly performance assessed		4,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				37. Organize mid-year & annual review and planning sessions	Annual performance assessed		4,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs

				38. Write and Submit on time monthly, quarterly, and annual reports.	Monthly, quarterly and annual performance assessed and reported on	→				20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				39.. Ensure efficient internet connectivity at the District VSD Office	Effective communication promoted within offices of MDA	→				50,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Private Sector
				40. Monitoring of Planting for Food and Jobs and One District One Factory	Improved yields	→				40,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				41. Support to annual Municipal Farmers' day celebration	Farmers motivate to increase yield	→				280,000.00	40,000.00	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs, Private Sector
				42. Procure necessary materials and logistics requirement of the VSD Municipal Office including electricity & water bills and Sanitation Charges, Cleaning Materials, Contract Cleaning Services	Improved performance	→				-	25,000.00	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Private Sector
				43. Maintenance of residential and office buildings and maintenance of Official Vehicles & General Equipment	Improved performance	→				250,000.00	50,000.00	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Private Sector
	2. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	44. Introduce improve varieties of crops/vegetables under planting for Food and Jobs in farming communities	Increased farm/crops yield	→				12,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
45. Monitoring of Planting for Food and Jobs and One District One Factory				Improved yields	→				40,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs	

				46. Support from Global Affairs Canada (formerly CIDA) funds to intensify extension visits, increase farmer incomes and promote marketing of Agriculture produce	Improved productivity	→					-	-	318,758.56	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
	3. Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the Agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	47. Create Agricultural mechanization centers in identified value chain	Increased efficiency in farm work and yield	→					180,000	-	-	MDA	MA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs
	4. Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	48. Facilitate formation of farmer based organization to promote commercial farming in the Municipality	Commercial farming promoted and productivity increased	→					5,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
	5. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	49. Facilitate construction, of irrigation schemes such as dams and dugouts along the Tano River at Aglavi	All year farming	→					60,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, RCC, MOFA, MLGRD
1.4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	1. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	50. Give extension support to producers to feed the food processing factory	Ready raw materials to food processing factory	→					20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, Farmers, FBOs, Private Sector
	2. Reorganize the National Food Buffer Stock Agency to be more efficient and market oriented to give incentives for private sector participation (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.17)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	51. Link farmers to the National Buffer Stock Company	Improved marketing for farm produce	→					100,000.00	-	-	MDA	National Buffer Stock, MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs Private Sector

	3. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	52. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system of the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Reduction in post-harvest losses		20,000.00	-	-	MA	MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs, Private Sector
	4. Implement commodities trading centers i.e. modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing (SDG Target 2.c)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	53. Facilitate implementation of commodity trading center in municipality focusing on grains, vegetables & tubers.	Well established trade links and demand for grains, vegetables & tubers		16,000.00	-	-	MA	MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs Private Sector
1.4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the Agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	54. Promote the application of ICT (e-Agriculture) software in order to minimize cost in all operations	Improved Agricultural productivity		32,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs Private Sector
	2. Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	55. Establish a data base on all farmers in the municipality drawn from National Identification system	Farming population updated for better planning		18,000.00	-	-	MA	National Identification Authority, GSS, MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs Private Sector
	3. Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	56. Dissemination weather information on radio to farmers to inform their farming decisions	Increased farmer productivity		-	2,000.00	-	MDA	GMA, MA, Farmer, FBOs, FM Stations and Community Information Centers, Private Sector
1.4.6 Promote Agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1. Develop and implement programs to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	57. Train 200 youths on the Planting for Food and Jobs and support same on the programme	Reduced youth unemployment		20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, MOFA, NYA, YEA, Private Sector
				58. Train 50 youth in off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packing and transportation	Reduced youth unemployment		10,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA

	2. Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	59. Link at least 100 youth to financial institutions	Improved funding for youth for Agricultural activities					4,000.00	-	-	MA	MDA, MOFA, FIs, NYA, YEA
	4. Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	60. Engaged land owners to assist the youth with land for farming	Reduced youth unemployment					3,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, Traditional Authorities, Farmers, FBOs
1.4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	61. Conduct municipal wide surveillance and carryout livestock and poultry vaccination	Reduction in livestock and poultry mortalities and enhanced productivity					30,600.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				62. Organize Municipal-wide campaign for prophylactic treatment of livestock diseases (Vaccination Campaigns)	Production of local poultry increased by 20% and small ruminants & pigs by 25%					20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				63. Alleviate the suffering of animals through timely veterinary interventions (Clinical, Surgical & Field treatment of livestock and pets)	Production of local poultry increased by 20% and small ruminants & pigs by 25%					20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				64. Train 100 farmers on modern trends of Disease Recognition & Basics of Bio-Security	Improved livestock productivity					20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
				65. Organize 4 stakeholder meetings on animal health care delivery	Improved livestock productivity					40,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
	2. Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	66. Formation and Registration of livestock and poultry farmers into farms based organization (FBO's) to enhance their access to credit	Improved funding for livestock and poultry farming					42,00.00	-	-	MA	MA, MOFA, FIs, livestock and poultry farmers

1.6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	67. Partner with the private sector to develop available tourist sites such as Mim Buor	Local tourism promoted and IGF generation enhanced					30,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	MDE, GTA, basic and second cycle schools
	2. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	68. Build capacity of decentralised departments and units to incorporate issues of tourism in their annual action plans for incorporation into the annual composite action plans & budgets	Local tourism mainstreamed into planning and budgeting of the MA					20,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, MDE, GTA
	3. Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	69. Collaborate with MDE to promote establishment of tourism clubs in basic and second cycle schools	Local tourism promoted among basic and second cycle schools					10,000.00	5,000.00	-	MA	MDE, GTA, basic and second cycle schools
Total Budget for Economic Development (GH¢)										3,958,091.00	984,000	368,758.56		5,310,849.56

Table 86b: POA for Social Development – 2018-2021

DIMENSION/PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIS																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs	Project Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
						18	19	20	21	GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating		
Focus Area: Education and Training																
2.1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	1. Monitor implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children in the municipality	Increased access to free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children in the municipality	→	→	→	→	20,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE.MOE, RCC, MP, Beneficiary Schools, Communities Leaders		
				2. Facilitate completion of construction of E-Block for Kasapin Community Day SHS	Improved Learning environment created	→	→	→	→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	MOE, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector		
				3. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with 4-Seater KVIP at Akrodie ICCES	Increased school enrolment and performance	→						51,136.34	-	460,227.06	SIF/ MA	Beneficiary School, Akrodie Community & Contractor
				4. Construction of Modern Assembly Hall including landscaping for Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso	Improved facility for gathering and assembling of students		→	→	→			-	-	500,000.00	GETF UND	MA, MDE. RCC, MP, Beneficiary School, & Private Sector
				5. Construction of Staff Bungalows at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso	Solved accommodation issue of staff		→	→	→			-	-	300,000.00	GETF UND	NA, MP, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary School, & Private Sector
				6. Completion of Staff Quarters at Sec/Tech-Goaso	Improved accommodation for teachers and their school attendance		→	→	→			-	-	200,000.00	GETF UND	NA, MP, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary School, & Private Sector
				7. Construction of Summers Hut at	Facilitate socialization		→	→	→			80,000.00	-	-	MA	NA, MP, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary

				Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso									School, & Private Sector	
				8. Construction of Home Economic Centre at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso	Improved enabling atmosphere for teaching and learning					-	-	200,000.00	GETFUND	MLGRD, MDE, RCC, MP, Beneficiary School, & Private Sector
				9. Renovation of Dining Hall at Ahafoman and Mim SHS	Enhanced provision of healthy meals to students					-	-	200,000.00	GETFUND	MLGRD, MDE, RCC, MP, Beneficiary School, & Private Sector
				10. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Suspended Ground Floor Slap and including landscaping at Mim SHS	Increased school enrolment and performance					500,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE, RCC, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
				11. Construction of ground floor of 1No. 2-Storey Lecture Hall including landscaping at Goaso Nursing & Midwifery Training College	Increased school enrolment and performance					240,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE, RCC, GETFUND, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
				12. Complete construction of 1 st floor of 2-storey hostel facility with provision of 120 dual beds for Midwifery and Nursing Training College, Goaso	Increased school enrolment and performance					171,971.33	-	-	MA	DACF Secretariat, MDE, RCC, Beneficiary Schools, & Private Sector
				13. Gravelling of School Compound at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso	Beatifies and protects the school grounds					-	-	200,000.00	GETFUND	MLGRD, MDE, RCC, MP, Beneficiary School, & Private Sector
	2. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	14. Intensify education on the need for girl child education and to enroll disable children in schools	Increased enrolment for disable children in schools					15,000.00			MDE	MA, Department of Social Welfare, GES, Private Sector
					Increased enrolment and					10,500.00				MA, Department of

Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)			15. Identify and support pupils who have special needs	disable children in schools						-	-	MDE	Social Welfare, Heads of Schs, Communities
			16. Support 500 needy but brilliant students	Increased enrolment and retention of needy but brilliant students in school					500,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, GES, MP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
			17. Provide 5,000 school uniforms to needy pupils	Increased enrolment and retention of needy but brilliant students in schools					250,000.00	-	-	GOG	GPE.G., GES, MDE, MA, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector
3. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	18. Organize School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) using SEA results	School performance appraised					18,000.00	-	-	MDE	MA, MPs, GES, Private Sector & Parents
			19. Organize/ participate in STME Clinics annually	Improved performance in STME					10,000.00	-	-	GES	MDE, MA, RCC, MOE
			20. Provision of ICT Facilities in 20 Basic Schools	Facilitate teaching and learning					50,000.00	-	100,000.00	MA	GIFEC, MDE, MTC, MTRB, Private Sector
			21. Organize refresher course for ICT teachers in all the eleven (11) circuits	Capacity of ICT teachers built					25,000.00	-	-	-	MA, GES & Private Sector
4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	22. Construction of 31No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping at (annex 3)	Increased school enrolment and performance					5,040,000.00	1,200,000.0	1,200,000.0	MA	MDE, RCC, NGOs, GETFUND, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
			23. Demolish and reconstruct 2No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities including landscaping at Fawohoyeden M/A Methodist Primary School	Good environment for Teaching and Learning provided					480,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE, RCC, GETFUND, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
			24. Construction of 13No. 6-Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities including landscaping at	Increased school									

				Mim SDA Prim Sch-Feteagya, Mim M/A Methodist Prim Sch, Mpamase M/A Prim, Kankyamoa D/A Prim, Nyamebekyere-Kyireben Prim Sch, Akrodie M/A Basic Sch, Kumoso M/A Prim, Dankwakrom M/A Prim Sch, Tweneboakrom M/A Prim Sch, Fawohoyeden Saviour and M.P.A Prim Schs, Akwaduro M/A Prim Sch, Nyankomago R/C Prim Sch & Koforidua Presby Primary	enrolment and performance					1,380,000.0	-	4,600,000.0	MA/GETFUND	Schools, Communities & Private Sector
				25. Construction of 12No. 2-Unit Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities including landscaping at Ayesuako M/A KG, Kwadwo Addaikrom M/A KG, Abebresekrom KG, Edwinase M/A KG, Pomaakrom M/A KG, Kwakuduahkrom M/A KG, Akrodie Manhyia M/A KG, Sekyerekrom KG. Manukrom No2, Dottom M/A KG, Kyenkyehene and Kwakukrom	Increased school enrolment					1,500,000.00	300,000.00	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE. RCC, GETFUND, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
				26. Renovation of 6No. Classroom blocks at Sekyerekrom M/A Primary, Bediako Pentecost JHS, Goaso R/C Primary, Asukese M/A JHS, Nana Agyei Junior High School, Mim and Goaso Islamic Basic School	Improved Learning environment created					420,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
				27. Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Atimponya	Increased school enrolment and performance					18,000.00	-	-	MA	DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary Sch Atimponya Community & Contractor

				28. Complete construction of 1No. 3- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Gyasikrom	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				36,552.18	-	-	MA	MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary Sch Gyasikrom Community & Contractor
				29. Complete construction of 1No. 3- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Gyesewobre	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				14,152.70	-	-	MA	MDE, DDF Secretariat, Beneficiary Sch, Gyesewobre Community & Contractor
				30. Complete construction of 1No. 3- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Akrodie-Chief Camp	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				6,559.45	-	-	MA	MDE, DDF Secretariat, Beneficiary Sch Akrodie Chief Camp Community & Contractor
				31. Complete construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Staff Common room, Store, 3-Seater KVIP Toilet and Provision of 90No. Dual Desks at Dominase	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				-	173,564.12	-	MA	MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Dominase Community & Contractor
				32. Complete construction of disable friendly 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, ICT room, Library, 2-seater aqua privy toilet & provision of 60 dual desks at Ampenkro M/A school	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				22,445.52	-	-	MA	MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Ampenkro Community & Contractor
				33. Complete construction of 1No. 3-unit KG Classroom Blocks at Ampenkro M/A School	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				128,000.00	-	-	MP	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Ampenkro Community & Contractor
				34. Complete construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				65,365.50	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Ampenkro-Koforidua Community & Contractor

				facilities at Ampenkro-Koforidua										
				35. Complete construction of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Blocks at Wam M/A Primary School	Increased school enrolment and performance		→			130,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Wam Community & Contractor
				36. Complete construction of community initiated 1No. 2-unit KG Block at Sekyerekrom M/A Primary School	Increased school enrolment		→			130,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Sekyerekrom Community & Contractor
				37. Complete construction of community initiated KG Block at Minkakrom M/A School	Increased school enrolment		→			130,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Minkakrom Community & Contractor
				38. Complete construction of community initiated KG Block at Adiepena M/A School	Increased school enrolment		→			130,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Adiepena Community & Contractor
				39. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit Jubilee Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Goaso Lowcost	Increased school enrolment and performance	→				230,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Goaso Community & Contractor
				40. Complete construction of 1 st floor of 2-storey hostel facility with provision of 120 dual beds for MTS, Goaso	Increased accommodation for enrolment	→				287,315.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Goaso Community & Contractor
				41. Complete construction of 1No.3-Unit Teachers Quarters with Mechanized bore hole at Aniape	Improved accommodation for teachers and their school attendance	→				29,360.16	-	264,241.44	MA/SIF	Beneficiary School, Aniape Community & Contractor
				42. Completion of community initiated teacher's quarters at Tipokrom	Improved accommodation for teachers and their school attendance		→			150,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary School, Tipokrom Community & Contractor
				43. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit GETFUND	Increased school	→				230,000.00	-	-		MA, MDE, Beneficiary School, Wam

				Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Wam Adiembra	enrolment and performance								GETFUND	Community & Contractor
				44. Complete construction of of 1No. 2-Storey GETFUND Dormitory with ancillary facilities at Ahafoman SEC/Tech, Goaso	Improved enrolment and accommodation for girls					616,197.50	-	-	GETFUND	MA, MDE, Beneficiary School, Goaso Community & Contractor
				45. Construction of 15No. Teachers Quarters in 15 Communities including landscaping (Anyimaye, Abebresekrom, Nyankomago, Anwainwai, Mensakrom, Brodedwo, Adenkyekye, Aworakese, Manukrom, Aboaboso, Tweneboakrom, Fianko, Akrodie Chief Camp, Awewoho Manhyia, Kumoho)	Improved accommodation for teachers and their school attendance					2,100,000.00	-	600,000.00	MA	MLGRD, SIF, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
				46. Rehabilitation of Municipal Education Office at Goaso	Improved staff performance					150,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE. MOE, GETFUND, RCC & Private Sector
2.1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1. Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	47. Organize collaborative meetings with religious bodies, CSOs and private sector in delivery of quality education	Enhanced delivery of formal education in the municipality					20,000.00	-	10,000.00	MDE	MA, MOE, GES, religious bodies, civic organizations, private schools and private sector
				48. Monitor operation and compliance of private schools to approved Regulations for operation of schools	Enhanced delivery of formal education in the municipality					20,000.00	-	-	MDE	MA, MOE, GES, religious bodies, civic organizations, private schools and private sector
	2. Fully decentralize the		Education , youth &	49. Organize inter school and inter zonal school games	Supporting potential unearthed					15,000.00	-	-	MDE	MA, MPs, GES, Private Sector & Parents

management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	sports and Library services	50. Organize annual workshops for Basic Schools, 330 C/S/SMCs/PTAs to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education	Improved accountability and parents support to education		14,256.00	-	-	MDE	MA, Heads of Basic School C/S/SMCs/PTAs
			51. Organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students	Reduction in new cases of HIV/AIDS among students		12,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MOE, MA, NGOs, Private Sector
			52. Organize annual inter zonal cultural festivals	Local culture promoted among students and people		60,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MOE, MA, NGOs, Private Sector
			53. Support SHEP activities	Improved performance and health of students		12,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MOE, MA, NGOs, Private Sector
			54. Organize stakeholders' meetings on promotion of girl-child education	Improved enrollment in schools for the Girl-child		20,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, Decentralized Departments, religious bodies, CSOs & Private Sector
			55. Organize regular management meetings	Service delivery enhanced and monitored		8,500.00	-	-	MDE	GES
			56. Organize quarterly Municipal Education Oversight Committee (MEOC) meetings	Enhanced educational performance		15,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE
			57. Build capacity of MEOC members	Improved performance of MEOC members		30,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE & Private Sector
			58. Undertake annual audit for Municipal Directorate and Public SHS	Transparency and accountability ensured at Municipal Directorate and Public SHS		40,000.00	-	-	MDE	Auditor General, MA, Public SHS
			59. Resource the girl-child co-ordinator to	Girl-child programs monitored and		5,000.00				

				carry out M&E on girl-child programs	performance of girl-child enhanced						-	-	MDE	GES, DA, GPE.G, NGOs, Private Sector
				60. Procure and supply 100 dustbins	Improved sanitation conditions I basic schools					5,500.00	-	-	MA	MDE, MOE, MLGRD, RCC, GES, NGOs, GETFUND, Private Sector
				61. Undertake payroll audit to streamline staffing	Staffing issues streamlined					30,000.00	-		MDE	MA, GES
				62. Procure ten desktop computer for Municipal Education Office	Enhanced performance of MDE					20,000.00	-	-	MDE	MA, GES, GETFUND, MP, MOE, NGOs, Private Sector
				63. Preparation of annual education budget	Improved public expenditure management					6,000.00	-	-	MDE	MA, GES, MOE
				64. Conduct annual school census/ pupils and teacher population	Population of schools determined					9,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, NGOs
				65. Train EMIS Officers in information management	Enhanced information management					4,500.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, NGOs, Private Sector
				66. Organize capacity building workshop for Education Office staff	Improved performance of education office staff					6,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, NGOs, Private Sector
				67. Regularly monitor and supervise education programs to ensure performance	Improved performance of education office staff					30,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, NGOs, MOE, MA
				68. Promote sporting activities in schools	Culture of sports and exercises promoted					60,000.00	-	-	MA	Communities, MPs, Private Sector
	3, Enhance quality of teaching and	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and	69. Posting and enrollment of teachers on government payroll	Improved teacher-pupil ratio and contact hours					-	-	150,000.00	MA	GES, MDE, Beneficiary School, Community & Private Sector

learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Library services	70. Conduct Common Municipal wide end of term examinations	Performance of pupils assessed		89,481.00	-	-	MDE	MA, GES, School Heads, Private Sector
		71. Conduct annual BECE mock exams	Performance of pupils assessed		22,500.00	-	-	MDE	MA, GES, School Heads, Private Sector
		72. Provide guidance and counseling for JHS	Behavior and conduct of pupils enhanced		9,000.00	-	-	MDE	DDH, GES, MA, NGOs
		73. Organize annual Municipal Best Teacher Award Ceremonies	Teachers motivated to improve performance		150,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, GES, MOE, Private Sector
		74. Conduct needs assessment and Prepare human resources development plan for teaching & non-teaching staff	Needs of teaching and non- teaching staff identified		8,500.00	-	-	MDE	GES, Heads of Schools, NGOs, MOE, MA
		75. Provide incentive packages for 100 teachers	Enhanced performance of 100 teachers		40,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, GPE.G., MA, NGOs
		76. Conduct certificate verification of teachers	Improved quality teaching and learning		12,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, MOE, Heads of School, Teachers
		77. Organize Capacity Building workshops for 1095 Serving teachers	Performance of 1095 serving teachers improved		54,750.00	-	54,750.00	MDE	GES, DFID MOE, MA
		78. Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning	Improved performance of teachers and students		4,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, MOE, Heads of School, Teachers
		79. Build capacity of 450 untrained teachers on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. Records & teaching methods	Improved preparation of untrained teachers on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. records & teaching methods		25,000.00	-	25,000.00	MDE	GES, MA, MOE, NGOs
80. Train 15 C/S and A/D supervision to	Performance of 15 C/S and		10,000.00	-	-	MDE	MA, GES		










				strengthen monitoring	A/D improved									
				81. Organize INSET for 480 teachers from KG-P3	Enhanced performance of teachers		25,000.00	-	25,000.00	MDE	GES, MA, NGOs			
				82. Provide support for 480 GES staff to teach demonstration lessons LI in KG-P3	Improved teaching and learning for staff in KG-P3		25,000.00	-	25,000.00	MDE	GES, MA, NGOs			
				83. Facilitate recruitment of 150 trained teachers from Teacher Training Colleges to berth-up number of trained teachers in schools	Increased teacher enrolment		10,000.00	-	-	MDE	MOE, GES, MA			
				84. Procure 2No. Motorbikes for the SPME unit of MDE	Improved monitoring and reporting on MDE activities		12,000.00	-	-	MDE	MOE, GES, MA			
	4, Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	85. Provide storage facilities for books and other learning materials	Enhanced teaching and learning in schools		75,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, MP, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector			
86. Provide TLMs to schools at all levels				Enhanced teaching and learning in schools		80,000.00	20,000.00	-	MDE	MA, GES, GES, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector				
87. Provision of 5,296 Dual desk for 48 schools (Municipal Wide)				Improved facilities for teaching and learning		229,600.00		300,000.00	MA	GETFUND, GES, MDE, Private Sector				
88. Procure and supply 15,332 mono desks to basic schools				Improved facilities for teaching and learning		1,149,900.00		1,149,900.00	MA	GETFUND, GES, MDE, Private Sector				
89. Procure and supply 406 tables and 362 chairs for teachers in basic schools				Improved facilities for teaching and learning		76,800.00		76,800.00	MA	GETFUND, GES, MDE, Private Sector				
Focus Area: Health and Health Services														
2.2.1 Ensure	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based						98,643.16	-	-	MA	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary			









affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	90. Completion of CHPS Compound at Awewoho-Manhyia	Improved access to healthcare									community& Contractor			
				91. Complete construction of Rural Clinic with mechanized bore hole at Mensahkrom	Improved access to healthcare	→				-	-	398,567.40	MA/SIF	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary community, Consultant & Contractor			
				92. Completion of CHPS Compound at Pomaakrom	Improved access to healthcare	→				149,996.30	-	-	MA	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary community& Contractor			
				93. Construction of 7 CHPS Compound including landscaping in Bonkwene, Asuboi, Kwaoperty, Kojomiakrom, Manukrom, Kumaho, Dottom	Improved access to healthcare	→				1,400,000.00	-	-	MA	MOH, GHS, MHD, MPs beneficiary Communities & Private			
				94. Operationalization of CHPS Compound at Bediako	Improved access to healthcare	→				30,000.00	-	-	MHD	MOH, GHS, MPs beneficiary community& Private			
	2. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	95. Complete construction of Maternity at Asumura	Improved access child and marternal care	→					127,047.85	-	-	MA	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary community& Contractor		
				96. Complete construction of Maternity ward with Mechanized bore hole at Goaso Government Hospital	Improved access child and marternal care	→						-	-	423,385.8	MA/SIF	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary community, Consultant & Contractor	
				97. Complete construction of Nurses Quarters at Goaso Government Hospital	Improved accommodati on for nurses	→							-	-	293,601.60	MA/SIF	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary community, Consultant & Contractor
				98. Construction of Nurses Quarters at Ayomso Health Centre	Improved accommodati on for nurses	→				150,000.00	-	-	MP	MDH, GHS, MA, beneficiary Community, Consultant & Contractor			
				99. Construction of Special Ward at the Municipal Hospital, Goaso	Improved access to healthcare	→				250,000.00	-	-	MP	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary community,			

														Consultant & Contractor
				100. Construction of Ward at Fawohoyeden Health Centre	Improved access to healthcare	→				150,000.00	-	-	MP	MDH, GHS, MA, beneficiary community, Consultant & Contractor
				101. Construction of Sick Bay at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso	Improved access to healthcare					100,000.00	-	-	MA	GHS, MHD, MPs beneficiary School & Private
				102. Construction of 2No. Weighing Centre in Mim Airport, Mim-Domeabra	Improved health condition of children	→				100,000.00	-	-	MA	GHS, MHD, MPs, beneficiary Communities & Private Sector
3. Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management		103. Improve access to quality clinical services, especially the management of emergencies and accidents	Improved management of clinical emergency health cases	→				240,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics/ transport unions
				104. Improve blood transfusion services	Improved management of clinical emergency health cases	→				160,000.00		-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics, organized groups & inds
				105. Strengthen diagnostic services at all levels	Improved identification and management of health cases	→				160,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics/ Laboratories
				106. Improve access to quality ambulance services	Improved access to emergency healthcare services	→				100,000.00	-	-	MHD	National Ambulance Service, GHS, Goaso Gov't Hospital, MA, private clinics, transport unions
4. Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management		107. Procure one ambulance	Improved referral system	→				300,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA private sector

5. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	108. Organize Community Health Management Committee (CHMC) meetings quarterly	Community involvement/ in healthcare delivery promoted	→	→	→	→	32,032.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Traditional Authorities, communities
6. Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	109. Improve access to quality pharmaceutical services at all levels	Improved access to healthcare delivery	→	→	→	→	200,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics/ pharmacies
7. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	110. Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues	Improved access to mental healthcare	→	→	→	→	80,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public health facilities, MA, private clinics, CSOs
8. Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	111. Training Municipal health staff on ICT and E-health strategies	Improve data management	→	→	→	→	20,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA
9. Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	112. Organize screening exercises for community members on ENT	Status of ENT of beneficiary's known	→	→	→	→	24,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Traditional Authorities, communities
10. Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	113. Completion of abandoned NHIA office at Municipal Hospital, Goaso	Improved accommodation for NHIS and delivery of services	→	→	→	→	500,000.00	-	-	MA	GHS, MHD, MPs, & Private Sector
			114. Construction of permanent residential accommodation for the Municipal Health	Improved the accommodation needs of	→	→	→	→					

				Insurance Manager at Goaso	NHIA manager					100,000.00	-	100,000.00	MA/NHIA	Authorities & Private Sector
				115. Intensify community education and sensitization to scale up Registration on the NHIS	Increased access to healthcare services for people in the municipality					135,388.00	-	-	NHIS	MA, Assembly Members, MHD, Departments, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
				116. Scale up Registration of the extreme poor on the NHIS	Increased access to healthcare services for extreme poor in the municipality					15,000.00	-	-	NHIS	DSWCD, MA, Assembly Members, MHD, Departments, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
	11. Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	117. Organize workshop on strategic health financing and management for staff	Improve health financing					40,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA
	12. Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	118. Build capacity of key staff of NHIA and MDH in the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	Improved delivery of health for the beneficiaries of NHIS					40,000.00	-	-	NHIS/MDH	NHIA, GHS, MA
2.2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system	1. Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	119. Ensure effective operation of Municipal Health Committee	Improved management of health issues					10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Decentralized Departments
				120. Organize annual performance appraisal/review meetings	Annual performances reviewed and improved					20,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, Communities
	2. Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	121. Organize annual workshop on quality data collection in both public and private sectors for staff	Data quality improved					40,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, private health facilities

	3. Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	122. Organize capacity building workshops for M&E staff and resource them to effectively carry out M&E	Improved monitoring and evaluation for healthcare delivery		52,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, private health facilities, communities
2.2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	1. Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	123. Carry out maternal and child outreach programs	Improved healthcare for children under 5		64,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
				124. Ensure risk detection activities among pregnant women	Improved institutional deliveries		40,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
				125. Ensure effective supervision of deliveries	Improved institutional deliveries		40,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
				126. Promote Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children	Improved healthcare for children under 5		60,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
	2. Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	127. Intensify education on malaria prevention	Reduction in malaria reported cases among pregnant and nursing mothers		120,000.00	-	--	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, Communities
				128. Organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	Reduction in malaria reported cases within the municipality		40,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, Communities
	3. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	129. Distribution of free treated mosquito nets to pregnant and nursing mothers and ensure early detection and treatment of reported malaria cases at health facilities	Reduction in malaria cases		480,000	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, pregnant and nursing mothers, Community Leaders
	4. Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy		Public Health Services	130. Improve screening and	Early detection and improved		36,000.00	-	-		

(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)	Social Services Delivery	and management	management of NCDs	management of NCDs								MHD	GHS, MA, Community Leaders
5. Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	131. Carry out annual Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)	Improved health for children under 5					100,352.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, Members, NGOs
			132. Train 330 volunteers on EPI and Integrated Disease Surveillance Response (IDSR)	Improved health for children under 5					60,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, Members, NGOs
6. Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	133. Organize case search on selected diseases	Improved detection and treatment of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases					88,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
7. Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	134. Carry out health education and health promotion activities	Improved health for the people					21,500.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
			135. Promote and protect the growth and development of Child Health	Improved healthcare for children under 5					48,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
			136. Promote School Health among pupils and tutors throughout the municipality	Improved healthcare for school children					40,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
8. Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	137. Disease surveillance (including control of Epidemic)	Early detection and control of emerging diseases					70,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
			138. Improve IDRS and increase TB Case detection rate	Improved detection and management of TB cases					50,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities,

														MA Members, NGOs
2.2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programs (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	139. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programs	Improved information of the Municipal HIV and AIDS prevalence rate					40.000.00	-	-	MHD	GAC, NHIS, GHS, CSOs, Associationof PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
	2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	140. Intensify HIV/AIDS education to reduce stigmatization	Increased acceptance of PLWHIA					40.000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Associationof PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
	3. Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	141. Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population	Increased use of condoms for safer sex					40.000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Associationof PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
	4. Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	142. Ensure effective operation of the MAC and MRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programs in the municipality	Improved access to information on HIV and AIDS activities in the municipality					50.000.00	-	-	MA	GAC, NHIS, MHD, GHS, NGOs, Associationof PLWHIV
	5. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	143. Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services	Reduction in MTCT of HIV and improved child health					50.000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Associationof PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
	6. Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services	144. Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities,	Improved healthcare for PLWHIA					50.000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Associationof PLWHIV,

			and management	including increasing ART and PMTCT Sites										Departments, Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Food and Nutrition Security														
2.3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	1. Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	145. Liaise with Municipal Directorate of Agriculture to promote production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods	Reduction in malnutrition among children and adults in the municipality					40,000.00	-	-	MHD	MDA, GHS, MA, Farmers, FBOs, Traditional Authorities
	2. Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) 3. Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	146. Carry out education and food demonstration on nutrient-rich food	Improved intake of nutrient-rich food					40,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Community Leaders
Focus Area: Population Management														
2.4.1 Improve population management	1. Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services	147. Build capacity of relevant departments to integrate population issues into development planning and budgeting	Enhanced integration of population issues into development planning and budgeting					20,000.00	-	-	MA	GSS, MLGRD, LGSS, Decentralized Departments
				148. Support implementation of the 2020 PHC	Access to updated demographic statistics for planning					30,000.00	-	-	MA	GSS, MLGRD, LGSS, Decentralized Departments
	2. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services	149. Organize key Stakeholder meetings to disseminate 2010 and 2020 PHC district reports and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	Increased public information on the 2010 and 2020 PHC					30,000.00	-	-	MA	GSS, MLGRD, LGSS, Decentralized Departments
				150. Use FM Stations and Community Information Centers to disseminate the 2010 and 2020 PHC district reports and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	Increased public information on the 2010 and 2020 PHC					20,000.00	-	-	MA	GSS, MLGRD, LGSS, Decentralized Departments, FM Stations & Communities

	3. Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services	151. Annually collect, compile, analyze and disseminate of relevant and timely demographic data for planning purposes	Improved access to reliable and timely demographic data for planning purposes					40,000.00	-	-	MA	GSS, MLGRD, LGSS, Decentralized Departments, FM Stations & Communities
	5. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services	152. Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues	Improved use of family planning methods					20,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, DSW, NGOs, Radio Stations
	6. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services	153. Intensify education on the importance of family planning	Improved use of family planning methods and birth spacing					40,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments
				154. Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning services including adolescents/youth	Improved use of family planning methods and birth spacing						60,000.00	-	-	MHD
	7. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death Registration Services	155. Intensify education on effects of early child marriages and teenage pregnancy especially in rural and settler communities	Improved opportunity for the development of the girl-child					10,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MCGSP, MDE, MDH, MA, Media, CHRAJ, Le.g.al Aid, CSO
				156. Dissolve and prosecute offenders of child marriages	-do-						4,000.00	-	-	DSW CD
Focus Area: Water and Sanitation														
2.5.2	1. Provide mechanized boreholes and improve access to	Infrastructure Development	Public Works, Rural	157. Drilling of 79 No. Mechanized Boreholes. (See annex 4)	Improved communities access to potable water					1,580,000.00	-	-	CWSA	MA, WSMTs, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector

safe and reliable water supply services for all	small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	ent and Management	Housing and Water Management	158. Repairing of 20 No. Broken BHs at Kojo Addae, Manhyia No.1, Kwame Pua, Adenkyekye, Bodwese, Kumoso, Alavayo, Tweapease, Pomaakrom, Goaso, Kojo Ono, Tweneboakrom, Asukese, Ampenkro, Akwaboa No.2, Kwayiekrom, Agravi, Kofifofiekrom and Gyasikrom	Improved communities access to potable water	→				95,000.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
				159. Construction of Hand Dug well in 3 Communities at Manukrom, Akutuase, Gagakrom	Improved communities access to potable water	→				36,000.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
				160. Complete construction of hand dug wells in 12 communities	Improved communities access to potable water	→				22,600.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
				161. Construction and mechanized borehole at Tipokrom	Improved community access to potable water	→				8,445.66		76,010.94	SIF/MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
				162. Construction and mechanized borehole at Fawohoyeden Police station	Improved community access to potable water	→				18,500.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, GPS, Private Sector
				163. Expansion of Goaso Small Town Water Supply System	Improved community access to potable water	→				200,000.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Goaso Community, Private Sector
				164. Promote Hand Washing with Soap	Improved hygiene for	→				30,000.00	-	-	MWST	MDE, GES, CWSA, Zoomlion, EHU, MDH, Traditional Authorities,

				in 10 Basic schools annually	pupils in basic schools									Communities, Private Sector
2	Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	165. Collaborate with GSA and EPA to monitor production and distribution of sachet and bottled water in the municipality	Improved potable water supply in the communities	→				12,000.00	-	-	MA	GDA, EPA, Water Producing Companies
3	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	166. Restoration and expansion of Mim Small Town Water Supply System in collaboration with CWSA	Improved community access to potable water	→				-	-	1,980,000.00	CWSA	MA, WSMTs, Mim C'nity, Private Sector
4	Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	167. Update Municipal Water and Sanitation Plan (MWSP)	MWSP updated and water and sanitation provision enhanced	→				30,000.00	-	-	MA	CWSA, EHU, Decentralized Departments, WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
5	Enforce buffer zone policy (SDG Target 16.6)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	168. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	Improved use of family planning methods and birth spacing	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	MDA, GYA, NADMO, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, Communities
				169. Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	Enhanced protection for biodiversity and ecosystem	→				8,000.00	-	-	Forestry Department, MDA	MA, FBOs, CBOs, Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
				170. Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	Improved protection for water bodies	→				8,000.00	-	-	Forestry Department, MDA	MA, FBOs, CBOs, Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
				171. Enforce banning of farming within 50 meters of river basins	Improved protection for water bodies	→				5,000.00	-	-	MA	Judicial Service, RCC, WRC, Police, GNFS, MOFA, NGOs, NADMO,

				within the municipality									Traditional Authorities, Private Sector		
2.5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	172. Enforce construction of soak-away and septic tanks for effective and safe disposal of liquid waste in all human settlements	Improved sanitation and hygiene and reduction in outbreak of faecal related diseases					-	8,000.00	-	MA	MOF, Private Developers, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities	
				173. Procure 1No. Septic Emptier Vehicle for collection of toilet waste	-do-						500,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MWR, WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
				174. Regular desilting of public drains	Improved sanitation and hygiene						-	8,000.00	-	MA	EHU, Zoomlion, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
2.5.4 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	1. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	175. Promote construction of WC Toilets facilities under PPP at Goaso & Mim	Improved access to sanitation and reduction in open defecation					-	4,000.00	-	MA	MOF, Private Developers, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities	
				2. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	176. Intensify house to house education and inspections	Improved household hygiene					-	4,000.00	-
	177. Intensify public education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including prevention of Cholera	Improved household hygiene and reduction in cholera cases									-	4,000.00	-	EHU	Zoomlion, MDH, MDE, Traditional Authorities, Communities
	178. Screen food/water vendors annually	Reduced transmission of communicable diseases by food vendors									-	6,000.00	-	EHU	MA, MDH, food/water vendors
	179. Renovation of 2No. Slaughter Houses at Goaso and Mim	Reduced transmission of communicable diseases									-	-	25,000.00	MA	MA, MDH, EHU, Butchers
	3. Increase and equip front-line		Environmental	180. Organize capacity building programs for Environmental Health Staff						20,000.00	-	-	MA		

	staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)	Social Services Delivery	Health and sanitation Services		Improved performance of the Unit													OHLS, RCC, MDH, Private Sector	
				181. Lobby for posting of additional staff to fill key vacancies in the Unit	Improved performance of staff														OHLS, RCC, MDH, Private Sector
				182. Procure Sanitary Tools for sanitary staff	Improved collection and disposal of solid wastes														Private Sector, Zoomlion
	4. Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programs under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	183. Construction of 20 KVIP Toilet Facilities at Edwinase, Attom, Ayesuako, Gyese wobre, Sekyrekrom, Adenkyekye, Kokofu, Mmaafa Adwene, Kwadwo Addaikrom, Asanteman, Abebresekrom, Peprakrom, Tetehkrom, Awewoho-Manhyia, Tipokrom, Asumura, Akwaduro, Pomaakrom and Nkwanta	Improved access to sanitation and reduction in open defecation														MWR, CWSA, Private Developers, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities
				184. Construction of WC Toilets facilities under IPEP Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohyeden, Kasapin, Bediako & Asumura	Improved access to sanitation and reduction in open defecation														MOF, Private Developers, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities
				185. Construction of WC Toilets facility at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso	Improved access to sanitation and reduction in open defecation														GETFUND, Private Developers, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities
	5. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	186. Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff and activities	Improved sanitation and hygiene														Zoomlion EHU, Traditional Council, Individual Households, Private Sector
	6. Provide public education on		Environmental	187. Organize public fora on community/															MA, Zoomlion,

	solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health and sanitation Services	individual responsibilities for solid and liquid wastes management	Improved sanitation and hygiene					10,000.00	-	-	EHU	MDH, MDE, Traditional Authorities, Communities
	7. Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	188. Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal including provision of dustbins at Goaso & Mim	Improved sanitation and hygiene					-	50,000.00	50,000.00	MA	Zoomlion EHU, Traditional Council, Individual Households, Private Sector
	8. Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	189. Complete processes for developing and gazetting the MA's Bye-Law	Improved sanitation and hygiene					20,000.00	-	-	MA	Assembly Members, MLGRD, CSOs, RCC, AGD, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities.
190. Enforce implementation of public health laws and MA's bye laws on sanitation				Improved sanitation and hygiene					-	2,000.00	-	MA	EHU, Judicial Service, Traditional Authorities, Zoomlion	
	9. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	191. Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines and on dangers of OD	Improved access to sanitation and reduction in open defecation					40,000.00	-	-	MA	MWR, CWSA, WSMT, MDE, MDH, latrine Artisans, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
				192. Arrest and prosecute people who practices OD	Reduction in the spread of oral faecal diseases					-	4,000.00	-	MA	EHU, CWSA, MDH, MDE, Traditional Authorities, Communities
	10. Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services	193. Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid wastes especially within the CBD at Goaso & Mim and other major towns	Improved sanitation and hygiene					150,000.00	-	-	MA	Zoomlion, MLGRD, EHU, DDH, EPA, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities, Communities
				194. Routine leveling/ pushing of refuse disposal sites in major towns	Improved sites for solid waste disposal					80,000.00	-	-	MA	Zoomlion, MLGRD, EHU, DDH, EPA, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities, Communities
				195. Evacuation of refuse heaps at Mim										









				Kingfaisal, MimNana Boffah, Bediako, Mim-Mampong & Fawohoyeden	Improved sites for solid waste disposal					1,200,000.00	-	-	MA	EHU, MDH, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
				196. Provision of 12 communal refuse containers	Improved collection and disposal of solid wastes					600,000.00	-	-	MA	DACF Secretariat, Private Sector
				197. Carry out regular Fumigation on public refuse sites	Controlled vector disease transmission from refuse sites					480,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion	MA, EHU, DACF Secretariat
				198. Provision of street dust bins and education on its usage	Improved collection and disposal of solid wastes					60,000.00	-	-	MA	Private Sector, beneficiary Communities
Focus Area: Poverty and Inequality														
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	1. Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	199. Ensure allocation of available resources are fair and balanced and based on ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs	Fairly developed municipality					4,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, RCC, MOF, DACF Secretariat, Communities, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities
				200. Facilitate access of small holder farmers to farm inputs and services	Increased productivity and income of poor farmers					40,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, COCOBOD, MOFA Farmers,
Focus Area: Child and Family Welfare														
2.7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	1. Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, streetism, child protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	201. Form and train new child protection committees in communities	Eradicate streetism and child trafficking					25,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGSP, MA, Media, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Ghana Police, GES, GHS
				202. Reconcile 650 Family related issue through case study	Promoted peace and security in affected homes					1,800.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, MA, Media, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Ghana Police, GES, GHS








				203. Register and certify 60 Early Childhood Development Centers	Promote early child care in the municipality					1,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, MA, Media, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Ghana Police, GES, GHS
	2. Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	204. Organize and participated in capacity building on mainstreaming child protection interventions into development plans and budgets	Child protection issues planned and budgeted for annually					20,000.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP DSWCD, LGS, MLGRD, RCC & Private Sector
	3. Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	205. Lobby for expansion of the School Feeding Programme in deprived communities in the municipality	Increased enrolment and retention in schools in deprived communities					-	12,000.00	-	MA	MDE, MGCSP, School Feeding Secretariat, Beneficiary Schools, Communities
206. Monitor implementation of the School Feeding programme				Increased enrolment and retention in schools in deprived communities					10,000.00	-	-	MA	School Feeding Secretariat RCC, GES, Private Sector	
207. Monitor and audit Capitation Grant Account of basic schools				Transparency and accountability ensured in the application of the Capitation Grant					1,500.00	-	-	MDE	Heads of Basic School C/S/SMCs/ PTAs	
208. Organize My First Day at School annually				Increased enrolment and retention in schools					20,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, Heads of Schools	
	4. Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	209. Organize mass education on the children acts and domestic violence acts using community durbar and radio panel discussion	Improved welfare services for women and children					15,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, Communities
2.7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	1. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	210. Promote access to education, health and other social welfare services for the children with disability and special needs	Improved welfare services for children with disability and special needs					20,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, MDE, MHD, NHIS, CSOs, Decentralized Departments









	2 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	211. Train staff and selected agents on probation issues, and the rights of children in conflict with the law and also train probation agents in the communities	Capacity of staff promoted and protection of rights of children. Enhanced					10,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, HOLGS, RCC, Ghana Police Service, NGO's, Judicial Service, GES
	3. Eliminate the worst forms of child labor by enforcing laws on child labor and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	212. Work with civil society organizations and Municipal Child Protection Committees to enforce laws on child labor, child	Worse forms of child labor reduced					10,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	CSO, GES, GHS, Labor Departments. Ghana Police Service
213. Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor and the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress				Worse forms of child labor reduced					8,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, MGCSP, RCC, NGOs, Police, Decentralized Departments	
214. Identify, rescue and link abused children for the necessary support				Worse forms of child labor reduced					5,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, MGCSP, RCC, NGOs, Police, Decentralized Departments	
Focus Area: The Aged														
8.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	215. Organize Senior Citizens' Day and awards annually	Improved welfare for the aged					40,000.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP, RCC, Pensioners Association Private Sector
				216. Improve funding for programs for older persons	Improved welfare for the aged					15,000.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP, RCC, NGOs, Pensioners Association Private Sector
Focus Area: Gender Equality														
2.9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political,	1. Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	217. Build capacity of decentralized departments and CSOs to appreciate the need and essence of	Improved incorporation of gender response issues in decentralized planning and budgeting.					20,000.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP, RCC, Gender Desk Officer, decentralized departments, Private Sector









social and economic development systems and outcomes	services (SDG Target 5.c)			adopting gender responsive budgeting										
				218. Co-ordination and monitoring of gender mainstreaming activities within the municipality	Improved incorporation of gender response issues in decentralized planning and budgeting					10,000.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP, RCC, Gender Desk Officer, decentralized departments, Private Sector
2.9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women.	1. Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	219. Ensure total release of 30% of the poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (E.g. oil palm extraction, gari processing, soap making projects and trading activities)	Improved socioeconomic wellbeing of women					300,000.00	-	-	MA	BAC, MGCSP, MLGRD, DSWCD, DACF Secretariat, Women groups
	2. Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	220. Organize business counseling and training sessions for women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers	Quality of businesses of women artisans/other tradesmen/farmer improved					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	MA, MGCSP, MLGRD, DSWCD, DACF Secretariat, Women groups
Focus Area: Social Protection														
2.10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	1. Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	221. Ensure selection of LEAP beneficiary communities is based on the poverty profile of the municipality	Pro-poor communities enrolled on poverty interventions such as the LEAP					500.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Zonal Councils
				222. Collaborate with MWCSP to educate, Register and collect accurate data on the vulnerable groups	The core poor selected for the programs					120,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, MA, Zonal Councils
	2. Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and	223. Organize sensitization workshops for the PWDs and other						25,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ,

	(SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)		community services	venerable groups on their right to justice and support them to access justice	PWDs' access to justices enhanced								Judicial Service, GFD	
	3. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	224. Sensitize social groupings and organize radio panel discussions on the rights of the vulnerable and sanctions against abuse	The rights of the vulnerable and excluded promoted					10,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service, Radio Stations
	4. Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	225. Expand the LEAP to additional 30 deprived communities to ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	Increased productivity and income for the extreme poor					5,000.00	2,000.00	-	MA	MGSP, DSWCD, Communities, Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Disability and Development														
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	1. Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	226. Fully disburse the 3% allocation of the DACF to PWDs to invest in areas that will improve their socioeconomic status including provision of start-up capital, walking aids, capacity building	Improved socioeconomic wellbeing of PWDs					720,000.00	-	-	MA	DSWCD, DACF Secretariat, Association of PWDs
	2. Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	227. Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups in the municipality	Reliable data developed on PWDs in the municipality					16,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, PWD & other Decentralized Department
	3. Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	228. Organize financial capacity training for PWDs to access credit facilities through BAC	PWDs equipped with capital for self-development train					20,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	BAC, MA, BANKS, GFD,

Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	1. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	229. Promote and ensure designing and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities in the municipality	Improved access to public funded buildings and facilities		-	4,000.00	-	MA	DSWCD, Private Sector, DPs, Association of PWDs, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
				230. Sensitize PWDs on their right to demand for provision of accessibility facilities in public facilities	Improved access to public funded buildings and facilities		4,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Private Sector, DPs, Association of PWDs, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
	2. Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	231. Sensitize social groupings and organize radio panel discussions on the rights of the vulnerable and sanctions against abuse	The rights of the vulnerable and excluded promoted		-	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service, Radio Stations
				232. Link PWDs with special issues to specific agencies for assistance and redress.	Issues of PWDs (women and children) addressed.		10,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service
	3. Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	233. Give priority to disable women in the disbursement of the 3% DACF to PWDs	Issues of PWDs (women and children) addressed.		-	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service
				Focus Area: Employment and Decent Work							
2.12.1 Improve human capital development and management	1. Finalize and implement National Human Resource Development Policy (SDG Target 8.3)	Management and Administration	Human Resource	234. Develop composite staff training plan and submit to RCC by the end of March annually	Training needs of staff identified and submitted to RCC		-	5,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
				235. Implement composite staff training plan and submit quarterly training reports to RCC by 15 th of the ensuing month	Improved capacity and performance of staff		400,000.00	-	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
				236. Carry out comprehensive staff appraisal annually	Improved capacity and performance of staff		-	5,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments

				237. Carry out biannual composite promotion schedule with established vacancies for all grade levels and submit to RCC by the end of January and July annually	Staff promoted timeciouly and motivated to perform		-	5,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
				238. Build capacity of Assembly members annually for efficient performance	Improved performance of Assembly Members		30,000.00	-	-	MA	DDF Secretariat, DPs, RCC, Private Sector
	2. Strengthen enforcement of existing labor laws and Regulations as well as the labor administration systems (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Human Resource	239. Carry out public education on existing labor laws and Regulations on radio stations and at staff durbars.	Improved treatment of workers		10,000.00	-	-	Municipal Labor Office	MA, Nananom, Labor Department, FM Stations
	3. Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public- sector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Human Resource	240. Sign performance contract agreements between the MCE and the MCD and between the MCE and the RM annually	Improved performance and higher achievements of set targets		-	4,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, CSOs
241. Organize orientation workshops for staff on the signed performance contract agreements				Improved performance and higher achievements of set targets		-	10,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments	
242. Organized sensitization workshop for staff on the codes of conduct, service delivery standards, condition of service and other relevant Acts				Improved performance and higher achievements of set targets		-	10,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments	
2.12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs	1. Place job creation at the Centre of National Development agenda (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Human Resource	243. Facilitate and participate in the implementation of nationally introduced job creation programs like Nation Builders Corp (NABCO)	Improved job opportunities and decent living for the youth		20,000.00	-	-	MA	MLER, YEA, Applicants, Municipal Labor Office

	2. Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	244. Audit accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions and renewal of licenses	Promote accountability and transparency		8,000.00	-	-	Department of Co-op	MA, BAC, MDA, Societies, Unions, Farmers, Traders
				245. Facilitate formation of Co-operative Societies to enhance access to credit	Promoted access to credit		8,000.00	-	-	Department of Co-op	MA, BAC, MDA, Societies, Unions, Farmers, Traders
Focus Area: Youth Development											
13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	1. Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programs and projects across all sectors (SDG Target 16.7)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	246. Build capacity of Decentralized Departments to in cooperate issues of youth employment in their annual action plans	Enhanced planning and budgeting for youth employment activities by the departments		20,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments
				2. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	247. Provide career enhancement programs for the youth and graduates in security, education, health, ICT etc.	Improved discovery of opportunities for the youth and graduates in the municipality		20,000.00	-
	248. Organize gala and other sporting activities for the youth to discover their potentials in sports	Improved discovery of opportunities for the youth and graduates in the municipality					20,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments
	249. Organize governance and leadership training programs for the youth in the municipality	Improved discovery of opportunities for the youth in the municipality					15,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments
	3. Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labor market information	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services				250. Train staff of YEA to enhance their capacity to deliver on its mandate	Improved service delivery		10,000.00	-
				251. Equip YEA office with logistics and other office equipment to ensure quality service delivery	Improved service delivery		15,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments

	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)			252. Provision of fuel and lubricants for YEA for effective monitoring and supervision of youth activities in the municipality	Improved service delivery					20,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments
				253. Maintenance of Motorbike and office equipment	Improved service delivery					10,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments
	4. Build Integrated youth centers in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	254. Facilitate construction of Integrated youth Centre in the municipality to serve as an information hub for youth development	Easy access of employment and other information by the youth					20,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments
	5. Support the youth to participate in modern Agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	255. Engage the youth in the production and distribution of cocoa seedlings and economic tree seedlings	Increased job opportunities and incomes for the youth					40,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments, COCOBOD, Forestry Department
	6. Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools (SDG Target 4.4)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	256. Collaborate with the guidance and counseling unit of GES to provide career guidance counseling for students in the municipality.	Enhanced proper career choice by the youth					40,000.00	-	-	YEA	MDE, GES, MA, NYA,
	7. Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Targets 16.7)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	257. Organize quarterly municipal youth sanitation days	Improved sanitation and reduction in the spread of sanitation related diseases					40,000.00	-	-	YEA	MA, NYA, Decentralized Departments, COCOBOD, Forestry Department
Focus Area: Sports and Recreation														
2.14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	1. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education , youth & sports and Library services	258. Fencing and development of Goaso Town/Football Park into disability and aged friendly facility	Improved space for supporting activities					300,000.00	-	-	MA	Goaso Traditional Council, RCC MPs, Private Sector
				259. Acquire land for construction of disability and aged friendly sports complex	Improved space for									

				befitting the status of the municipality	supporting activities					500,000.00	-	500,000.00	MA	Traditional Councils, RCC MPs, Private Sector
2.14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	1. Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	260. Provide footballs, jerseys and boots to promote and support sporting activities in schools	Improved sporting activities in schools and health of students					200,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, GES, MP, MOE, Private Sector
Total Budget for Social Development (GH¢)										34,727,147.65	1,868,564.12	16,562,484.24	53,158,196.01	

Table 86 c: POA for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements 2018-2021




DIMENSION/PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS															
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs	Project Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						18	19	20	21	GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating	
Focus Area: Protected Areas															
3.1.2 Protect forest reserves	1. Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Carry out enrichment planting in Subin, Bia-Tano, Ayum, Bonsambepo and Bonkoni forest reserves	The reserves better positioned to perform its functions	→					100,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD, MDA, FBOs, Farmers
	2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	2. Carry out public education and sensitization on effects of climate change	Improved community attitude protection of the reserve forests	→					20,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers
	3. Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	3. Establishment of model plantations of native tree species	Increased model seedlings for plantation	→					50,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD, MDA, FBOs, Farmers
	4. Develop early-warning system for detection of invasive alien species (SDG Target 15.8)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	4. Carry out public education and awareness on invasive alien species	Improved detection and control of alien species	→					20,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers
	5. Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive	Environmental	Natural Resource Conservation	5. Implement guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien	Improved information and management	→					40,000.00	-	-	Department of	MA, COCOBOD Traditional Authority,

	alien species (SDG Targets 13.3, 15.8)	Management	ion and Management	species through field visits and reporting	of alien species								Forest ry	Communities FBOs, Farmers
Focus Area: Environmental Pollution														
3.4.1 Reduce environmental pollution	1. Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	6. Collaborate with EPA to carry out public education on noise pollution in the municipality	Reduced noise pollution in the municipality					-	4,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, Environmental Health Unit, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
	2. Intensify enforcement of Regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	7. Collaborate with EPA to enforce Regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning	Reduced noise and air pollution in the municipality					-	4,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, MDA, Environmental Health Unit, Judiciary, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
	3. Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices (SDG Target 12.6)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	8. Collaborate with EPA to ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices	Reduced impacts of companies on environmental pollution					-	4,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, Environmental Health Unit, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
	4. Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	9. Collaborate with EPA to enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act	Reduced environmental pollution					-	4,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, Environmental Health Unit, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
Focus Area: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion														
3.5.1 Combat deforestation,	1. Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and	10. Promote the establishment of Private Plantation in within and outside Forest reserve	Reduced pressure on forest timber					100,000.00	-	-	Department of Forest ry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife





desertification and soil erosion	within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)		Management	11. Establishment of Seed outreach to serve as seed bank for Plantation	Reduced pressure on forest timber	→				100,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife
	2. Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	12. Carry out public education on National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire to enhance resource conservation	Protection and conservation of biodiversity improved	→				20,000.00	-	-	GNFS	MA, Department of Forestry, EPA, NADMO, Traditional Authorities, Local Communities, Security Agencies
	3. Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure (SDG Targets 15.2, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	13. Collaborate with COCOBOD and MDA to promote Cocoa Smart Farming by raising seedlings of approved tree species, planting and owing them in their cocoa farms	Equity benefits of tree tenure promoted and reduced impacts of climate change on cocoa farms	→				100,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife
3.5.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	1. Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	14. Promote and facilitate the establishment of CREMA in off reserve areas	Improved restoration of forest and wildlife resources	→				150,000.00	-	-	Wildlife Division	MA, NGO, Community Member, Opinion Leaders
	2. Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs). (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	15. Implement Modified Taungya system and Modified firewood plantation	Total planted area enhanced and reduced level of encroachment on natural forest for fuel wood	→				30,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers
	3. Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	16. Development of manuals and other information platforms for the Municipality	Increased level of forestry staff and general public awareness and involvement in	→				160,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers,

	(SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6)				forestry related initiatives									Media. Private sector
	4. Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS) (SDG Target 15.1)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	17. Promote use of LUS for construction of schools and other government projects as well as by the private sector	Reduced demand for known and much used tree species					50,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife, Media. Private sector
	5. Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	18. Promote and facilitate establishment of forest and wildlife based livelihoods industries like beer-keeping, rearing of snails and mushrooms	Improved alternative livelihood for forest fringe communities and reduced exploitation of the forest					150,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife, Media. Private sector
Focus Area: Climate Variability and Change														
3.6.1 Enhance climate change resilience	1. Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous Agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	19. Identify and document smart indigenous Agricultural knowledge to enhance Agriculture knowledge in the municipality	Improved local climate knowledge and Agricultural practices and enhanced food security					-	-	-	MDA	MOFA, Forestry, Farmers
	2. Mainstream climate change (CC) in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	20. Organize capacity building workshops for decentralized department on how to incorporate climate change in development planning and budgeting	Enhanced planning and budgeting for climate change issues among departments					20,000.00	-	-	MA	MST, EPA, MLGRD, LGS, RCC, Private Sector
				21. Educate farmers on the effects of their activities on CC and the need to adopt appropriate CC friendly measures	Improved farming practices and productivity					-	-	-	MDA	MA, Farmers, Forestry Department, EPA, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs, Traditional Authorities
3.6.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	1. Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and	22. Organize stakeholders' meetings to educate and get their support in green campaign	Reduced greenhouse gases and enhanced					15,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional authorities, religious bodies, Farmers, Forestry Department, COCOBOD,







	bodies and other recognized groups (SDG Target 13.3)		Management	such as landscaping and tree planting	environment for all									FBOs, CBOs, NGOs and other recognized groups		
	2. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	23. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in schools, farms and communities	Reduced greenhouse gases and enhanced environment for all									MDE	MA, Traditional authorities, religious bodies, MDE, Farmers, Forestry Department, COCOBOD, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs and other recognized groups	
Focus Area: Disaster Management																
3.7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	24. Prepare, update and submit Disaster Preparedness Action Plan RCC annually	Road map for disaster preparedness outlined and implemented reported							16,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	MA, Communities, GNFS, MOFA, ISD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
				25. Organize educational campaigns for public and private institutions on man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Reduction and improvement in management of man-made hazards and disasters							16,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	MA, Communities, GNFS, MOFA, ISD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
				26. Organize community durbars on the effects of man-made and natural disasters	Reduction and improvement in management of man-made hazards and disasters							16,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	MA, Communities, GNFS, MOFA, ISD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
	2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	27. Collect and analyze data to detect disasters in real time and determine the type, magnitude, speed, direction and the expected geographic area to be impacted in the municipality	The effect of man-made and natural disasters on lives and properties reduced								20,000.00	-	-	NAD MO
																NADMO, RCC,

				28. Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control	Improved capacity for bushfire prevention		40,000.00	-	-	GNFS	NGOs, MA, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
				29. Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns	Awareness on bushfire created		20,000.00	-	-	NADMO/ GNFS	MA, Traditional Authorities & Communities
	3. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	30. Provide relief items to NADMO for distribution to disaster victims	Reduced stress for disaster victims		200,000.00	-	-	MA	NADMO/ GNFS, Traditional Authorities & disaster victims

Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air

3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	31. Facilitate construction of Trunk Roads (Bediako to Kasapin Road, Akrodié-Asumura-Pomaakrom Road, Asumura-Tipokrom-Fosukrom Road, D.O junction to Yaw Adjeikrom Road	Improved truck roads and movement of goods and services		50,000.00	-	-	MA	GHA, MRHW, RCC, MA, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
				32. Routine Maintenance/Reshaping of Feeder Roads. (See Annex 5)	Improved feeder roads and movement of goods and services		600,000.00	-	-	Works	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
				33. Construction of road from Chiefkrom-Sikaneasem and Pomaakrom to Manukrom No2 Road	Enhanced road network between the communities		320,000.00	-	-	Works	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
				34. Construction of Bridges in 12 Communities (Bobkrom-Zongo, Mim-Gogya, Adiepena, Aworakese, Bediako-Dominase road, Between Tetehkrom to	Enhanced community		250,000.00	-	-		MA, MRHW, MLGRD,

				Anigyekrom, Antobia-Nkrumahkrom, Linking Antwiagyekrom & Achiasse, Baakodue-Gyeseowobre, Aworakese-Baakodue, Asuokoo, Kofi Fofie)	linkages and movement of goods and services							300,000.00	DUR/ Works	MOFEP, DFR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
				35. Office Administration/ management duties including servicing of vehicles	Enhanced staff performance	→				159,565.00	-	-	DUR/ Works	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
2. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high Agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services		36. Construction and tarring of Town Roads (Goaso-Bobkrom Road, Ahodwo to Bobkrom Road, Mim Airport Township Road, Mim-King Faisal Township Road, Mim Cemetery/Low Cost to Gogya Bridge Road, SSNIT to Asuadai Road, Akrodie Township Road, Baryeh to Low Cost Road, Bishop area to Odifo Nkansa Church, Mim-Mampong to Feteagya, Alikrom, Akrodie, Ahenboboano to Health Center Junction to CAC Church Road, Onwe-Nkwanta Road, Lodgemu Streets, Mim SHS Street Road	Improved town roads and movement of goods and services	→				10,700,000	-	-	DUR	MA, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
3. Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts (SDG Target 3.6)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services		37. Organize Capacity Building workshops for Local contractors	Improved performance of local Contractors in road construction	→				40,000.00	-	-	DUR	URD, MHRW, MLRD, MA, DFR, EPA, Road Contractors
4. Promote local content and	Infrastructure	Urban Roads and		38. Strengthen capacity of Local Contractors to enhance	Local content and participation promoted in									MHRW MLRD, MA, DFR, EPA,

	participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15)	Development and Management	Transport services	their participation in award of contracts	construction of roads		30,000.00	-	-	DUR/ Works	Road Contractors
				39. Encourage contractors to use local skilled and unskilled labor in construction of roads	Local content and participation promoted in construction of roads		4,000.00	-	-	DUR	MHRW, MLRD, MA, DFR, EPA, Road Contractors, Traditional Authorities Communities
	5. Develop Regulations for urban transport to ensure oversight responsibility and prescribe standards for operations of all commercial road transport services in line with Road Traffic Act and Road Traffic Regulations (SDG Targets 3.6, 11.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	40. Regulate Urban transport system	Eased urban traffic		20,000.00	-	-	DUR	MLGRD, MA, MTTD, DFR, DVLA, Transport Unions
	6. Develop standards for public transport vehicles in line with international best practices (SDG Target 11.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	41. Standardize public transport system	Improved public transport Vehicles		40,000.00	-	-	DUR	MLGRD, MA, MTTD, DFR, DVLA, Transport Unions
3.8.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	1. Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	42. Construct traffic calming devices on selected roads	High standard of safety maintained		250,000.00	-	-	DUR	MLRD, MA, DFR, EPA, Road Contractors
	2. Provide adequate training for motorists (SDG Target 3.6)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	43. Organize capacity building workshop for motorists	Improved performance of motorist and reduced accidents		30,000.00	-	-	DUR	DVLA, MLRD, MA, DFR, EPA, Road Contractors
Focus Area: Information Communication Technology (ICT)											








3.9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	1. Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	44. Facilitate processes of reactivation of Community ICT Centre at Goaso	Improved access to ICT services	→	20,000.00	-	-	MA/GIFEC	MOC, NMC, Private Sector
				45. Facilitate establishment of Internet Facilities within the Central Administration and Decentralized Departments	Improved communication for effective performance of government business	→	50,000.00	-	-	MA	MOC, NMC, Private Sector
				46. Establish and operate a website for the Municipal Assembly	Improved communication for effective performance of government business	→	10,000.00	-	-	MA	MOC, NMC, Private Sector
				47. Regulate establishment of Community Information Centers	Improved communication and sharing of information in the communities	→	-	2,000.00	-	MA	MOC, NMC, Private Sector & Communities
	2. Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	48. Facilitate extension of Telecommunications accessibility to Bediako, Asumura, Anyimaye, Gyasikrom, Minkakrom, Tweapease, Pomaakrom, Fawohoyeden, Adieyepena, Kokofu/Fianko, Subinso/Fianko, Kwaleboah/Fianko, Fianko, Appiahkrom, Gyesewobre, Kofi Fofie, Anwianwia and Tipokrom	Improve communication mobile network and socioeconomic lives of the people	→	50,000.00	-	-	MA	MOC, GIFEC, MLGRD, Authorities Communities, beneficiary communities, Private Sector
	4. Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for	Infrastructure	Spatial Planning	50. Develop and integrate	Improved and available data	→	100,000.00	-	-	MA	MOC, GIFEC, MLGRD, Authorities

	landed properties and online tracking services for Registered properties (SDG Target 16.10)	Development and Management		identification coding schemes for landed properties in the municipality	on all Registered properties of the MA									Communities, beneficiary communities, Private Sector
Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum														
3.11.1 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	1. Promote the use of solar energy for all government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	51. Facilitate and ensure implementation of use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings in the municipality	Reduced reliance on the national grid and improved generation of renewable energy					500,000.00	-	-	MA	MOE, VRA, RCC, MPs, Decentralized Departments and Public Agencies & Private sector
				52. Provision of Solar Powered Light to 7 Communities (Huntado, Kobiakrom, Tenkorongkrom, Krapa/Adekyee, Agyemankrom, Kyiripobo and Akyakyaso)	Improved access to electricity and socioeconomic opportunities in 7 deperided communitites					500,000.00	-	-	MA	MOE, VRA, RCC, MPs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
3.11.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	1. Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	53. Facilitate extension of electricity to 125 communities. See Appendix....	Improved access to electricity and socioeconomic opportunities in 125 communitites					100,000.00	-	-	MA	MOE, VRA, RCC, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities, Private sector
				54. Provision of 2,000 Electricity Poles and Meters throughout the Municipality	Improved access to electricity and socioeconomic opportunities in the municipality					600,000.00	-	-	MA	MOE, VRA, RCC, MPs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
				55. Extension of Street Lights to 14 Communities (Mim-Zongo, Mim-King Faisal Township, Mim-Domeabra, Mim-Gogya, Asukese to Montwi, Ayum Quarters, Mpamase, Aphantamo, Daudakrom, Akrodie Ahenboboano, Anyimaye, Boakyesua,	Improved security and socioeconomic life for the communities					350,000.00	-	-	MA	VRA, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities,

				Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso)										Private sector/developers
				56. Provision of Transformer for Betoda	Improved access to electricity and socioeconomic opportunities in the municipality					100,000.00	-	-	MA	VRA, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities, Private sector
				57. Complete extension of electricity with provision of 500 no. 8m low tension poles with 50mm and 120mm cables to cover an area of 120km (50mm for 70km and 120mm for 50km)	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoyeden, Dechem & Alikrom					54,580.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities, Private sector
3.11.9 Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Monitor the petroleum sub-sector (SDG Target 14.2)	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	58. Collaborate with EPA to monitor operations of Oil and Gas Distribution/Filling Stations to fully comply with environmental and safety measures	Reduced pollution of the environment from Oil and Gas activities					100,000.00	4,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Oil and Gas Distributors, VRA, EPA, GNFS, RCC, Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Construction Industry Development														
3.12.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry	1. Improve and standardize techniques and material use (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	59. Supervision and monitoring of construction works to enforce compliance with Standards and Specifications in public works	Quality output delivered for works contracts					15,000.00	5,000.00	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & other Stakeholders
				60. Organize periodic project site meetings	Quality output delivered for works contracts					15,000.00	5,000.00	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & other Stakeholders
				61. Ensure procurement of contractors for works are done in strict conformity with requirements stated in the STD	Quality output delivered for works contracts					-	-	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & Local Artisans

	3. Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	62. Organize skilled enhancing workshops for artisans and certify them to operate in the municipality	Quality standards promoted	→					40,000.00	-	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & Local Artisans
Focus Area: Drainage and Flood Control															
3.13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	1. Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	63. Construction and completion of Drains at Goaso (Manhyia), Mim- Achiase, Goaso NMTC & Nyamebikyere	Enhanced free flow of drainage system and improved sanitation.	→					100,000.00	-	-	DUR	MA, MRHW, MLGRD, MOFEP, DFR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
				64. Construction of Drains at Asumura Lorry Station	Improved public transport	→						12,000.00	-	-	Works
	2. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	65. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of wastes	Enhanced free flow of drainage system and improved sanitation	→					5,000.00	-	-	EHU	MA, MSWR, MLGRD, Traditional Authorities, SCOs Communities, Private Sector
Focus Area: Infrastructure Maintenance															
3.14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	66. Renovation of residential accommodation at Goaso	Risk of infrastructural failure reduced	→					200,000.00	117,000.00	-	MA	Departments, Contractors, Consultants & other Stakeholders
				67. Rehabilitation of decentralized offices at Goaso	Risk of infrastructural failure reduced	→					-	80,000.00	-	MA	Departments, Contractors, Consultants
				68. Renovation of Municipal Assembly Hall at Goaso	Risk of infrastructural failure reduced	→					50,000.00	-	-	MA	MTC, & Private Sector
				69. Maintenance of MA's office equipment at Goaso	Enhanced staff performance	→					-	56,500.00	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector

				70. Regular maintenance of MA's Vehicles (Procurement of tires, engines, batteries, oil etc.)	Improved performance of staff	→					100,000.00	67,305.00	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector
				71. Regular maintenance of street lights in all communities with streetlights	Improved security and socioeconomic life for the communities	→					145,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	VRA, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities, Private sector
				72. Maintenance of 20 existing communal Refuse Containers at Goaso and Mim	Improved collection and disposal of solid wastes	→					-	35,000.00	-	MA	Zoomlion, Private Sector
				73. Renovation of Slaughter House at Mim and Goaso	Improved access to healthy meat	→					50,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Focus Area: Land Administration and Management															
3.15.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	1. Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nationwide (SDG Target 9.2)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	74. Integrate and earmark land banks in new Planning Schemes	Available land for future development and public use of land	→					100,000.00	-	-	PPD	MA, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing															
3.16.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially Integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	75. Constitute and inaugurate the Municipal Spatial Planning Committee	Improved direction for spatial development	→					5,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
				76. Organize quarterly meetings of the Municipal Spatial Planning Committee	Improved direction for spatial development	→					10,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
				77. Organize quarterly Meetings of the Technical Planning Committee	Improved direction for spatial development	→					10,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, GNFS, VRA, Traditional Authorities, Private developers

				78. Preparation of District Spatial Development framework	Well Integrated social and economic development manifested in space					20,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
				79. Implement Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Well Integrated social and economic development manifested in space					200,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, T&CPD, VRA, GNFS, Traditional Authorities, Private developers
2. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning		80. Preparation of structure plans for the municipality	Well-structured Integrated communities					20,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
				81. Preparation of Local plans for the municipality	Well-structured Integrated communities					21,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
				82. Practice Site and Services before lands are demarcated and allocated for development	Well Planned and layout of cities and towns in the municipality					100,000.00	-	-	PPD	MA, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
3. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning		83. Strengthen the Parks and Gardens Unit with the requisite logistics to perform	Beautification of settlements in the district					21,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
4. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning		84. Train staff and Spatial Planning Committee members on new models and Legislation enacted on Physical Development	Improved performance of staff and committee members					21,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, MLGRD, LGS, Departments, LUSPA

3.16.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	1. Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing (SDG Target 17.17)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	85. Facilitate private sector involvement in the delivery of housing and provision of rental accommodation in urban centers	Improved access to affordable housing for the middle class		-	50,000.00	-	MA	PPD, MOF, RCC, STPC, Traditional Authorities, Private developers
	2. Strengthen the implementation of the national building code (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	86. Create public awareness on planning Regulations, plot allocation & permits	Well Integrated social and economic development manifested in space		6,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
				87. Monitor and enforce compliance with building codes to ensure orderliness in development	Well Integrated social and economic development manifested in space		12,000.00	-	-	MA	Judicial Service, Police, Traditional Authorities, Private developers
Focus Area: Urban Development											
3.18.1 Promote resilient urban development	1. Create awareness on greening of human settlements (SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	88. Create public awareness on greening of human settlements	Well Integrated socio-economic and environmental development manifested in space		10,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, Traditional Authorities, Departments, Developers
Focus Area: Zongos and Inner Cities Development											
3.19.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	1. Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	89. Collaborate with residents of Zongos and Ministry of Inner City and Zongo Development to identify their development needs and facilitate their participation during implementation	Ownership of the development processes promoted		10,000.00	-	-	MA	Ministry of Inner City and Zongo Development, Zongo Community, Traditional Authorities, Private Developers
	2. Promote investment in social programs, including education and training, supporting	Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	90. Facilitate the consultative processes to ensure projects and programs selected are	Improved living conditions for		-	-	-	MA	Ministry of Inner City and Zongo Development, Zongo Community




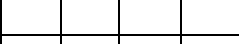


	local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Management		within priority areas of the Zongo Development Fund	Zongos in the municipality					10,000.00				Traditional Authorities, Private developers
Total Budget for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements (GH¢)										17,889,145.00	487,805.00	300,000.00	18,676,950.00	








Table 86d: POA for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability – 2018-2021

DIMENSION/PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs	Project Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization														
4.2.1 Democratic Governance	Sensitize people on the 1992 Constitution	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Embark on radio talk shows and visit schools, youth groups, etc. to sensitize people on the 1992 Constitution	Increased citizen's knowledge on the 1992 Constitution.	→				20,000.00	-	4,000.00	NCCE	MA. GES, Media
				2. Organize Spelling 'B' and Quiz in basic and second cycle schools respectively	Increased citizen's knowledge on the 1992 Constitution.	→				20,000.00	-	5,000.00	NCCE	MA. GES, Media
4.2.2 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Fully participate in the processes for the election of DCEs and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs	Enhanced democracy, participation and accountability of DCEs			→		80,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	Political parties, RCC, MLGRD, NCCE, Security agencies, Media Decentralized Department, Traditional Authorities, Assembly
	2. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Establish and make functional transport department of the Assembly and provide logistics for the existing ones	Improved service delivery			→		50,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	LGS, RCC, MLGRD, Decentralized Department,
	3. Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, Regional and national levels (SDG	Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Organize and participate in annual Independence Day Celebrations on 6 th March	Sense of patriotism promoted	→				60,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members. Decentralized Department, Security agencies
				6. Participate in May Day Celebrations	Workers motivated	→				32,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Department and other formal Sector workers
			7. Organize management	Improved departmental	→									










	Targets 16.6, 16.7)			meetings every fortnight	collaboration and cooperation					-	12,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
				8. Organize quarterly Heads of Departments review meetings	Improved departmental collaboration and cooperation					-	12,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
				9. Organize annual staff durbar	Improved departmental collaboration and cooperation					-	12,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
				10. Organize biannual joint heads of decentralized and non-decentralized meetings	Improved departmental collaboration and cooperation					-	24,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized and non-decentralized Departments
	4. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	11. Build capacity of ZCs on LI 1967 for efficient performance	Enhanced performance of the ZCs					50,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, Private Sector
				12. Recruit and pay secretaries for the ZCs	Enhanced performance of the ZCs					40,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, DPs, RCC, Private Sector
				13. Completion of DACF funded Zonal Council Office at Mim	Enhanced performance of the ZCs					150,000.00	-	-	MA	Mim ZCs, DPs, RCC, Private Sector
				14. Construction of Zonal Council Offices for Ayomso, Dominase & Asumura	Enhanced performance of the ZCs					600,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, DPs, RCC, Private Sector
				15. Equip the offices of the ZCs (Computers, furniture etc.)	Enhanced performance of the ZCs					60,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, DPs, RCC, Private Sector
				16. Cede selected revenue items for collection by the Zonal Councils	Improved performance of the ZCs					-	1,000.00	-	MA	ZCs and tax payers
				17. Regularly monitor and report on the activities of the ZCs	Enhanced performance of the ZCs					20,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, Assembly members
4.2.3 Improve decentrali	1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring	18. Build capacity of the MPCU members in participatory monitoring and evaluation, data collection, collation and	Improved performance of the MPCU					20,000.00	-	-	MA	RCC, LGS, MLFRD, Decentralized

zed planning	budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		and Evaluation	analysis, planning and budgeting										Departments, Private Sector	
				19. Build capacity of MPCU and Municipal Tender Committee (MTC) members on the newly introduced Acts and LI (Amended Procurement Act, Act 914, PFM Act, Act 921, Local Governance Act, Act 936 and LI 2232)	Improved performance of the MPCU and MTC members						15,000.00	-	-	MA	DDF Secretariat, MLGRD, Decentralized Departments, other MPCU Members, MTC & Private Sector
	2. Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	20. Support capacity building programs to upgrade human settlements and land use planning competencies of key staff of the MA	Capacity of staff built for spatial planning						20,000.00	-	-	MA	RCC, LGS, MLFRD, Private Sector
				21. Strengthen LED implementation team to perform effectively and efficiently	Improved performance of LED implementation team						10,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
	3. Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)	Economic Developm ent	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	22. Organize orientation workshops on LED for MA members and heads of departments and units and SMEs	Improved stakeholder participation in LED activities						10,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, SMEs Private Sector
				23. Update and implement the developed LED plan to promote job creation for the unemployed	Improved local economy						40,000.00	20,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, MLGRD, GOG, ZCs & Traditional Councils
				24. Complete preparation of the 2018-2021 MMTDP and make copies to NDPC, RCC, MPs, PM, Decentralized Departments, ZCs, NGOs, the three Paramountcies & other stakeholders	Coordinated programme for socioeconomic development of the municipality for 2018-2021 developed						45,560.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
	4. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	25. Preparation and approval of	Annual programme for coordinated										

				Composite Annual Action Plans for the Municipal Assembly	socioeconomic development of the municipality developed		40,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
				26. Organize MPCU participatory quarterly monitoring of projects and programs being implemented within the Municipality	Projects and programmes effectively implemented		80,000.00	-	-	MA	Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, CSOs
				27. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings to review implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP	Status of implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP assessed		40,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
				28. Organize quarterly Stakeholders' meetings to review implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP	Status of implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP assessed		160,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
				29. Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP to RCC and NDPC	Status of implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP made available to stakeholders		-	16,000.00	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
				30. Prepare and submit annual progress reports on the implantation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP to RCC and NDPC	Status of implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP made available to stakeholders		40,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs




				31. Carry out Terminal Evaluation/ Performance Review on the implementation of the MTDP	Status of implementation of the MTDP assessed for improvement		83,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs Private Sector
				32. Commence preparation of 2022-2025 MMTDP	Coordinated programme for socioeconomic development of the municipality for 2022-2025 developed		60,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs Private Sector
				33. Preparation and approval of annual Fee Fixing Resolution for the Municipal Assembly	Availability of annually approved Fee Fixing Resolutions		40,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MOFEP, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly members Tax Payers, Private Sector, Traditional Councils, ACs, Communities
				34. Preparation of annual composite budgets in line with national guidelines (including organization of stakeholders' consultative meetings and General Assembly Meetings)	Availability of annually approved composite budgets		40,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MOFEP, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly members Tax Payers, Private Sector, Traditional Councils, ACs, Communities
				35. Mid-year review and approval of the composite budgets	Status of implementation of the composite budgets assessed for improvement		20,000.00	-	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
4.2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1	Management and Administration	Finance	36. Renovation/ furnishing of selected revenue offices & erection of kiosks at revenue check points	Improved IGF generation		20,000.00	20,000.00	-	MA	ZCs & Private Sector
				37. Update database on revenue sources and other basic socioeconomic issues	Improved IGF generation		40,000.00	-	-	MA	Assembly Members, ZCs, Traditional Authorities RCC, Tax Payers

				38. Upgrading of the Revenue Soft wear	Improved IGF generation	→				18,000.00	-	-	MA	DDF Secretariat, MLGRD, MTC & Private Sector
				39. Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan for 2018-2021 and update it annually	Improved IGF performance	→				20,000.00	20,000.00	-	MA	Revenue collectors, ZCs and tax payers
				40. Set targets for revenue collectors annually	Improved IGF performance	→				-	4,000.00	-	MA	Revenue collectors, ZCs and tax payers
				41. Intensify public education on the need to pay taxes to the MA	Improved IGF performance	→				-	10,000.00	-	MA	Information Service, ZCs, FM Stations & Tax Payers
				42. Prosecute tax defaulters	Improved IGF performance	→				-	4,000.00	-	MA	Judicial Service, ZCs & Tax Payers
				43. Build capacity of revenue collectors annually for effective revenue/tax collection	Improved capacity for enhanced revenue performance	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	DDF Secretariat, RCC, MLGRD, Private Sector
2. Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration		44. Establishment of functional Client Service Unit	Improved service delivery	→				-	20,000.00	-	MA	RCC, LGS, Decentralized Departments
				45. Organize annual sensitization forum on Local Governance Law, Local Government Service Protocols, bye-laws and other enactments	Improved service delivery	→				-	10,000.00	-	MA	RCC, LGS, Decentralized Departments
				46. Organize MA sub-committee meetings before Executive Committee meetings	Recommendations made for consideration by the Executive Committee	→				-	72,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments
				47. Organize Executive Committee Meetings before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Recommendations made for consideration by the Executive Committee	→				-	24,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments




				48. Organize Ordinary Municipal Assembly Meetings and open it to the public	Recommendations made for consideration by the general Assembly						-	120,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
				49. Organize meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee and publicize its activities	Improved accountability to the public						-	6,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
				50. Publicize key activities of the MA on public notice boards	Improved access to information						-	4,000.00	-	MA	Assembly Members, ZCs, NGOs, Transport Unions, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities
				51. Provision for Travelling and Transport for staff and others	Staff motivated to perform						100,000.00	150,000.00	-	MA	RCC, MDA, LGS, Decentralized Departments
				52. Protocol services for official visits	Welfare of visitors catered for						120,000.00	40,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Traditional Council, Decentralized Departments
				53. Pay Ex-gratia to assembly members after their 4-year term	Assembly members motivated						-	42,000.00	-	MA	MLGRD, MOF, RCC, Assembly members
				54. Provide marching fund for Social Investment Projects	Increased funding for SIF support projects						400,000.00	-	-	MA	DACF Secretariat, SIF, Assembly Members
				55. Disbursement of MP's share of the Common Fund	Improved funding for the MTDP						720,000.00	-	-	MA	MP, DACF Secretariat, Assembly Members
				56. Provision of adequate stationery and for efficient performance	Improved performance of staff						-	320,000.00	-	MA	Private Sector

				57. Procurement of various office equipment for the operation of the MA (Furniture, Photocopiers, Computers and accessories)	Improved performance of staff	→				100,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector
				58. Procurement of Standby Generator for MA's Offices	Improved performance of staff	→				100,000.00	-	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector
				59. Payment of Utility Bills and other consumables (Electricity, Water, Telecommunication, Bank charges, detergents etc.)	Improved performance of staff	→				-	80,000.00	-	MA	Private Sector
				60. Remolding of Municipal Administration Office	Improved service delivery	→				432,548.00	-	-	MA	PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
				61 Completion of Mim Community Centre	Improved social life in Mim	→				432,548.00	-	-	MP	MA, PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
				62. Consultancy fee re-molding of 2-storey administration block at Goaso	Quality output achieved	→				30,612.59	-	-	MA	PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
				63. Support Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Improved community participation and ownership	→				860,00.00	-	-	MA	MP, DACF Secretariat, Assembly Members, ZC, Traditional Authorities
				64. Ensure well-managed workplace environment including clean washrooms, office space, office sign post, landscaping and office amenities	Improved service delivery	→				100,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
				65. Procurement of 1No. Pick-up for administration work	Improved service delivery	→				250,000.00	-	-	MA	MTC, RTRB, Private Sector

4.2.4 Strengthen the coordinating and administrative functions of Regions	Create new Regions to improve distribution of development across the country (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	66. Collaborate with the Ministry of Regional Re-organization and Integration towards processes of creating the Ahafo Region	Ahafo Region successfully created	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
				67. Play a lead role in sensitizing the people on the need to vote yes for the referendum for the creation of the Ahafo Region	Ahafo Region successfully created	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
				68. Collaborate with traditional leaders and affected District Assemblies for acquisition of land for the establishment of the Regional Administration for the Ahafo Region	Ahafo Region successfully created	→				100,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
4.2.5 Improve popular participation at Regional and district levels	1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	69. Promote extensive stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Improved stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
	2. Strengthen Peoples Assembly Concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7) MLGRD	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	70. Organize town hall meetings/forums to promote social accountability and participation	Participation, transparency and accountability promoted	→				80,000.00	-	-	MA	RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political party
Focus Area: Public Institutional Reform														
4.3.1 Build an effective and efficient government	1. Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database (SDG	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	71. Validate accurately monthly staff salaries and submit report to RCC by 15 th of the ensuing month	Report on validated and accurate monthly staff salaries submitted	→				-	24,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MOF, RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments

nt machinery	Targets 16.5, 16.6)			72. Update HRMIS monthly and submit data to RCC monthly	Updated HRMIS submitted monthly		-	24,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MOF RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments
				73. Pay compensation for employees	Staff motivated and improved performance		9,839,512.00	800,000.00	-	GOG /MoF	MA, RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments
	2.. Improve documentation within the public sector (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10, 16.a)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Human Resource Managem ent	74. Build capacity of the records unit including computerized database and equip them to perform	Improved records keeping and ease of access to relevant information		-	10,000.00	-	MA	LGS, RCC, Decentralized Departments








Focus Area: Public Policy Management

4.4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	75. Participate in National and Regional organized workshops on policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting	Enhanced staff capacity in policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modeling and forecasting		50,000.00	-	-	MA	MDAs, LGS, MOF RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments
	2. Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)	Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	76. Monthly collection of consumer price index (CPI) from market centers	Availability of monthly data on consumer price index		-	24,000.00	-	GSS	MA, MDA, Traders
				77. Computation of selected indicators for monitoring municipal level socio-economic growth	Performance of development indicators tracked		-	3,000.00	-	GSS. MDA, MA	Decentralized Departments
	3. Intensify the use of Strategic		Planning, Budgeting,	78. Subject projects and programs	Reduced environmental						

	Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programs (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)	Management and Administration	Monitoring and Evaluation	outlined for implementation in the MMTDP to SEA and implement same	impacts from the implementation of the MTDP		50,000.00	-	-	MA	EPA, DFR, DP.s, Communities, Private Sector
				79. Obtain EPA permits for implementation of development projects	Reduced environmental impacts from the implementation of the MTDP		80,000.00	-	-	MA	EPA, DFR, DP.s, Communities, Private Sector
	4. Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes (SDG Target 17.14)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	80. Plan and budget in line with timeframe of the national development planning and budgeting systems	Annual action plans and budget timely prepared and submitted		-	-	-	MA	NDPC, MOF, MP, MLGRD, LGS, RCC, Decentralized Departments
	5. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	81. Submit the draft MTDP to RCC for coordination, harmonization before submission to NDPC for approval	Co-ordinated and harmonized MTDP		5,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, MOF, MP, MLGRD, LGS, RCC, Decentralized Departments
Focus Area: Human Security and Public Safety											
4.5.1 Enhance security service delivery	1. Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG	Management and Administration	General Administration	82. Establishment of a Police Station/Post at Dominase and Nyankomago	Reduced crime rate		300,000.00	-	-	MA	GPS, MTC, MTRB, Beneficiary Communities, Private Sector
				83. Construction of Police Quarters at Asumura	Improved accommodation and reduced crime rate		200,000.00	-	-	MA	GPS, MTC, MTRB, Beneficiary Communities, Private Sector
				84. Complete payment for construction of 8-unit kitchen facility for Ghana police service	Improved accommodation and reduced crime rate		15,086.05	-	-	MA	GPS, MTC & Private Sector

Targets 16.6, 16.a)			85. Completion of Fawohoyeden Police station	Reduced crime rate	→				22,578.66	-	-	MA	GPS, Beneficiary Community, Private Sector
			86. Construction of Police quarters at Fawohoyeden Police station	Improved accomodation and reduced crime rate		→			200,000.00	-	-	MA	GPS, MTRB, Beneficiary Communities and Private sector
			87. Renovation of Goaso Police Station and District police head quarters	Strentghen security situation in the Municipality		→			100,000.00	-	-	MA	GPS, MTRB, Beneficiary Communities and Private sector
			88. Procurement of office equipment and logistics for Goaso police station and District police head quarters	Enhanced service delivery		→			80,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, GPS & Private sector
			89. Supply of Furniture to Fawohoyeden and Asumura Police Stations	Enhanced service delivery	→				7,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, GPS & Private
			90. Construction of 2No. Police Barrier and Police Check Point with Ancillary Facilities at Asumura	Enhanced service delivery	→				-	-	150,000.00	MA	MA, GPS & Private
			91. Organize regular MUSEC meetings to assess the security situation in the municipality	Reduced crime rate		→			-	48,000.00	-	MA	Security Agencies, RCC, MLGRD, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members Traditional Authorities,
			92. Support to Security activities and programs in the Municipality	Reduced crime rate		→			20,000.00	20,000.00	-	MA	Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Communities
2. Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Managem ent and Administr ation	General Administr ation	93. Conduct consultative meetings with security agencies and community youth groups	Relations between law enforcement agencies and citizenry improved		→			12,000.00	-	10,000.00	NPC	MA, NCCE, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities
3. Promote security awareness of the													MA,

	various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration	94. Conduct Peace and non violence education in all communities	Enhance peace and harmony within the municipality					10,000.00	-	15,000.00	NPC	NCCE, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities
	4. Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)	Management and Administration	General Administration	95. Organize public education on the effects of drug and psychotropic abuse	Reduction in the drug abuse and crime rate in the Municipality					20,000.00	-	-	Municipal Police Service	MA, GPS, MHD
	5. Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	96. Undertake fire audit, inspection of public & private facilities and also enforce fire Regulations in the Municipality	Reduce fire occurrence in the Municipality					28,000.00	-	-	Municipal Fire Service	MA, PPD, NADMO
4.5.2 Enhance public safety	Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	97. Organize capacity building workshop for firefighting officers and other stakeholders on fire prevention, protection and fighting	Improved staff capacity for protection of life and properties in the Municipality					20,000.00	-	-	Municipal Fire Service	MA, GNFS
Focus Area: Corruption and Economic Crimes														
4.6.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	1. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)	Management and Administration	General Administration	98. Develop, implement and report on Municipal Anti-Corruption Action Plan in line with the NACAP	Reduction in corrupt practices within the public services with the Municipality					10,000.00	5,000.00	-	MA	CHRAJ, NCCE, Decentralized Departments, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
	2. Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change	Management and Administration	General Administration	99. Organize Talks /seminars on attitudinal change with identifiable groups	Citizens condemn and exposed corrupt acts					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities

(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)			100. Form clubs in schools and communities for citizens to appreciate the effects of corruption.	Promoted the fight against corruption						12,000.00	-	15,000.00	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities GES/
			101. Organize quiz, debate and symposium on corruption.	Promoted the fight against corruption						10,000.00	-	10,000.00	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities GES/
3. Ensure the implementation of value-for-money audits (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.b)	Management and Administration	General Administration	102. Subject projects and programs of the MA to value for money audit	Economic value achieved for projects and programs						40,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	RCC, PPA, MTC. Private Sector
4. Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament. (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.5, 16.b)	Management and Administration	General Administration	103. Prepare and submit monthly and annual statements of accounts to Auditor General's Department, RCC, DACF, CAGD & MLGRD and display copies on MA's notice board	Improved accountability						-	48,000.00	-	MA	GAGD, RCC, Audit Service, DACF Secretariat
			104. Prepare Annual Audit plan and submit copies to the MCD, Audit Committee members & IA	Road map for auditing activities outlined						-	20,000.00	-	MA	Audit Committee Members
			105. Invite Auditor General's Department to audit accounts of the MA annually	Improved accountability						-	120,000.00	-	MA	Audit Service, RCC & GAGD
			106. Ensure timely meetings of the Audit Implementation Committee to act on the recommendations of the Auditor General and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament	Economic value achieved for projects and programs and reduction in public corruption						-	60,000.00	-	MA	Audit Service, PAC, Audit Implementation Committee RCC & GAGD
5. Finance National Commission on Civic Education														

	(NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the Negative effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)	Management and Administration	General Administration	107. Support implementation of NCCE's educational programs	Enhanced public education on national issues and the fight against corruption					-	20,000.00	-	MA	NCCE, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities GES/
Focus Area: Law and Order														
4.7.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	1. Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	108. Renovate and furnish the Municipal Magistrate and Circuit courts at Goaso	Improved delivery of justice					100,000.00	-	-	MA	Judicial Service, MTC, Private Sector
	2. Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.10, 16.b)	Management and Administration	General Administration	109. Conduct ADR & early conflict detection and management training for Peace & Security Committee members of ANMA	Peace and Justice promoted and maintained					8,000.00	-	10,000.00	NPC	MA, CHRAJ, DSWCD, Legal Aid
Focus Area: Civil Society, and Civic Engagement														
4.8.1 Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	1. Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	General Administration	110. Organize press soiree for the media	Accountability and transparency promoted					48,000.00	-	-	MISD	MA, RISD, Media
				111. Dissemination government information through the media	Accountability and transparency promoted					-	12,000.00	-	MISD	MA, RISD, Media
				112. Involvement of the media in the Assembly's activities (Assembly Meetings, handing over of sites, projects commissioning and national day celebrations)	Accountability and transparency promoted					-	24,000.00	-	MISD	MA, RISD, Media

	2. Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	General Administration	113. Train media on conflict sensitive reporting and how to detect early conflict warning signs and report appropriately	Improved conflict reportage by media	→	20,000.00	-	-	NPC	MA, Local media, NPC, NMC, Information Department.
	3. Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	General Administration	114. Have constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies and the divisional chiefs in the municipality	Enhanced engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes	→	60,000,000	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments
	4. Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programs and projects. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	General Administration	115. Have constant engagement with the religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programs and projects.	Enhanced engagement with religious bodies in development and governance processes	→	-	10,000,000	-	MA	Religious bodies, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments

Focus Area: Attitudinal Change and Patriotism

4.9.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	1. Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	116. Organize community durbars and radio education to promote attitudinal change	Promoted attitudinal change in the municipality	→	20,000.00	-	-	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
	2. Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	117. Engage traditional councils, opinion and religious leaders to promote attitudinal change	Promoted attitudinal change in the municipality	→	20,000.00	-	-	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities

	3. Develop structures and attitudes for sustainable peace in line with SDG 16	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	118. Conduct Peace and none violence education in all communities	Peace, harmony and co-existence promoted	→	-	0	30,000.00	NPC	MA, NCCE, CSOs, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities
				119. Establish a municipal-wide network of peace actors and build their capacities to support in building sustainable peace at the grassroots	Sustainable peace built at the grassroots	→	13,000.00	-	9,000.00	NPC	MA, NCCE, CSOs, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities
				120. Form and train functional Peace Committees (PComs) in all hot spot communities	Peace, harmony and co-existence promoted	→	15,000.00	--	20,000.00	NPC	MA, NCCE, CSOs, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities
				121. Form and train Peace Clubs (PCIs) in all 2 nd cycle schools in the Municipality	Peace, harmony and co-existence promoted among the youth	→	10,000.00	--	10,000.00	NPC	MA, NCCE, CSOs, GES, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities

Focus Area: Development Communication

4.10.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	1. Promote social behavior change around a set of shared values of the good society (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	122. Collaborate with NCCE to educate public on the good governance along societal value chain	Promoted good societal values	→	20,000.00	-	-	MISD	NCCE, MA, RISD, Media
	2. Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	123. Sensitization ZCs and community leaders on the content of the MTDP, their roles and responsibilities for achieving full implementation of the plan	Promoted ownership and accountability for implementation of the MTDP	→	40,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, CSOs, NCCE, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members Traditional Authorities
				124. Involve communities in implementation of projects and programs including handing over	Promoted ownership and accountability for	→	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	ZCs, CSOs, NCCE, Decentralized Departments, Assembly

				of sites, monitoring, site meetings, commissioning and maintenance	implementation of projects and programs									Members Traditional Authorities	
Focus Area: Culture for National Development															
4.11.1 Promote culture in the development process	1. Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	125. Promotion of Arts and Culture in schools and communities	Culture of the people promoted for development					40,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members. Decentralized Departments	
				126. Support celebrations of Traditional and Religious Festivals	Culture of the people promoted for development					40,000.00	-	-	MA	Muslim leaders, Security agencies MPs, Private Sector	
Total Budget for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability (GH¢)										75,955,885.30	12,223,000.00	298,000.00	88,476,885.30		

DIMENSION/PILLAR 5: GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs	Project Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: International Relations														
Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	1. Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Provide funds for activities to promote linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and our MCE with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for the Municipality	Opportunities for socioeconomic development boosted					60,000.00	20,000.00	-	MA	RCC, LGS, MLGRD, NALAG, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members
	2. Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG Targets 17.10, 17.12)	Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Pursue sister city relationship with local MMDAs and foreign countries	Opportunities for socioeconomic development boosted					70,000.00	30,000.00	-	MA	RCC, MLGRD, LGS, NALAG, Citizens of the Municipality in the Diaspora
Total Budget for Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs (GH¢)										130,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	180,000.00

4.3 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

To obtain the average scores, the scores of each programme was added together and divided by the number of the criteria (the six criteria below). The average scores of the programs were between 2.33 to 2.83 indicating very high scores and hence, the projects/activities developed under them are of higher priority. From the table, it can be observed that Programme 2 (Social Services Delivery) was ranked first as it scored the highest average of 2.83, followed by programs 1 and 2 (Management and Administration and Economic Development) which scored 2.67 each. Programme 3 (Infrastructure Development and Management) was 3rd with a score of 2.50 followed in the 4th position by Programme 5 (Environmental Management) with a score of 2.33.

Table 87: Prioritization Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria						Total Score	Average Score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc..)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc..)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected Region)	Reliable source of funding	Identified target group(s).			
<i>Programme 1: Management and Administration:</i> SP1: General Administration SP2: Finance SP3: Human Resource SP4: Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	3	3	1	3	3	3	16	2.67	2nd
<i>Programme 2: Social Services Delivery:</i> SP2.1 Education, youth & sports and Library services SP2.2 Public Health Services and management SP2.3 Environmental Health and sanitation Services SP2.4 Birth and Death Registration Services SP2.5 Social Welfare and community services	3	3	3	3	2	3	17	2.83	1st
<i>Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Management</i> SP3.1 Urban Roads and Transport services SP3.2 Spatial planning	2	3	3	3	1	3	15	2.50	3rd

SP3.3 Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management									
<i>Programme 4: Economic Development</i> SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	3	3	2	3	2	3	16	2.67	2nd
<i>Programme 5: Environmental Management:</i> SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management SP5.2 Natural Resource Conservation and Management	3	2	3	3	1	2	14	2.33	4th
Total/Average Score	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	13.00	-

4.4 Indicative Financial Strategy

The Indicative Financial Strategy which gives a summary of the total cost of the MMTDP, the estimated revenue to finance implementation of the plan and strategies to raise additional funds to fill the gap is presented in table 88 below.

Table 88: Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue (GHC)						Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG/DACF/DDF/UUG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue	Gap		
Management and Administration	20,348,445.30	11,764,545.80	6,326,708.20	-	-	18,091,254.00	2,257,191.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement revenue implement action plan to reinvigorate IGF collection - Motivate staff to ensure improved performance to annually pass the DPAT assessment - Introduction of automated revenue collection system - Ensure efficient use of available resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote PPP to attract additional funding for the implementation of the plan - Identify DP and write proposal to seek addition funding for the implementation of the plan - Direct GOG transfers to non-decentralized departments - Promote partnership with NGOs, Religious Bodies and Traditional Authorities - Promote and support implementation of community initiated projects
Social Services Delivery	46,804,639.41	18,090,999.82	1,945,536.76	-	-	20,036,536.58	26,768,103.03		
Infrastructure Development and Management	21,756,506.60	3,912,752.28	287,742.00	-	-	4,200,494.28	17,556,012.32		
Economic Development	4,887,849.56	4,025,687.36	-	369,839.61	-	4,395,526.97	492,322.59		
Environmental Management	1,586,000.00	232,050.00	-	-	-	232,050.00	1,353,950.00		
Total Cost/ Revenue	95,383,440.87	38,026,035.26	8,559,986.96	369,839.61	-	46,955,861.63	48,427,579.24		

Source: MPCU, 2017

CHAPTER FIVE
COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR ASUNAFO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY FOR 2018

This chapter of the plan translates the MMTDP to Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAPs) from 2018 to 2021 to facilitate implementation of the MMTDP. The CAAPs thus capture plans of all decentralised departments of the Municipal Assembly as captured in the MMTDP and presented in tables 89a to 19d below

Table 89a: Composite Annual Action Plan for Asunafo North Municipal Assembly for 2018

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MA GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Programs	Sub-programs	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy														
Management and Administration	Finance	1. Comply with internal control mechanisms and approved guidelines for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrant and pre auditing)	Goaso	About 80% of expenditure are pre audited and warranted before payment	Percentage of total expenditure pre audited and warranted before payment	—————▶				-	1,000.00	-	MA	Audit Service, Decentralized Departments
		2. Preparation and approval of annual 2019 procurement plan with copies to the PPA & RTRC	Goaso	Prepared annually with copies to the PPA & RTRC	Availability of approved procurement plan	—————▶				-	2,000.00	-	MA	MTC, RTRC, PPA, Private Sector. Decentralized Departments
		3. Organize quarterly Municipal Tender Committee (MTC) meetings to review procurement plans	Goaso	Four quarterly meetings organised annually	Number of quarterly meetings	—————▶				-	4,000.00	-	MA	MTC, RTRC, PPA, Private Sector. Decentralized Departments
		4. Ensure that goods, services and works procured by the MA conform to Procurement Acts,	Goaso	Fully comply with the PPA Acts	Number of goods, services and works procured in conformity	—————▶				-	25,000.00	-	MA	PPA, Media Houses, Private Sector.

		2003 & 2016 (Acts 663 & 914)			with the PPA Acts									Decentralized Departments
		5. Implement asset management Register	Goaso	Fully comply with the PPA Acts	Number of goods, services and works procured in conformity with the PPA Acts					-	25,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
		6. Effectively implement GIFMIS system in our financial operations	Goaso	Being implemented	Percentage of expenditure done through the GIFMIS system					-	5,000.00	-	MA	MOF, Decentralized Departments, Service providers
Focus Area: Industrial Transformation														
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	7. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centers to train skilled labor force for specific industrial sectors	Goaso	No Skill Training Centre	Percentage of work done					400,000.00	-	-	REP	BAC, MA, MOTI, RTF, SMEs & Trader Associations
		8. Organize technology improvement training for the youth and artisans to improve on their products to meet local, national and global market.	Goaso	Organised annually	Number of youth and artisans trained on production improvement techniques					5,000.00	-	-	BAC	MA, SMEs, Local Artisans, NYA. Registrar General Department, Food & Drugs Authority and Ghana Standards Authority Private Sector
		9. Support clients to Register their businesses with Registrar General Department, Food & Drugs Authority and Ghana Standards Authority	Goaso	Done Regularly	Number of clients assisted to Register their businesses with Registrar General Department, FDA and GSA					2,5000.00	-	-	BAC	MA, SMEs, Local Artisans, NYA. Registrar General Department, Food & Drugs Authority and Ghana Standards Authority Private Sector
		10. Facilitate establishment of two factories under the 1D1F (Processing Fruits into Juice and Production of	Kasapin and Mim	The MA has been shortlisted	Stage of implementation					40,0000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	1D1F Secretariat, MOTI, RCC, MOFA, MP, SMEs,

		Briquettes from Forest Biomass and Wood Wastes												Farmers & FBOs
Focus Area: Private Sector Development														
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	11. Link MSMEs to financial Institutions to access financial support through the bank's own funds or fund under the Matching Fund and Rural Enterprises Development fund from REP	Municipal Wide	Done Regularly	Number of MSMEs linked	→	2,500.00		-	BAC	MA, REP, RCC, MOFA, Local Financial Institutions, MP, SMEs			
		12. Facilitate completion of construction of PPP funded 135-Unit Lockable Market Stores with ancillary facilities	Goaso Main Market	About 70% completed and on-going	Percentage of work done	→	-	2,500.00	-	MA/PPP	MOF, MLGRD, MTC, RTRC, ZC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector			
		13. Facilitate construction of Mim Daily Market into ultra-modern market with ancillary facilities under PPP	Mim	MOU/ PPP Agreement ready for signing	Percentage of work done	→	-	2,500.00	-	MA/PPP	MOF, MLGRD, MTC, RTRC, ZC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector			
		14. Complete Paving of (concrete pavement blocks) 1050m2 frontage area of 100-units lockable stores	Goaso	100% completed but not fully paid	Total amount paid	→	252,891.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, Contractor			
		15. Annual Matching Fund for BAC/RTF	Municipal Wide	Done annually	Total amount released	→	-	10,000.00	-	BAC	BAC, RTF, MP, SMEs			
Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development														
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	16. Establish DCACT/PERD and ensure its effective operation	Goaso	Established and in operation	Number of meetings organised	→	-	3,000.00	-	MA	MDA, MLGRD, Farmers, FBOs			
		17. Support the development of oil palm by raising 60,000 seedlings for 10,000 farmers under	Municipal Wide	Yet to start	- Number of seedlings raised and distributed	→	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	MDA	MA, MLGRD,			

		the PERD to promote agribusiness			- Number of farmers served									Farmers, FBOs
		18. Conduct 150 home and farm visits	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of home farm visits conducted					10,400.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		19. Conduct management control demonstration in one communities	Municipal Wide	Carried out annually	Availability of report on the exercise					6,500.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		20. Organize monthly technical review meetings	Goaso	Organised monthly	Number of meetings organised					1,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		21. Organize mid-year & annual review and planning sessions	Goaso	Organised monthly	Availability of report on the meeting					4,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		22. Write and Submit on time monthly, quarterly, and annual reports.	Goaso	Routinely carried out	Number of reports submitted on time					20,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		23. Support to annual Municipal Farmers' day celebration	Four selected communities	Annually carried out	Number of awarded					60,000.00	10,000.00	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs, Private Sector
		24. Procure necessary materials and logistics requirement of the VSD Municipal Office including electricity & water bills and Sanitation Charges, Cleaning Materials, Contract Cleaning Services and data management	Goaso	Routinely done	Total amount spent					5,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Private Sector
		25. Maintenance of Official Vehicles & General Equipment	Goaso	Routinely done	Total amount spent					-	20,000.00	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Private Sector
		26. Introduce improve varieties of crops/vegetables under planting for Food and Jobs in farming communities	Municipal Wide		number of farmers enrolled in the programme					3,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs








		27. Monitoring of Planting for Food and Jobs and One District One Factory	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of monitoring visits carried out	→				10,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		28. Support from Global Affairs Canada (formerly CIDA) funds to intensify extension visits, increase farmer incomes and promote marketing of Agriculture produce	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Total amount spent in support of the activities	→				-	-	79,689.64	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		29. Dissemination weather information on radio to farmers to inform their farming decisions	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of farmers reached	→				2,500.00	-	-	MDA	MDA, MOFA, Farmers, FBOs
		30. Conduct municipal wide surveillance and carryout livestock and poultry vaccination	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of livestock and poultry vaccinated	→				7,650.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		31. Organize Municipal-wide campaign for prophylactic treatment of livestock diseases (Vaccination Campaigns)	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of livestock and poultry vaccinated	→				5,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		32. Alleviate the suffering of animals through timely veterinary interventions (Clinical, Surgical & Field treatment of livestock and pets)	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of livestock treated	→				5,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
		33. Organize stakeholder meetings on animal health care delivery	Goaso	-	Availability of report on the meeting	→				10,000.00	-	-	MDA	MOFA, MA, Farmers, FBOs
Total Budget for Economic Development (GH¢)										1,255,441.00	130,000.00	79,689.64		1,465,130.64









DEVELOPMENT DEMISSION/PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MA GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIS

Programs	Sub-programs	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: Education and Training														
Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	1. Monitor implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children in the municipality	Ahafoman Sec/Tec, Goaso, Mim SHS, Kasapin, Fa'den, Ayomso, Kasapin, Akrodie ICCES	Done Regularly	Number of SHS & students benefiting from the free SHS/TVET	—————▶				5,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE.MOE, RCC, MP, Beneficiary Schools, Communities Leaders
		2. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with 4-Seater KVIP	Akrodie ICCES	About 45% completed (Lintel Level)	Percentage of work done	—————▶				51,136.34	-	460,227.06	SIF/MA	Beneficiary School, Akrodie Community & Contractor
		3. Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Suspended Ground Floor Slap and including landscaping	Mim SHS	New	Percentage of work done	—————▶				500,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE. RCC, GETFUND, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
		4. Construction of ground floor of 1No. 2-Storey Lecture Hall including landscaping	Goaso Nursing & Midwifery Training College	New	Percentage of work done	—————▶				240,000.00	-	-	MA	MLGRD, MDE. RCC, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
		5. Complete payment for construction of 1st floor of 2-storey hostel facility with provision of 120 dual beds	Goaso Nursing & Midwifery Training College	About 45% completed (Lintel Level)	Total amount paid	—————▶				171,971.33	-	-	MA	DACF Secretariat, MDE. Beneficiary School & Contractor
		6. Complete payment for construction of				————▶								MDE, DACF Secretariat,

		1No. 3-unit Classroom Block with Staff Common Room, Store, 4-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet and provision of Furniture	Atimponya	Fully completed and in use	Total amount paid					18,000.00	-	-	MA	Beneficiary Schools, Atimponya Community & Contractor
		7. Complete construction of 1No. 3- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Gyasikrom	Roofing completed whilst Electrical & plastering works are on-going	Percentage of work done	→				36,552.18	-	-	MA	MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary Schools, Gyasikrom Community & Contractor
		8. Complete construction of 1No. 3- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Gyesewobre	About 95% completed	Percentage of work done	→				14,152.70	-	-	MA	MDE, DDF Secretariat, Beneficiary Schools, Gyesewobre Community & Contractor
		9. Complete construction of 1No. 3- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Akrodie-Chief Camp	About 96% completed	Percentage of work done	→				6,559.45	-	-	MA	MDE, DDF Secretariat, Beneficiary Schools, Akrodie-Chief Camp Community & Contractor
		10. Completion of construction of disable friendly 1No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, ICT room, Library, 2-seater aqua privy toilet & provision of 60 dual desks	Ampenkro M/A school	Completed but not fully paid for	Total amount paid	→				22,445.52	-	-	MA	MDE, MLGRD, Beneficiary Schools, Ampenkro Community & Contractor
		11. Complete payment for construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Dominase Koforidua	Completed but not fully paid for	Total amount paid	→				65,365.50	-	-	MA	MDE, MLGRD, Beneficiary Schools, Dominase Koforidu Community & Contractor
		12. Complete construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with Staff Common Room, Store, 4-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet and provision of Furniture	Dominase	About 96% completed	Percentage of work done	→				-	173,564.12	-	MA	MDE, Stool Lands Secretariat, Beneficiary Schools, Dominase Community & Contractor
														MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat,

		13. Complete construction of 1No. 3-unit KG Classroom Blocks	Ampenkro M/A School	At cable level (About 45% completed)	Percentage of work done		110,000.00	-	-	MP	Beneficiary School, Ampenkro Community & Contractor
		14. Completion of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block	Sekyerekrom	At lintel level (About 40% completed)	Percentage of work done		80,000.00	-	-	MP	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Sekyerekrom Community & Contractor
		15. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Abidjan MA JHS	New	Percentage of work done		200,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Abidjan Community & Contractor
		16. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Kofimiekrom M/A Primary School	New	Percentage of work done		200,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Kofimiekrom Community & Contractor
		17. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Bediako Pentecost Primary School	New	Percentage of work done		200,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Bediako Community & Contractor
		18. Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Akrodie Nyamebekyere/ Kyireben M/A Primary School	New	Percentage of work done		200,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Akrodie Nyamebekyere Community & Contractor
		19. Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with staff common room, store, 4-seater aqua privy toilet and provision of furniture	Sekyerekrom M/A Primary School	New	Percentage of work done		200,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Sekyerekrom Community & Contractor









		20. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with staff common room, ICT centre, store and ancillary facilities	Duase M/A Primary	New	Percentage of work done		200,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, MDE, DACF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Sekyerekrom Community & Contractor
		21. Demolish and reconstruct 2No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities including landscaping at	Fawohoyeden M/A Methodist Primary School	New	Percentage of work done		400,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, DACF/DDF Secretariat, Beneficiary School, Fawohoyeden Community & Contractor
		22. Complete construction of 1No.3-Unit Teachers Quarters with Mechanized bore hole	Aniape	Lintel Level (About 35% Completed)	Percentage of work done		29,360.16	-	264,241.44	MA/SIF	Beneficiary School, Aniape Community & Contractor
		23. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit GETFUND Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Wam Adiamira	Roofed and plastered (About 90% Completed)	Percentage of work done		230,000.00	-	-	GETFUND	MA, MDE, Beneficiary School, Wam Community & Contractor
		24. Complete construction of 1No. 2-Storey GETFUND Dormitory with ancillary facilities	Ahafoman SEC/Tech, Goaso	About 60% Completed	Percentage of work done		616,197.50	-	-	GETFUND	MA, MDE, Beneficiary School, Goaso Community & Contractor
		25. Supply of 200 Dual Desks	Municipal-Wide	New	Number of Dual Desks supplied		9,000.00	-	-	MA	GETFUND, GES, MDE, Private Sector
		26. Provision of Financial Assistance to Needy but Brilliant students from Asunafo North	Municipal-Wide	New	Percentage of work done		85,137.78	-	-	MA	MDE, GES, MP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
		27. Intensify education on the need for girl child education and to enroll disable children in schools	Municipal-Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of sensitisation activities carried out		2,500.00	-	-	MDE	MA, Department of Social Welfare, Heads of

		Prepare human resources development plan for teaching & non-teaching staff	Municipal-Wide	Carried out annually	resources development plan	██████████	2,125.00	-	-	MDE	GES, Heads of Schools, NGOs, MOE, MA
		49. Conduct certificate verification of teachers	Municipal-Wide	Carried out terminally	Number of certificate of teachers verified	██████████	3,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, MOE, Heads of School, Teachers
		50. Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning	Municipal-Wide	Carried out Regularly	Number of teachers enrolled on the programme	██████████	1,000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, MOE, Heads of School, Teachers
		51. Facilitate recruitment of 40 trained teachers from Teacher Training Colleges to berth-up number of trained teachers in schools	Municipal-Wide	Carried out annually	Number of teachers recruited	██████████	2,5000.00	-	-	MDE	GES, MA, MOE, Heads of School, Teachers MA
		52. Provide TLMs to schools at all levels	Municipal-Wide	Carried out annually	Type and number of TLMs provided	██████████	20,000.00	5,000.00	-	MDE	MA, GES, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector










Focus Area: Health and Health Services

Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	53. Completion of CHPS Compound	Awewoho-manhyia	Roofed and plastered	Percentage of work done	██████████	98,643.16	-	-	MA	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities & Contractor
		54. Complete construction of Rural Clinic with mechanized borehole	Mensahkrom		Percentage of work done	██████████	-	-	398,567.40	MA/SIF	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities Consultant & Contractor
		55. Completion of CHPS Compound	Pomaakrom	Abandoned at lintel level since 2008	Percentage of work done	██████████	149,996.30	-	-	MA	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities & Contractor
		56. Construction of a CHPS Compound	Dotom	New	Percentage of work done	██████████	150,000.00	-	-	MA	MOH, GHS, MHD, MPs beneficiary communities & Private
		57. Operationalization of CHPS Compound	Bediako	Fully completed	Date operationalised	██████████	30,000.00	-	-	MHD	MOH, GHS, MPs beneficiary communities & Private

		58. Complete construction of Maternity	Asumura	Roofed and plastered	Percentage of work done		127,047.85	-	-	MA	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities & Contractor
		59. Complete construction of Maternity ward with Mechanized bore hole	Goaso Government Hospital	At lintel level	Percentage of work done		-	-	423,385.8	MA/SIF	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities Consultant & Contractor
		60. Complete construction of Nurses Quarters	Goaso Government Hospital	At lintel level	Percentage of work done		-	-	293,601.60	MA/SIF	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities Consultant & Contractor
		61. Construction of Nurses Quarters	Ayomso Health Centre	New	Percentage of work done		150,000.00	-	-	MP	MDH, GHS, MA, beneficiary communities Consultant & Contractor
		62. Construction of Special Ward	Municipal Hospital, Goaso	New	Percentage of work done		250,000.00	-	-	MP	MDH, GHS, MP, beneficiary communities Consultant & Contractor
		63. Construction of Ward	Fawoheyeden Health Centre	New	Percentage of work done		150,000.00	-	-	MP	MDH, GHS, MA, beneficiary communities Consultant & Contractor
		64. Improve access to quality clinical services, especially the management of emergencies and accidents	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of emergencies and accidents effectively handled		60,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics/transport unions
		65. Improve blood transfusion services	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of patients who require blood transfusion timely served		40,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics, organized groups & inds
		66. Strengthen diagnostic services at all levels	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of patients diagnosed before medication		40,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics/Laboratories
					Number of patients						National Ambulance Service, GHS,

		67. Improve access to quality ambulance services	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	requiring ambulance services timely served		25,000.00	-	-	MHD	Goaso Gov't Hospital, MA, private clinics, transport unions
		68. Organize Community Health Management Committee (CHMC) meetings quarterly	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of quarterly CHMC meetings organized		32,032.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Traditional Authorities, communities
		69. Improve access to quality pharmaceutical services at all levels	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of patients diagnosed before medication		200,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public Health Facilities, MA, private clinics/ pharmacies
		70. Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of awareness creation and education carried out		20,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, Public health facilities, MA, private clinics, CSOs
		71. Organize screening exercises for community members on ENT	Municipal Wide	Periodically done	Number of people screened		6,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Traditional Authorities, communities
		72. Intensify community education and sensitization to scale up Registration on the NHIS	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of people sensitized and Registered on the NHIS		33,847.00	-	-	NHIS	MA, Assembly Members, MHD, Departments, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
		73. Scale up Registration of the extreme poor on the NHIS	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of extreme poor Registered on the NHIS		3,750.00	-	-	NHIS	DSWCD, MA, Assembly Members, MHD, Departments, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
		74. Ensure effective operation of Municipal Health Committee	Goaso	Done quarterly	Number of meetings organised		2,500.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Decentralized Departments

		75. Organize 2017 annual performance appraisal/review meetings	Goaso	Done annually	Availability of report on the performance review	→					5,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, communities
		76. Carry out maternal and child outreach programs	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of nursing mothers and children reached	→					16,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & communities, MA Members, NGOs
		77. Ensure risk detection activities among pregnant women	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of pregnant women identified and treated	→					10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & communities, MA Members, NGOs
		78. Ensure effective supervision of deliveries	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of safe deliveries achieved	→					10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		79. Promote Postnatal Care among nursing mothers and their children	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of safe deliveries achieved	→					15,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		80. Intensify education on malaria prevention	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of educational programs carried out	→					30,000.00	-	--	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, Communities
		81. Organize Malaria Roll Back Programmes	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of Malaria Roll Back Programmes carried out	→					21,284.44	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, Communities
		82. Distribution of free treated mosquito nets to pregnant and nursing mothers and ensure early detection and treatment of reported malaria cases at health facilities	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of treated mosquito nets distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers	→					12,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, pregnant and nursing mothers, Community Leaders
		83. Improve screening and management of NCDs	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of NCDs screened and managed	→					9,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Community Leaders









		84. Carry out annual Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)	Municipal Wide	Carried out annually	Percentage of coverage		25,088.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, Members, NGOs
		85. Organize case search on selected diseases	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number/ type of selected diseases searched		22,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		86. Carry out health education and health promotion activities	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of health educational programs carried out		5,375.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		87. Promote and protect the growth and development of Child Health	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of health educational programs carried out		12,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		88. Promote School Health among pupils and tutors throughout the municipality	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of health educational programs carried out		10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		89. Disease surveillance (including control of Epidemic)	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of diseases surveyed and controlled		17,500.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		90. Improve IDRS and increase TB Case detection rate	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of TB cases detected and effectively treated		12,500.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS, MPs, & Communities, MA Members, NGOs
		91. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programs	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of HTC done		10,000.00	-	-	MHD	GAC, NHIS, GHS, CSOs, Association of PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
		92. Intensify HIV/AIDS	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of HIV/AIDS educational		10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Association of

		education to reduce stigmatization			programme carried out									PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
		93. Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of programs carried out to promote safer sexual practices					10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Association of PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
		94. Ensure effective operation of the MAC and MRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programs in the municipality	Municipal Wide	Meet quarterly	Number of quarterly meeting organized					21,284.44	-	-	MA	GAC, NHIS, MHD, GHS, NGOs, Association of PLWHIV
		95. Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of eMTCT achieved					12,500.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Association of PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
		96. Scale up and sustain quality HIV & AIDS treatment, care and support activities, including increasing ART and PMTCT Sites	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of PLWHIV with regular access to ART and PMTCT services					12,500.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, MHD, CSOs, Association of PLWHIV, Departments, Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Food and Nutrition Security														
Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	97. Carry out education and food demonstration on nutrient-rich food for nursing mothers and general public	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of educational programs carried out					10,000.00	-	-	MHD	GHS, MA, Community Leaders
Focus Area: Population Management														
Social Services Delivery	Birth and Death	98. Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues	Municipal Wide	Periodically done	Number of educational programs carried out					5,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, DSW, NGOs, Radio Stations

	Registration Services	99. Intensify education on the importance of family planning	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of people on family planning	→	10,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments
		100. Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning services including adolescents/youth	Municipal Wide	Available in major health facilities	Number of health facilities providing family planning	→	15,000.00	-	-	MHD	MA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments
		101. Intensify education on effects of early child marriages and teenage pregnancy especially in rural and settler communities	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Percentage change in early child marriages and teenage pregnancy	→	2,500.00	-	-	DSW CD	MCGSP, MDE, MDH, MA, Media, CHRAJ, Le.g.al Aid, CSO
		102. Dissolve and prosecute offenders of child marriages	Municipal Wide	New	Number of early marriages dissolved and offenders prosecuted	→	1,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MCGSP, MDE, MDH, MA, Media, CHRAJ, Le.g.al Aid, CSO

Focus Area: Water and Sanitation

Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	103. Rehabilitation of 20No. Broken Boreholes at (Kojo Addae, Manhyia No.1, Kwame Pua, Adenkyekye, Bodwese, Kumoso, Alavayo, Tweapease, Pomaakrom, Goaso, Kojo Ono, Tweneboakrom, Asukese, Ampenkro, Akwaboa No.2, Kwayiekrom, Agravi, Kofifofiekrom and Gyasikrom)	Municipal Wide	Broken down	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	→	80,000.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
		Alatasu, Mortar,									

		104. Complete construction of hand dug wells in 12 communities	Fante-Duase, Koobokro, Asukese-road, Tokrom	On-going	Number of hand dug wells completed		22,600.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
		105. Construction and mechanized borehole	Tipokrom	New	Percentage of work done		8,445.66		76,010.94	SIF/MA	WSMTs, Communities, Private Sector
		106. Construction and mechanized borehole at Fawohoyeden Police station	Fawohoyeden Police Station	New	Percentage of work done		18,500.00	-	-	MA	WSMTs, Communities, GPS, Private Sector
		107. Collaborate with GSA and EPA to monitor production and distribution of sachet and bottled water in the municipality	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of water producers monitored		3,000.00	-	-	MA	GDA, EPA, Water Producing Companies
		108. Restoration and expansion of Mim Small Town Water Supply System in collaboration with CWSA	Mim	Broken down since 2014	Percentage of work done		-	-	1,980,000.00	CWSA	MA, WSMTs, Mim Community, Private Sector
		109. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	Goaso	On-going	Number of trees planted		10,000.00	-	-	MA	MDA, GYA, NADMO, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		110. Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	Municipal Wide	On-going	Number of trees planted		2,000.00	-	-	Forestry Department, MDA	MA, FBOs, CBOs, Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
		111. Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	Municipal Wide	On-going	Number of communities educated		2,000.00	-	-	Forestry Department, MDA	MA, FBOs, CBOs, Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

		121. Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff and activities	Municipal Wide	On-going	Number of monitoring exercise carried out	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	Zoomlion EHU, Traditional Council, Individual Households, Private Sector
		122. Organize public fora on community/ individual responsibilities for solid and liquid wastes management	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of public fora organized	→	2,500.00	-	-	EHU	MA, Zoomlion, MDH, MDE, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		123. Enforce implementation of public health laws and MA's bye laws on sanitation	Municipal Wide	Occasionally done	Number of offenders prosecuted	→	-	500.00	-	MA	EHU, Judicial Service, Traditional Authorities, Zoomlion
		124. Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid wastes especially within the CBD	Goaso & Mim and other major towns	Carry out daily	Percentage of collected and disposed off	→	25,000.00	-	-	MA	Zoomlion, MLGRD, EHU, DDH, EPA, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		125. Routine leveling/pushing of refuse disposal sites in major towns	Goaso & Mim	Routinely done	Number of refuse dumping sites routinely leveled	→	15,000.00	-	-	MA	Zoomlion, MLGRD, EHU, DDH, EPA, T&CPD, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		126. Carry out regular Fumigation on public refuse sites	Goaso & Mim	Routinely done	Number of refuse dumping sites routinely fumigated	→	120,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion	MA, EHU, DACF Secretariat
Focus Area: Poverty and Inequality											
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	127. Facilitate access of small holder farmers to farm inputs and services	Municipal Wide	Done annually	Number of small holder farmers supported with farm inputs	→	10,000.00	-	-	MDA	MA, COCOBOD, MOFA Farmers,
Focus Area: Child and Family Welfare											
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	128. Form and train 15 new child protection committees in 15 communities	Municipal Wide	3 Child Protection Committees	Number of protection committees formed and trained	→	2,188.58	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, MA, Media, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Ghana Police, GES, GHS

		129. Reconcile 160 Family related issues through case work	Municipal Wide	Done Regularly	Number of family related issues reconciled	→	→	→	→	1,800.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, MA, Media, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Ghana Police, GES, GHS
		130. Register and certify 60 Early Childhood Development Centers	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of Early Childhood Development Centers	→	→	→	→	1,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, MA, Media, CSO, Traditional Authorities, Ghana Police, GES, GHS
		131. Lobby for expansion of the School Feeding Programme in deprived communities in the municipality	Municipal Wide	16 basic schools are on the programme	Number of basic school enrolled on the programme	→	→	→	→	-	3,000.00	-	MA	MDE, MGCSP, School Feeding Secretariat, Beneficiary Schools, Communities
		132. Monitor implementation of the School Feeding programme	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of monitoring exercise carried out	→	→	→	→	2,500.00	-	-	MA	School Feeding Secretariat RCC, GES, Private Sector
		133. Monitor and audit Capitation Grant Account of basic schools	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of monitoring exercise carried out	→	→	→	→	1,500.00	-	-	MDE	Heads of Basic School C/S/SMCs/ PTAs
		134. Organize My First Day at School annually	Municipal Wide	Carry out annually	Number of schools visited	→	→	→	→	5,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, Heads of Schools
		135. Organize mass education on the children acts and domestic violence acts using community durbar and radio panel discussion.	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of public education carried out	→	→	→	→	2,600.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		136. Promote access to education, health and other social welfare services for the children with disability and special needs	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of vulnerable people supported	→	→	→	→	20,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, MDE, MHD, NHIS, CSOs, Decentralized Departments

		137. Train 20 staff and selected agents on probation issues, and the rights of children in conflict with the law and also train probation agents in the communities	Goaso	New	Number of staff/agents trained on probation issues					2,400.00	-	-	DSW CD	MGCSP, HOLGS, RCC, Ghana Police Service, NGO's, Judicial Service, GES
		138. Work with civil society organizations and Municipal Child Protection Committees to by enforcing laws on child labor, child	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of children protected					2,500.00	-	-	DSW CD	CSO, GES, GHS, Labor Departments. Ghana Police Service
		139. Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labor and the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of public education carried out					8,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, MGCSP, RCC, NGOs, Police, Decentralized Departments
		140. Identify, rescue and link abused children for the necessary support	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of abused children rescued					5,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, MGCSP, RCC, NGOs, Police, Decentralized Departments
Focus Area: The Aged														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	141. Organize Senior Citizens' Day and awards annually	Goaso	Organised annually	Number of Senior Citizens fed and awarded					10,000.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP, RCC, Pensioners Association Private Sector
Focus Area: Gender Equality														
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	142. Co-ordination and monitoring of gender mainstreaming activities within the municipality	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of programs/ departments. monitored					2,500.00	-	-	MA	MGCSP, RCC, Gender Desk Officer, decentralized departments, Private Sector
Focus Area: Social Protection														
	Social Welfare and	143. Expand the LEAP to additional 30 deprived												

Social Services Delivery	community services	communities to ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded	Municipal Wide	186 households from 16 communities benefiting from the LEAP	Number of households enrolled on the LEAP	→	5,000.00	2,000.00	-	MA	MGCSP, DSW, Communities, Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Disability and Development											
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and community services	144. Fully disburse the 3% allocation of the DACF to PWDs to invest in areas that will improve their socioeconomic status including provision of start-up capital, walking aids, capacity building	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of PWDs supported	→	180,000.00	-	-	MA	DSWCD, DACF Secretariat, Association of PWDs
		145. Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups in the municipality	Municipal Wide	350 PWDs	Number of PWDs Registered	→	2,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, PWDs & other Decentralized Departments
		146. Promote and ensure designing and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities in the municipality	Municipal Wide	-	Number of Public infrastructure with disability friendly facilities	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	DSWCD, Private Sector, DPs, Association of PWDs, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
		147. Sensitize PWDs on their right to demand for provision of accessibility facilities in public facilities	Municipal Wide	350 PWDs	Number of PWDs sensitised on their rights	→	1,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Private Sector, DPs, Association of PWDs, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
		148. Sensitize social groupings and organize radio panel discussions on the rights of the vulnerable and sanctions against abuse	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of sensitisation programs carried out	→	-	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service, Radio Stations

		149. Link PWDs with special issues to specific agencies for assistance and redress.	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of PWDs linked	→				2,500.00	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service
		150. Give priority to disable women in the disbursement of the 3% DACF to PWDs	Municipal Wide	92 disable women have been support	Number of disable women given support from the DACF	→				-	-	-	DSW CD	MA, Ghana Police Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service
Focus Area: Employment and Decent Work														
Management and Administration	Human Resource	151. Develop composite staff training plan and submit to RCC by the end of March annually	Goaso	Done annually	Availability of approved out composite staff training plan	→				-	1,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
		152. Implement composite staff training plan and submit quarterly training reports to RCC by 15 th of the ensuing month	Goaso	Done quarterly	Number of staff training organized and quarterly reports submitted	→				94,560.00	-	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
		153. Carry out comprehensive staff appraisal a	Goaso	Done biannually	Number of staff appraised biannually	→		→		-	1,250.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
		154. Carry out biannual composite promotion schedule with established vacancies for all grade levels and submit to RCC by the end of January and July annually	Municipal Wide	Done biannually	Number of vacancies identified and submitted to RCC	→		→		-	1,250.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
		155. Build capacity of selected Assembly members	Municipal Wide	Done biannually	Number of Assembly members trained			→		4,000.00	-	-	MA	DDF Secretariat, DPs, RCC, Private Sector
		156. Carry out public education on												

		existing labor laws and Regulations on radio stations and at staff durbars.	Municipal Wide	Routine activity	Number of workers sensitized	→				2,500.00	-	-	Municipal Labor Office	MA, Nananom, Labor Department, FM Stations
		157. Sign performance contract agreements between the MCE and the MCD and between the MCE and the RM	Sunyani	Done annually	Availability of signed performance contract agreements	→				-	1,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, CSOs
		158. Organize orientation workshops for staff on the signed performance contract agreements	Goaso	Done annually	Number of staff oriented on the performance contract	→				-	2,500.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
		159. Organized sensitization workshop for staff on the codes of conduct, service delivery standards, condition of service and other relevant Acts	Goaso	Done annually	Number of staff sensitized on the codes of conduct, service delivery standards, condition of service and other relevant Acts			→		-	2,500.00	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Decentralized Departments
		160. Facilitate and participate in the implementation of nationally introduced job creation programs like Nation Builders Corp (NABCO)	Municipal Wide	New	Number of people employed on the programme	→				5,000.00	-	-	MA	MLER, YEA, Applicants, Municipal Labor Office
		161. Audit accounts of Co-operative Societies/Unions and renewal of licenses	Municipal Wide	Carry out annually	Number of Co-operative Societies/Unions audited	→				2,000.00	-	-	Department of Co-op	MA, BAC, MDA, Societies, Unions, Farmers, Traders
		162. Facilitate formation of Co-operative Societies to enhance access to credit	Municipal Wide	Routinely carried out	Number of new Co-operative Societies/Unions formed	→				2,000.00	-	-	Department of Co-op	MA, BAC, MDA, Societies, Unions, Farmers, Traders

Focus Area: Sports and Recreation														
Social Services Delivery	Education, youth & sports and Library services	163. Provide footballs, jerseys and boots to promote and support sporting activities in schools and communities.	Municipal Wide	Carry out periodically	Number and type of sporting logistics procured and distributed					50,000.00	-	-	MA	MDE, GES, MP, MOE, Private Sector
Total Budget for Social Development (GH¢)										7,123,441.14	206,564.12	3,898,534.24	11,228,539.50	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
ADOPTED MA GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Programs	Sub-programs	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: Protected Areas														
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	1. Carry out enrichment planting in forest reserves	Subin, Bia-Tano, Ayum, Bonsambe po and Bonkoni	252.0ha of shelter belt has been enriched	Number of hectares enriched					25,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD, MDA, FBOs, Farmers
		2. Carry out public education and sensitization on effects of climate change	Forest fringe communities	Routinely done	Number of communities educated					5,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers
		3. Establishment of model plantations of native tree species	Municipal Wide	34,880 seedlings	Number of supplied to farmers					12,500.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD, MDA, FBOs, Farmers

		4. Carry out public education and awareness on invasive alien species	Forest fringe communities	Routinely done	Number of communities educated	→	5,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers
		5. Implement guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species through field visits and reporting	Goaso	Done quarterly	Number of quarterly reports submitted	→	10,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, COCOBOD Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers
Focus Area: Environmental Pollution											
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	6. Collaborate with EPA to carry out public education on noise pollution in the municipality	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of education carried out	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, Environmental Health Unit, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
		7. Collaborate with EPA to enforce Regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of people warned, sanctioned/prosecuted	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, MDA, Environmental Health Unit, Judiciary, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
		8. Collaborate with EPA to ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of companies monitored	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, Environmental Health Unit, Traditional Authority, Communities & Private Sector
		9. Collaborate with EPA to enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	-	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Works Department, PPD, Environmental Health Unit, Traditional

																			Authority, Communities & Private Sector
Focus Area: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion																			
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	10. Promote the establishment of Private Plantation in within and outside Forest reserve	Municipal Wide	New	Number of Private Plantations established	→	25,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife								
		11. Establishment of Seed outreach to serve as seed bank for Plantation	Municipal Wide	34,880 seedlings were supplied in 2017	Number of seedlings supplied to farmers	→	25,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife								
		12. Carry out public education on National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire to enhance resource conservation	Forest fringe communities	Routinely done	Number of communities educated	→	5,000.00	-	-	GNFS	MA, Department of Forestry, EPA, NADMO, Traditional Authorities, Local Communities, Security Agencies								
		13. Collaborate with COCOBOD and MDA to promote Cocoa Smart Farming by raising seedlings of approved tree species, planting and owing them in their cocoa farms	Municipal Wide	34,880 seedlings were supplied in 2017	Number of seedlings supplied to COCOBOD and to farmers	→	25,000.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife								
		14. Promote and facilitate the establishment of CREMA in off reserve areas	Forest fringe communities	36 CREMA have been established in 36 Forest fringe communities	Number of communities educated	→	150,000.00	-	-	Wildlife Division	MA, NGO, Community Member, Opinion Leaders								
		15. Implement Modified Taungya system and Modified firewood plantation	Forest fringe communities	New	Hectares of depleted forest reserves replanted	→	7,500.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers								

		16. Promote use of LUS for construction of schools and other government projects as well as by the private sector	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Percentage change in exploitation of known timber	→					12,500.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife, Media. Private sector
		17. Promote and facilitate establishment of forest and wildlife based livelihoods industries like beer-keeping, rearing of snails and mushrooms	Forest fringe communities	New	Number of forest and wildlife based livelihoods industries established	→					37,500.00	-	-	Department of Forestry	MA, MDA, COCOBOD, Traditional Authority, Communities FBOs, Farmers, Cocolife, Media. Private sector
Focus Area: Climate Variability and Change															
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	18. Identify and document smart indigenous Agricultural knowledge to enhance Agriculture knowledge in the municipality	Municipal Wide	New	Number of smart indigenous Agricultural knowledge identified and documented	→					-	-	-	MDA	MOFA, Forestry, Farmers
		19. Educate farmers on the effects of their activities on CC and the need to adopt appropriate CC friendly measures	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of farmers educated	→					-	-	-	MDA	MA, Farmers, Forestry Department, EPA, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs, Traditional Authorities
		20. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in schools, farms and communities	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of schools that have developed landscapes	→					-	-	-	MDE	MA, Traditional authorities, religious bodies, MDE, Farmers, Forestry Department, COCOBOD, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs and other recognized groups
Focus Area: Disaster Management															
Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and	21. Prepare, update and submit Disaster Preparedness Action Plan RCC	Goaso	Annually done	Availability of approved Disaster Preparedness Action Plan	→					4,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	MA, Communities, GNFS, MOFA, ISD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector

	Management	22. Organize educational campaigns for public and private institutions on man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of public and private institutions educated	→	4,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	MA, Communities, GNFS, MOFA, ISD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
		23. Organize community durbars on the effects of man-made and natural disasters	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of communities educated	→	4,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	MA, Communities, GNFS, MOFA, ISD, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
		24. Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of fire volunteer groups strengthen	→	10,000.00	-	-	GNFS	NADMO, RCC, NGOs, MA, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		25. Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns	Selected communities	Done annually	Report on the launching	→	5,000.00	-	-	NAD MO/ GNFS	MA, Traditional Authorities & Communities
		26. Provide relief items to NADMO for distribution to disaster victims	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of and type of relief items distributed to disaster victims	→	50,000.00	-	-	MA	NADMO/ GNFS, Traditional Authorities & disaster victims

Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air

Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services	27. Facilitate construction of Trunk Roads	Bediako to Kasapin Road, Akrodie-Asumura-Pomaakrom	Routinely done	Number of roads under construction	→	10,000.00	-	-	MA	GHA, MRHW, RCC, MA, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
		28. Routine Maintenance/Reshaping of Feeder Roads.	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Kilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated	→	220,000.00	-	-	Works	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector
		29. Purchase of office	Goaso	Routinely done	Number and type of stationery procured and	→	10,744.00	-	-	DUR	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP,

		stationery/servicing of office equipment			equipment serviced									DUR, Private Sector
		30. Office Administration / management duties	Goaso	Routinely done	Total amount disbursed					6,367.25	-	-	DUR	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR,
		31. Organize monthly, quarterly & Annual Technical meetings	Goaso	Routinely done	Number of monthly, quarterly & annual technical meetings organised					4,980.00	-	-	DUR	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR,
		32. Monthly servicing & maintenance of official vehicles/fuel for supervision	Goaso	Routinely done	Total amount disbursed					17,800.00	-	-	DUR	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR,
Focus Area: Information Communication Technology (ICT)														
Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	33. Facilitate processes of reactivation of Community ICT Centre	Goaso	Not functioning	Number and types of logistics provided					20,000.00	-	-	MA/ GIFEC	MOC, NMC, Private Sector
		34. Establish and operate a website for the Municipal Assembly	Goaso	New	Availability of website address					10,000.00	-	-	MA	MOC, NMC, Private Sector
		35. Regulate establishment of community information centers	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of community information centers Registered and monitored					-	500.00	-	MA	MOC, NMC, Private Sector & Communities
		36. Facilitate extension of Telecommunications accessibility to (Bediako, Asumura, Anyimaye, Gyasikrom, Minkakrom, Tweapease, Pomaakrom, Fawohoyeden, Adieyepena, Kokofu/Fianko, Subinso/Fianko, Kwaleboah/Fianko, Fianko, Appiahkrom, Gyesewobre, Kofi Fofie,	-	Routinely done	Number of communities with access to Telecommunications						50,000.00	-	-	MA

		Anwianwia and Tipokrom)													
Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	37. Facilitate extension of electricity to communities	Municipal Wide	New	Number of community provided with electricity	→					25,000.00	-	-	MA	MOE, VRA, RCC, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities, Private sector
		38. Collaborate with EPA to monitor operations of Oil and Gas Distribution/ Filling Stations to fully comply with environmental and safety measures	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of Oil and Gas Distribution/ Filling Stations monitored	→					-	1,000.00	-	MA	EPA, Oil and Gas Distributors, VRA, EPA, GNFS, RCC, Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Construction Industry Development															
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	39. Supervision and monitoring of construction works to enforce compliance with Standards and Specifications in public works	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of construction works supervised and monitored	→					6,000.00	-	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & other Stakeholders
		40. Organize periodic project site meetings	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of site meetings organized	→					5,000.00	-	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & other Stakeholders
		41. Ensure procurement of contractors for works are done in strict conformity with requirements stated in the STD	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of procurements done in line with the STD	→					-	-	-	Works Department	MA, Departments, Contractors, Consultants & Local Artisans
Focus Area: Drainage and Flood Control															
Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management	42. Construction of Drains at Asumura Lorry Station	Goaso	New	Percentage of work done	→					12,000.00	-	-	Works	MA, MRWH, MLGRD, MOFEP, DUR, EPA, Communities, Private Sector

		43. Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of wastes	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of public education carried out	→	1,250.00	-	-	EHU	MA, MSWR, MLGRD, Traditional Authorities, SCOs Communities, Private Sector
Focus Area: Infrastructure Maintenance											
Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	44. Renovation of residential accommodation	Goaso	Annually done	Number of residential accommodation renovated	→	50,000.00	-	-	MA	Departments, Contractors, Consultants & other Stakeholders
		45. Maintenance of MA's office equipment	Goaso	Annually done	Number of office equipment repaired	→	-	10,500.00	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector
		46. Regular maintenance of MA's Vehicles (Procurement of tires, engines, batteries, oil etc..)	Goaso and Kumasi	Routinely done	Number of MA's Vehicles maintained	→	50,000.00	-	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector
		47. Regular maintenance of street lights in all communities with streetlights	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of street lights repaired	→	60,000.00	-	-	MA	VRA, MP, ZCs, Traditional Authorities, Private sector
		48. Maintenance of existing communal Refuse Containers	Goaso and Mim	Routinely done	Number of street lights repaired	→	10,000.00	-	-	MA	Zoomlion, Private Sector
		49. Renovation of Slaughter Houses at Mim and Goaso	Goaso and Mim	New	Number of Slaughter Houses renovated	→	22,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing											
Infrastructure Development and Management	Spatial Planning	50. Constitute and inaugurate the Municipal Spatial Planning Committee	Goaso	New	Composition of the committee	→	5,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
		51. Organize quarterly meetings of the Municipal	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of quarterly meetings organised	→	4,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA

		Spatial Planning Committee												
		52. Organize quarterly Meetings of the Technical Planning Committee	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of quarterly meetings organised	→				3,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, GNFS, VRA, Traditional Authorities, Private developers
		53. Preparation of District Spatial Development framework	Goaso and Mim	New	Availability of Spatial Development framework	→				20,000.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
		54. Implement Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Goaso and Mim	499 streets have been identified and named at Goaso and Mim	Number of streets with signages	→				53,566.59	-	-	MA	MLGRD, T&CPD, VRA, GNFS, Traditional Authorities, Private developers
		55. Preparation of 2No. Local plans for the municipality	Goaso and Mim	New	Number of Local plans prepared	→				53,566.59	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
		56. Create public awareness on planning Regulations, plot allocation & permits	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Number of radio programs carried out	→				1,500.00	-	-	MA	PPD, RCC, Traditional Authorities, Departments, LUSPA
		57. Monitor and enforce compliance with building codes to ensure orderliness in development	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Fawohoye den & Kasapin	Routinely done	Number of monitoring exercises carried out	→				3,000.00	-	-	MA	Judicial Service, Police, Traditional Authorities, Private developers
Total Budget for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements (GH¢)										1,156,774.43	15,000.00	-		1,171,774.43

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION/PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED MA GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Programs	Sub-programs	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization														
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Embark on radio talk shows and visit schools, youth groups, etc. to sensitize people on the 1992 Constitution	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Number of educational programs carried out	→				5,000.00	-	1,000.00	NCCE	MA. GES, Media
		2. Organize and participate in annual Independence Day Celebrations on 6 th March	Municipal wide	Annually done	Number of schools & institutions that participated in the programme	→				15,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Decentralized Department, Security agencies
		3. Participate in May Day Celebrations	Selected towns within the Region	Annually done	Number of staff that participated in the programme	→				8,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Department and other formal Sector workers
		4. Organize management meetings every fortnight	Goaso	Organised fortnightly	Number of management meetings organized	→				-	3,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
		5. Organize quarterly Heads of Departments review meetings	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of management meetings organized	→				-	3,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
		6. Organize annual staff durbar	Goaso	Annually done	Number of staff that participated in the durbar	→				-	3,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized Departments
		7. Organize biannual joint heads of decentralized and non-decentralized meetings	Goaso	Organised biannually	Number of joint heads of decentralized and non-decentralized meetings organized	→				-	6,000.00	-	MA	Decentralized and non-decentralized Departments
		8. Strengthening of Sub-Structures	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase & Asumura	Low capacity of sub-structures	No. of Zonal Councils strengthened	→				80,137.78	-	-	MA	Zonal Councils, Assembly members, Traditional

														Councils, Private Sector	
		9. Cede selected revenue items for collection by the Zonal Councils	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase & Asumura	-	Number of revenue items ceded to the councils	→					-	1,000.00	-	MA	ZCs and tax payers
		10. Regularly monitor and report on the activities of the ZCs	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Dominase & Asumura	Occasional done	No. of Zonal Councils monitored	→					5,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, Assembly members
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	11. Support to SMEs through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC)-Implementation of the LED Plan	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Number of SMEs supported	→					5,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, SMEs Private Sector
		12. Complete preparation/ Realignment of 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan with the new National Development Framework-Agenda for jobs	Municipal Wide	Preparation of profile on-going	Availability of endorsed MTDP	→					25,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
		13. Preparation of 2019 Annual Action Plan	Municipal Wide	Prepared annually	Availability of 2019 Annual Action Plan					→	5,000.00	-	-	MA	Decentralized Departments, Assembly members, Traditional Councils, ACs, Communities
		14. Organize MPCU participatory quarterly monitoring of projects and programs being implemented within the Municipality	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of participatory quarterly monitoring organized	→					35,000.00	-	-	MA	Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, CSOs
		15. Organize quarterly MPCU meetings to review implementation of the Composite	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of MPCU	→					5,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional

		Annual Action Plans and MMTDP			meetings organized									Authorities, Communities, NGOs
		16. Organize quarterly Stakeholders' meetings to review implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP	Goaso	Organised quarterly	Number of quarterly Stakeholders' meetings organized	→				10,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
		17. Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP to RCC and NDPC	Goaso	Prepared and submitted quarterly	Number of quarterly reports submitted to NDPC and RCC	→				-	4,000.00	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
		18. Prepare and submit 2017 and 2018 annual progress reports on the implantation of the Composite Annual Action Plans and MMTDP to RCC and NDPC	Goaso	Prepared and submitted annually	Number of APRs submitted	→				10,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities, NGOs
		19. Preparation and approval of annual Fee Fixing Resolution for 2019 for the Municipal Assembly	Municipal wide	Prepared annually	Availability of approved Fee Fixing Resolution								MA	MLGRD, MOFEP, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly members Tax Payers, Private Sector, Traditional Councils, ACs, Communities
		20. Preparation of 2019 annual composite budget in line with national guidelines (including organization of stakeholders' consultative meetings	Municipal wide	Prepared annually	Availability of approved budget								MA	MLGRD, MOFEP, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly members Tax Payers, Private Sector, Traditional Councils, ACs, Communities

		21. Mid-year review and approval of the 2018 composite budgets	Goaso	Reviewed annually	Availability of approved budget				→	3,000.00	-	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		22. Promote extensive stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Municipal wide	On-going	Number of stakeholder engagements organized				→	40,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
		23. Organize town hall meetings/ forums to promote social accountability and participation	Municipal wide	On-going	Number of town hall meeting organized				→	25,000.00	-	-	MA	RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
Management and Administration	Finance	24. Renovation/ furnishing of selected revenue offices & erection of kiosks at revenue check points	Municipal wide	-	Number of revenue offices renovated & kiosks erected				→	5,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs & Private Sector
		25. Update database on revenue sources and other basic socio economic issues	Municipal wide	Routinely updated	Number of revenue items updated				→	10,000.00	-	-	MA	Assembly Members, ZCs, Traditional Authorities RCC, Tax Payers
		26. Upgrading of the Revenue Software	Goaso	New	Availability of upgraded Revenue Software				→	18,000.00	-	-	MA	DDF Secretariat, MLGRD, MTC & Private Sector
		27. Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan for 2018-2021 and update it annually	Goaso	Reviewed annually	Availability of approved Revenue Improvement Action Plan for 2018-2021				→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	Revenue collectors, ZCs and tax payers
		28. Set targets for revenue collectors annually	Municipal wide	Done annually	Number of revenue collectors given target				→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	Revenue collectors, ZCs and tax payers

		29. Intensify public education on the need to pay taxes to the MA	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Number of public education carried out	→	-	2,500.00	-	MA	Information Service, ZCs, FM Stations & Tax Payers
Management and Administration	General Administration	30. Establishment of functional Client Service Unit	Goaso	No functional Client Service Unit	Availability of functional Client Service Unit	→	-	20,000.00	-	MA	RCC, LGS, Decentralized Departments
		31. Organize annual sensitization forum on Local Governance Law, Local Government Service Protocols, bye-laws and other enactments	Goaso	New	Number of staff sensitised on the Acts and the Service Protocols	→	-	2,500.00	-	MA	RCC, LGS, Decentralized Departments
		32. Organize MA sub-committee meetings before Executive Committee meetings	Goaso	Organised three times a year by each sub-committee	Number of sub-committee meetings duly organized	→	-	18,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments
		33. Organize Executive Committee meetings before ordinary general Assembly meetings	Goaso	Organised three times	Number of Executive Committee meetings duly organized	→	-	6,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments
		34. Organize Ordinary Municipal Assembly Meetings and open it to the public	Goaso	Organised three times	Number of Ordinary Municipal Assembly meetings duly organized	→	-	30,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		35. Organize meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee and publicize its activities	Goaso	Occasionally organised	Number of Public Relations and Complaints Committee organized	→	-	6,000.00	-	MA	PM, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		36. Publicize key activities of the MA on public notice boards	Goaso	Occasionally organised	Number of activities of the MA put on notice board	→	-	1,000.00	-	MA	Assembly Members, ZCs, NGOs, Transport Unions, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities

		37. Provision for Travelling and Transport for staff and others	Nation wide	Occasionally done	Number of travels made	██████████	25,000.00	50,000.00	-	MA	RCC, MDA, LGS, Decentralized Departments
		38. Protocol services for official visits	Goaso	Regular demand for protocol services	No. of official visitors served	██████████	40,000.00	-	-	MA	LGS, MLGRD, RCC, Traditional Council, Decentralized Departments
		39. Provide marching fund for Social Investment Projects	Municipal wide	Provide annually	Total amount disbursed	██████████	64,000.00	-	-	MA	DACF Secretariat, SIF, Assembly Members
		40. Disbursement of MP's share of the Common Fund	Municipal wide	Provide annually	Type and number of projects financed from the fund	██████████	180,000.00	-	-	MA	MP, DACF Secretariat, Assembly Members
		41. Provision of adequate stationery for the MA, Works, DUR & PPD	Nation Wide	Inadequate Stationery	Type and quantity of office stationary	██████████	49,378.00	20,000.00	-	MA	, Private Sector
		42. Procurement of various office equipment for the operation of the MA (Furniture, Photocopiers, Computers and accessories)	Nation Wide	Inadequate office equipment	Type and quantity of office equipment procured	██████████	42,000.00	-	-	MA	MTC, Private Sector
		43. Payment of utility bills and other consumables (Electricity, Water, Tel, Bank charges, detergents etc.)	Goaso	Paid routinely	Total amount disbursed	██████████	-	20,000.00	-	MA	Private Sector
		44. Remolding of Municipal Administration Office	Goaso	About 60% completed	Percentage of work done	██████████	205,689.59	-	-	MA	PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
		45 Completion of Mim Community Centre	Mim	About 60% completed	Percentage of work done	██████████	50,000.00	-	-	MP	MA, PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
		46. Consultancy fee re-molding of 2-	Goaso	About 60% completed	██████████	30,612.59	-	-	-	MA	PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC &

		storey administration block			Total amount disbursed									Private Sector
		47. Support Community initiated projects (Self Help Projects)	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Type and number of projects supported	→				212,844.44	-	-	MA	MP, DACF Secretariat, Assembly Members, ZC, Traditional Authorities
		48. Ensure well-managed workplace environment including clean washrooms, office space, office sign post, landscaping and office amenities	Goaso	On-going	Facilities provided to improve workplace environment	→				-	50,000.00	-	MA	PPA, MTC, RTRB/RCC & Private Sector
		49. Collaborate with the Ministry of Regional Re-organization and Integration towards processes of creating the Ahafo Region	Goaso	On-going	Stage of creating the Ahafo Region	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
		50. Play a lead role in sensitizing the people on the need to vote yes for the referendum for the creation of the Ahafo Region	Goaso	On-going	Percentage gained in the referendum	→				40,000.00	-	-	MA	MRR, RCC, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members, ZCs, Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Political parties
Focus Area: Public Institutional Reform														
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	51. Validate accurately monthly staff salaries and submit report to RCC by 15 th of the ensuing month	Goaso	Done monthly	Number of salary validation carried out and submitted to RCC	→				-	6,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MOF RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments
		52. Update HRMIS monthly and submit data to RCC monthly	Goaso	Done monthly	Number of HRMIS updating carried out and submitted to RCC	→				-	6,000.00	-	MA	LGS, MOF RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments

		53. Pay compensation for employees	Goaso	Done monthly	Number of staff compensated monthly	→	→	→	→	→	2,459,878.00	200,000.00	-	GOG /MoF	MA, RCC, CAGD, Decentralized Departments	
Focus Area: Public Policy Management																
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	54. Submit the draft MTDP to RCC for coordination, harmonization before submission to NDPC for approval	Sunyani	Done every four years	Availability of submission letter	→	→	→	→	→	5,000.00	-	-	MA	NDPC, MOF, MP, MLGRD, LGS, RCC, Decentralized Departments	
Focus Area: Human Security and Public Safety																
Management and Administration	General Administration	55. Complete payment for construction of 8-unit kitchen facility for Ghana police service	Goaso	Completed and in use	Total amount paid	→	→	→	→	→	15,086.05	-	-	MA	GPS, MTC & Private Sector	
		56. Completion of Fawohoyeden Police station	Fawohoyeden	100% completed but full payment is yet to be done	Total amount paid	→	→	→	→	→	22,578.66	-	-	MA	GPS, Beneficiary Community, Private Sector	
		57. Supply of Furniture to Police Stations	Fawohoyede and Asumura	New	Number of furniture supplied	→	→	→	→	→	7,000.00	-	-	MA	MA, GPS & Private	
		58. Construction of 2No. Police Barrier and Police Check Point with Ancillary Facilities	Asumura	New	Percentage of completion	→	→	→	→	→	-	-	150,000.00	-	MA	MA, GPS & Private
		59. Organize regular MUSEC meetings to assess the security situation in the municipality	Goaso	Routinely done	Number of MUSEC meetings organized	→	→	→	→	→	-	12,000.00	-	-	MA	Security Agencies, RCC, MLGRD, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members Traditional Authorities,
		60. Support to Security activities and programs in the Municipality	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Total amount disbursed	→	→	→	→	→	10,000.00	-	-	-	MA	Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Communities
		61. Organize public education on the effects of drug and psychotropic abuse	Municipal wide	Occasionally done	Number of public education organized	→	→	→	→	→	5,000.00	-	-	-	Municipal Police Service	MA, GPS, MHD

		62. Undertake fire audit, inspection of public & private facilities and also enforce fire Regulations in the Municipality	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Number of public & private facilities audited and inspected					7,000.00	-	-	Municipal Fire Service	MA, PPD, NADMO	
Focus Area: Corruption and Economic Crimes															
Management and Administration	General Administration	63. Develop, implement and report on Municipal Anti-Corruption Action Plan in line with the NACAP	Municipal wide	New	Number of quarterly reports submitted on ACAP					-	4,000.00	-	MA	CHRAJ, NCCE, Decentralized Departments, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities	
		64. Organize Talks /seminars on attitudinal change with identifiable groups	Municipal wide	Occasionally done	Number of public education organized					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities	
		65. Prepare and submit monthly and annual statements of accounts to Auditor General's Department, RCC, DACF, CAGD & MLGRD and display copies on MA's notice board	Goaso	Routinely done	Number of monthly and annual statements prepared and timely submitted					-	12,000.00	-		MA	GAGD, RCC, Audit Service, DACF Secretariat
		66. Prepare Annual Audit plan and submit copies to the MCD, Audit Committee members & IA	Goaso	Done annually	Availability of approved Annual Audit Plan with copies to MCD, Audit Committee members & IA					-	5,000.00	-		MA	Audit Committee Members
		67. Invite Auditor General's Department to audit accounts of the MA annually	Goaso	Done annually	Availability of audit management letters					-	30,000.00	-		MA	Audit Service, RCC & GAGD
		68. Ensure timely meetings of the Audit Implementation Committee to act on the recommendations of the Auditor General	Goaso	Done quarterly	Number of Audit Implementation Committee					-	15,000.00	-		MA	Audit Service, PAC, Audit Implementation Committee

		and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament			meetings organized									RCC & GAGD
		69. Support implementation of NCCE's educational programs	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Total amount provided	→				-	5,000.00	-	MA	NCCE, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities GES/
Focus Area: Civil Society, and Civic Engagement														
Management and Administration	General Administration	70. Organize press soiree for the media of the activities of the MA	Goaso	New	Number of press soiree for the media	→				12,000.00	-	-	MISD	MA, RISD, Media
		71. Dissemination government information through the media	Goaso	Routinely done	Number of media use to dissemination government information	→				-	3,000.00	-	MISD	MA, RISD, Media
		72. Involvement of the media in the Assembly's activities (Assembly Meetings, handing over of sites, projects commissioning and national day celebrations)	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Total amount provided	→				-	6,000.00	-	MISD	MA, RISD, Media
		73. Have constant engagement with the 3 paramountcies and the divisional chiefs in the municipality	Goaso, Mim, Akrodie, Ayomso, Kasapin & Fawohoyeden	Routinely done	Number of chiefs engaged with	→				15,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members. Decentralized Departments
		74. Have constant engagement with the religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programs and projects.	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Number of religious bodies engaged with	→				-	2,500.00	-	MA	Religious bodies, Assembly Members. Decentralized Departments
Focus Area: Attitudinal Change and Patriotism														
Infrastructure	Public Works,	75. Organize community durbars			Number of community									

Development and Management	Rural Housing and Water Management	and radio education to promote attitudinal change	Municipal wide	Routinely done	and radio education organized	→	5,000.00	-	-	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
		76. Engage traditional councils, opinion and religious leaders to promote attitudinal change	Municipal wide	Routinely done	Number of traditional councils, opinion and religious leaders engaged	→	5,000.00	-	-	NCCE	MA, Media, CSOs, Traditional Authorities
		77. Conduct Peace and none violence education in selected communities	Municipal wide	New	Number of Peace and none violence education organized and communities covered	→	-	0	7,500.00	NPC	MA, NCCE, CSOs, Security Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Communities
Focus Area: Development Communication											
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	78. Collaborate with NCCE to educate public on the good governance along societal value chain	Municipal wide	New	Number of public education carried out	→	20,000.00	-	-	MISD	NCCE, MA, RISD, Media
		79. Sensitization ZCs and community leaders on the content of the MTDP, their roles and responsibilities for achieving full implementation of the plan	Municipal wide	New	Number of ZCs and community leaders sensitized on the content of the MTDP	→	10,000.00	-	-	MA	ZCs, CSOs, NCCE, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members Traditional Authorities
		80. Involve communities in implementation of projects and programs including handing over of sites, monitoring, site meetings, commissioning and maintenance	Municipal wide	New	Number of communities involved in implementation of the MTDP	→	20,000.00	10,000.00	-	MA	ZCs, CSOs, NCCE, Decentralized Departments, Assembly Members Traditional Authorities
Focus Area: Culture for National Development											
	Social Welfare and	81. Promotion of Arts and Culture in	Municipal wide	Periodically done			10,000.00	-	-	MA	Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members.

Social Services Delivery	community services	schools and communities			Total amount spent	→								Decentralized Departments
		82. Support celebrations of Traditional and Religious Festivals	Municipal Wide	Routinely done	Total amount spent	→				10,000.00	-	-	MA	Muslim leaders, Security agencies MPs, Private Sector
Total Budget for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability (GH¢)										3,914,205.11	491,000.00	168,500.00	0	4,573,705.11

DIMENSION/PILLAR 5: GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: STRENGTHENING GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programs	Sub-Programs	Project Activities	Outcome/ Impact indicators	Time Frame (2018 - 2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GOG (GH¢)	IGF (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating

Focus Area: International Relations

Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	1. Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Provide funds for activities to promote linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and our MCE with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for the Municipality	Opportunities for socioeconomic development boosted	→				60,000.00	20,000.00	-	MA	RCC, LGS, MLGRD, NALAG, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members
	2. Create incentives for diaspora investment, trade and technology transfer (SDG	Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Pursue sister city relationship with local MMDAs and foreign countries	Opportunities for socioeconomic	→				70,000.00	30,000.00	-	MA	RCC, MLGRD, LGS, NALAG, Citizens of the

	Targets 17.10, 17.12)				development boosted									Municipality in the Diaspora
Total Budget for Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs (GH¢)										130,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	180,000.00

CHAPTER SIX IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The main purpose of the M&E plan is to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) and assess the impact of projects and programs implemented on the targeted beneficiaries within the municipality.

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the MMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards implementation of the plan and thus further help to:

- Assess whether or not developmental goals, objectives and targets of the MMTDP are being met.
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the MMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- Provide information for effective co-ordination of the MMTDP.
- Provide Municipal Authorities, the Regional Co-ordinating Council, Government, Development Partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means of learning from past experience.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the municipality and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the people and stakeholders within the municipality.
- Reinforce ownership of the MMTDP and build M&E capacity within the municipality.

6.2 Monitoring Matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets

The Monitoring Matrix has been developed under the four key dimension of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), Agenda for Jobs viz;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Whilst the monitoring indicators have been adopted from the nationally agreed indicators (appendix 8 of the guidelines) with few municipal indicators included in the monitoring matrix presented in the table below.

Table 90: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

DIMENSION/PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY											
Adopted Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
1. Enhance Domestic Trade	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	Construction of modern market and retail infrastructure developed by the MA	Output	2 (2No. 2-Storey 140-Units Lockable Market Stores at Goaso & Mim)	3	3	4	5	- Stores - Stalls - Sheds	Annually	Municipal Departments of Works, Administration and Agriculture
2. Promote a demand-driven approach to Agricultural development	1. Coverage of flagship Agriculture programme of “Planting for Food and Jobs: - Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created	Total number of beneficiaries, extensions officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship Agriculture programme of Planting for Food and Jobs:	Output Input Output	808 Farmers 8 thus M=1 and F=1 -					Male Female Male Female Male Female	Annually	Municipal Department of Agriculture (MDA)
3. Improve production efficiency and yield	1. Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tonnes)	The quantity of subsidized seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables distributed to farmers	Input	3,019.4 kg of Maize, 3,010.16kg of Rice, 75 sachets of Tomatoes, 24 sachets of Onion, 20 sachet of Pepper, 5,243 kg of NPK 15:15:15 fertilizer, 937kg of Urea fertilizer and 166kg of SOA fertilizer						Annually	COCOBOARD & MDA

				99,772.90							
	2. Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population 2016	Input	1:14,000						Annually	Municipal Department of Agriculture (MDA)
	3. Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	Quantity of fertilizer applied (in kilograms) per hectare of cultivated area	Input	180 FBO and 165 youth farmers trained on fertilizer application thus						Annually	COCOBOARD & MDA
	4. Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Cocoa -Oil Palm	Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha)	Output	5,110(mt) 890(mt) 14,159(mt) N/A 55,000(mt) 335,400(mt) 38,048.56(mt) 535(mt)						Annually	COCOBOARD & MDA
	5. Total Volume of selected cash crops produced: - Cocoa - Oil palm	The total quantity of selected cash crops produced in a given year	Output	-609,353Bgs -						Annually	COCOBOARD & MDA
4. Improve Post-Harvest Management	1. Percentage post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Cassava	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of Agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a	Output							Annually	Municipal Department of Agriculture (MDA)

	- Yam	percentage of total production									
5. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various Agriculture technologies	The total number of farmers who benefited from Agricultural technology	3,033						Male Female	Annually	Municipal Department of Agriculture (MDA)
6. Promote Agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	The sum of graduates and other young persons Registered under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative and provided with support, including subsidized fertilizer and seeds	1,137						Male Female	Annually	MDA, YEA, YES, NYA

DIMENSION/PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIS

Adopted Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
					2018	2019	2020	2021				
1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1. Net enrolment ratio in Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, SHS	The ratio of the number appropriately aged pupils/student enrolled in the schools to the number of children in Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, SHS	Output	KG-110.219 Prim -103.91 JHS-84.8 SHS-35.99					KG Primary JHS SHS	Annually	Municipal Department of Education (MDE)	
	2. Completion rate in P6, JHS3, SHS3	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Output	P6 JHS3 SHS3					P6 JHS3 SHS3	Annually	Municipal Department of Education (MDE)	
	3. Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle, Tertiary	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Output	KG-0.94 Prim-0.96 JHS-0.92 SHS-0.76					KG Primary JHS SHS	Annually	Municipal Department of Education (MDE)	
	4. Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools	The number of pupils per trained teacher (minimum qualification of post-SHS Teachers Diploma)	Input	KG-1:25 Prim-1:25 JHS-1: 15							Annually	Municipal Department of Education (MDE)
	4. BECE pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Output	71.74% (2016)							Annually	Municipal Department of Education (MDE)

2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	Number of functional CHPS zones/total No. of demarcated CHPS zones	Output	6No. CHPS						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	2. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	Male- Female					Male Female	Annually	NHIS and MDH
2. Strengthen healthcare management system	1. Doctor-to-population ratio	Number of doctors divided by the total population	Input	1:13,390						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	2. Nurse-to-population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population	Input	1:957						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
3. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	1. Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births 2015	Output	39/1,000						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	2. Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births	Output							Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	3. Maternal mortality ratio: - Survey - Institutional (deaths at the health facilities per 100,000 live births)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births	Output	2/100,000						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	4. Still birth rate	Proportion of babies born with no signs of life at or after 28weeks gestation	Output	-Fresh (15) -Macerated (23)						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)

	5. Percent of children immunized (Penta 3) (%)	Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunized by 12 months of age	Output	106%						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	6. Malaria case fatality rate	Total malaria deaths in health facilities, expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Output	-Children (11,096) -Pregnant Women (1,088)						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	7. Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	Total malaria deaths in children under-5 years in health facilities expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in children under-5 years in health facilities	Output	11,096/ 100,000						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
4. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1. HIV prevalence rate	Percentage of people in the population living with HIV	Output	356						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	2. Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	Total number of PLHIV who received ART combination therapy per year	Output							Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	3. AIDS-related mortality rate	Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 populations	Output							Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
5. Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	1. Low Birth Weight	Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5kgs	Output	4.4%						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
	2. Prevalence of Anaemia - Children under-5 years	The proportion of children under 5 years and women age 15-49 years with any form of anaemia	Output	-Children 69 -Women 0						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)

	- women of reproductive age (15-49 years)										
	3. Exclusive Breastfeeding	The proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed	Output	3,447 (98%)						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
6. Improve population management	1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of all women currently using modern contraceptives	Output	23,351 (66.1)						Annually	Municipal Department of Health (MDH)
7. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	3. Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources	Share of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources (pipe or point source within the premises or compound), expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	74%						Annually	Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)
8. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	1. Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	Output	2,213						Annually	Environmental Health Unit (EHU)
	2. Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Output							Annually	Environmental Health Unit (EHU)
9. Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	1. Proportion of liquid waste (fecal matter) safely disposed on site or properly collected, transported and treated off site	Percentage of population whose liquid waste (fecal matter) safely disposed on site or properly collected, transported and treated off site, expressed as a percentage of all the population	Output							Annually	Environmental Health Unit (EHU)

10. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	1. Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Total number of households that receive cash grants under LEAP 2016	Output	186						Annually	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (DSWCD)
11. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	1. Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)	Actual amount of DACF released to PWDs, expressed as percentage of the amount of DACF expected to be released to PWDs in accordance with the law	Output	GH¢7,400.00						Quarterly	MA & DSWCD
12. Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	1. Number of jobs created under the -Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), - National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) -Nation Builders Corps	Number of youth employed under NEIP, YES and the Nation Builders Corps.	Output	-NYE (173)						Annually	NYA, YEA, YES

DIMENSION/PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT, BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Adopted Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
1. Protect forest reserves	1. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	Output							Annually	Department of Forestry
2. Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	1. Hectares of degraded forest, mining area, dry and wet lands restored/ rehabilitated: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining area, wetland and mangrove areas restored	Output	-Forest (10hac)						Annually	Department of Forestry
3. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	1. Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the municipality	Total number of disasters occurrences across the country in a year	Output	1,496						Annually	NADMO
	2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding) Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	Output							Annually	NADMO & GNFS
	3. Number of deaths, missing			Total (947) -Male (335)					Male		

	persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Total number of persons affected by disasters	Output	-Female (613)					Female	Annually	NADMO & GNFS
4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Total road network size (km) - Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometers	Output	- Trunk 80km - Urban 20km - Feeder 19km					- Trunk - Urban - Feeder	Annually	Departments of Works, Urban Roads and Ghana Highway Authority
5. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	1. Percentage of households with access to electricity	The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households	Output	86%						Annually	ECG, VRA (NEDCo)
6. Address recurrent devastating floods	1. Kilometers of drains constructed: - Primary - Secondary	Kilometers of drains rechanneled, upgraded and maintained	Output	2.0km						Annually	Departments of Works, Urban Roads and Ghana Highway Authority
7. Promote a sustainable, spatially Integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Percentage of MMDAs with districts Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: - Spatial Development Frameworks - Structural Plans - Local Plans	The number of MMDAs who have prepared and are implementing district Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) as a share of total MMDAs, expressed as percentage	Output							Annually	Physical Planning Department and Departments of Works

DIMENSION/PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Adopted Policy Objective	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			
1. Enhance security service delivery	1. Police-Citizen Ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the country's population	Output	1:1,133						Annually	Divisional Head Quarters of the Ghana Police Service
	2. Percentage change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population	The change in the number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder, expressed as a percentage of total number of reported cases of major crimes in the preceding year	Output							Annually	Divisional Head Quarters of the Ghana Police Service
	3. Percentage change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts (%)	The change in the number of reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts expressed in percentage	Output							Annually	Divisional Head Quarters of the Ghana Police Service
	4. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	The number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crimes	Output							Annually	Divisional Head Quarters of the Ghana Police Service
2. Enhance public safety	1. Fireman-citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of fire officers to the total population	Output	1:5,665						Annually	Ghana National Fire Service
	2. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidents of bush fires and domestic fire disasters	Output	Bush (3) Domestic (13)						Annually	Ghana National Fire Service

6.3 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E

Data for Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP will be collected from both primary and secondary sources. The data shall be collected in both quantitative and qualitative forms. The primary data shall be collected from sources such as demography, socio-economic issues, revenue, expenditure, Agricultural outputs among others. The main sources of secondary data shall come from NGOs, the MA, Decentralized Departments and MDAs (NDPC, MLGRD, OHLGS, RCC, CWSA, MOFA, GHS, GES, Statistical Service, National Youth Authority, NCCE, District Police Service, GNFS etc..) and the private sector. Both primary and secondary data will be collected through desk study, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and from the internet. The main instruments to be applied for data collection will include questionnaires and checklists.

Once collected, the data shall be collated and categorized into processed data, input data, output data and outcome/impact data. The MPCU's secretariat that is the Municipal Planning Office will be used as center for collation, analysis and validation of data collected from M&E activities. To ensure validation of M&E data, the MPCU will organize stakeholder's meetings to ensure that information or reports it presents out is reliable and verifiable.

To ensure effective analysis and presentation of data, a number of statistical methods and instruments will be applied including Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), quantitative statistical models such as percentages, histograms, bar graphs, trend analysis, tables, figures and pictures.

6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

To ensure informed decision-making and to keep key stakeholders abreast with the progress made in the implementation of the MMTDP, it is important that the MPCU provides written periodic progress reports from its monitoring activities to the key actors and stakeholders such the Municipal Chief Executive, Executive Committee, Assembly Members, Decentralized Departments, RCC (RPCU), NDPC, MDAs, Consultants, Contractors and beneficiary communities. The monitoring reports should be timely produced and made available to key stakeholders so that they will be abreast with progress made, observations and gaps identified in the implementation of the plan for corrective measures to be taken. The key Monitoring reports that would be produced for internal and external stakeholders are;

- Monthly monitoring reports to management of the Municipal Assembly on progress of projects and programs being implemented.
- Quarterly Progress Reports to management of the MA, RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders.
- Annual Progress Reports (APRs) management of the MA, RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders.

Table 91: Monitoring Calendar from 2018 - 2021

Activities	Time Frame (2018 – 2021)	Actors	Purpose	Output
Organize Monthly monitoring exercises and site meetings on implementation of projects and programs	Once a month	Management of the MA, Contractors, Consultants & Community Representatives	Inform management on monthly basis progress made in the implementation of projects and programs	Monthly Monitoring/ Progress Report and Minutes of Site Meetings produced and submitted
Organize participatory quarterly monitoring exercises and review meetings	March, June, September and December, 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021	MPCU members, MCE, PM, MP, Assembly Members, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	Inform management, RCC & NDPC on quarterly basis progress made in the implementation of the MTDP	Quarterly Progress Report produced and submitted by 15th of April, July, October and January of 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021
Preparation and submission of Annual Progress Reports (APRs)	By 28 th of February 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022	DPCU	Inform management, RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders annually on progress made in the implementation of MMTDP	Annual Progress Reports produced and submitted by 28 th of February 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022

6.5 Dissemination and Communications Strategy

Dissemination of quarterly and annual M&E progress reports are crucial if the Assembly's aim of promoting ownership, accountability and transparency in the implementation of the MMTDP is to be achieved. To ensure timely dissemination of M&E reports therefore, the MA will form Development Communication Committee with Presiding Member as the chairman and the Public Relations/ Information Officers as secretary. The following strategies and activities would be carried out to promote information dissemination on the implementation of the MMTDP;

- Make copies of the MTDP to RCC, NDPC, decentralised departments, the Presiding Member, the Zonal Councils and the three paramountcies in the municipality.
- Organise quarterly MPCU meetings to promote sharing of information among the decentralized departments.
- Organise mandatory general assembly meetings to promote sharing of information among assembly members and hence with their electorates.
- Organise quarterly review meetings/fora on the implementation of the MMTDP.
- Organise one Town Hall meeting in each of the six Zonal Councils annually to disseminate information on implementation of the plan to the people. PFM templates would be used to ease understanding of the people.

- Organise annual sensitisation fora on the Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to inform the people on the status of implementation of the MMTDP.
- Prepare and submit quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of the plan to the RCC, NDPC, MLGRD, OHLGS and other key Development Partners.
- Disseminate information on the implementation of the MMTDP to the people through FM Stations, Community Information Centers and Information Vans owned by the MA and NCCE.
- Key information such as summary of the APRs, fee fixing resolution and budgets would be displayed at public places such as the MA notice board, Zonal Council Offices and Lorry Stations.

Table 92: Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Make copies of the draft and approved MMTDP to key stakeholders	- To assist to RCC to harmonise the MTDPs - To seek review and approval of the plan from NDPC - To ensure departmental conformity to the plan	RCC, NDPC, Decentralised Departments, Presiding Member, Zonal Councils and the three paramountcies	- Print, Combine and delivered - Put copies on disc/pen drivers for departments	By 31 st March, 2018	MPCU (MCD & MPO)
Upload a copy of the approved MMTDP on the MA's Website	- Promote wider access and attraction of financial support in the implementation of the plan	General public especially users of social media	Upload unto the website	November, 2018	MCE & MCD
Organise quarterly MPCU meetings	To access level of implementation of the Composite Annual Action Plan MMTDP	MPCU Members and heads of key units of the MA	Organise Meetings with PowerPoint presentations	March, June, September & December 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021	MPCU (MCD & MPO)
Organise 3 mandatory general assembly meetings annually	- To update them on the status of implementation status of the MTDP - To get commitment of Hon. Assembly Members in the implementation of the MTDP and education of their electorates on the plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Decentralised Departments and the Media	Meetings with MCE's speech focused on the implementation of the MTDP	March, July, & November 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021	Presiding Member & MCD
Organise quarterly APP/ MMTDP implementation on review meetings/ fora	To access level of implementation of the MTDP	MPCU Members, heads of key units of the MA, Assembly Members, Community members, Traditional authorities, CSOs etc..	Organise Meetings with PowerPoint presentations	March, June, September & December 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021	MPCU, MCE & MP

Organise one Town hall meeting in each of the six Zonal Councils annually	- To create awareness on the MMTDP - To update them on the status of implementation of the MMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, CSOs, etc..	Organise Meetings with PowerPoint presentations	February, April, June, August, October & December 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021	MCE & MCD
Organise annual sensitisation fora on the APRs	To update the people/ stakeholders on the status of implementation of the MMTDP	MPCU Members, heads of key units of the MA, Assembly Members, Community members, Traditional authorities, CSOs etc.	Organise Meetings with PowerPoint presentations	In February 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021	MPCU
Prepare and submit quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	To update the people/ stakeholders on the status of implementation of the MMTDP	RCC, NDPC, MLGRD, OHLGS and other key Development Partners	Data collection, collation, analysis, report writing and submission	By 15 th of March, June, September & January 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021 and by 28 th February, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022	MPCU
Use FM Stations, Community Information Centers and Information Vans owned by the MA and NCCE	- To create awareness on the MMTDP - To update the citizens on the status of implementation of the MMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, CSOs, etc..	Radio discussions and public announcements	January to December 2019, 2020 & 2021	MCE, MCD, Municipal Information Officer & Municipal NCCE Director
Display summary of the APRs, fee fixing resolution and budgets on public notice boards	- To create awareness on the implementation of the MMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Assembly members, Unit Committee members, CSOs, etc..	Print and post copies on public notice boards	March, and October each year	MCE, MCD, MPO, MBA & MFO

6.6. Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix

The main purpose of the evaluation plan is to institute an effective and efficient system for assessing both the outcomes and impacts of the MTDP on the targeted beneficiaries within the municipality.

Evaluation of the MTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards implementation of the MTDP and thus further help to:

1. Assess whether or not developmental goals, objectives and targets of the MTDP have been met.

2. Identify achievements, constraints and failures made in the implementation of the MTDP so that improvements can be made to enhance future MTDP to achieve better impact.
3. Provide Municipal Authorities, the Regional Co-ordinating Council, Government, Development Partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means of learning from past experience.
4. Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the municipality and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the people and stakeholders within the municipality.

6.6.1 Type of Evaluation to be carried out

The MA will conduct terminal evaluations on the implementation of the MMTDP. This will enable the MA to assess the performance of projects and programs implemented and how the interventions achieved their objectives in relation to the goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), An Agenda for Jobs. The evaluation will help improve decision making and provide basis for future effective programme designing and implementation.

The Final/Terminal Evaluation would be conducted at the end of implementation of the plan in 2021. In effect, the terminal evaluation would be carried out in 2022 to assess the achievements made in the implementation of programs and projects contained in the MMTDP. Results from such evaluation will form the basis for formulation of policies towards development of the 2022-2025 MMTDP. To ensure independent outcome of the evaluation, the MA will engage private consultant to carry out the terminal evaluation. It is envisaged such a practice will not only make the evaluation extensive but the results more independent, reliable and verifiable.

6.6.2 Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix provides detail information on how the evaluation on the MTDP would be carried out

Table 93: Evaluation Matrix

Type of evaluation	Timeframe	Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Actors	Budget (GHC)	
						Activity	Cost
Terminal Evaluation/ Performance Review	Starts from 15 th March 2022	- Annual Progress Reports for 2020 & 2021	-Decentralized Departments	- Desk top study	MPCU members, Heads of other Departments/ Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Traditional Leaders, Community Opinion Leaders, CSOs &	- Data collection, collation & analysis	35,000.00
		- Mid-term Evaluation Report	- CSOs	- Sample Survey		- Organise meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders	8,000.00
		- Quarterly M&E Reports for 2020 & 2021	- Zonal Councils	- Interviews			20,000.00
			- Community Level				

					Development Partners	- Validation Workshop for 150 participants - Preparation and submission of Terminal Evaluation Report	5,000.00	
						- Dissemination of Terminal Evaluation Report	15,000.00	
Total							-	83,000.00

6.6.3 Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders for Evaluation and Dissemination of Evaluation Reports on the MMTDP

There are diverse stakeholders for the evaluation and dissemination of evaluation reports on the MMTDP. They range from key stakeholders to the general public. The table below outlines the stakeholders and their roles in the evaluation processes.

Table 94: Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders for Evaluation of the Plan

No	Stakeholders	Responsibilities/Information Needs/Interests & Involvement
1	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	- Collaboration in the development of the TOR for the evaluation - Obtain timely feedback (reports) on the evaluations carried out to enable them access level of implementation of the MMTDP
2	Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	- Obtain timely feedback (reports) on the evaluations carried out to enable them access level of implementation of the MMTDP
3	Parliament /Member of Parliament	To know the level of implementation of the plan so as to brief his constituent on the execution of projects and programs
4	Regional Coordinating Council	- Harmonisation of districts M&E plans, monitor implementation of the DMTDPs and coordinate and harmonise preparation of evaluation reports - Collaboration in the selection of consultants for the evaluation
5	Municipal Assembly	Secure funds for preparation/review of the M&E plan, implementation of the M&E plan, carrying out monitoring and evaluation and preparation and dissemination of M&E reports
6	Assembly Members	- To discuss and approve budgets for the M&E - To know the level of implementation of the plan so as to brief their electorates on the execution of projects and programs in their electoral areas
7	Traditional authorities and local communities	Demand accountability, transparency, support data collection and participate in M&E

8	Civil Society Organizations (Religious Bodies (FBOs), NGOs, CBOs, Disabled Groups and other Voluntary Organizations)	Demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy
9	Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow to the DAs and get timely feedback (M&E reports) on the implementation of the MMTDP
10	Media	Dissemination of information on the implementation of MMTDP to the general public
11	Political Parties	To evaluate/critique performance of government
12	Researchers/Institutions	M&E REPORTS to serve as input for research

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is defined as a process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions (National M&E Manual, 2013). Participatory M&E is based on the premise that programs and projects have multiple stakeholders who have different perspectives as to what constitutes programme/project success. PM&E is therefore meant to create a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation and to provoke thinking and action. PM&E is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The following methods will be used to enhance PM&E in the implementation of the MTDP

- Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Citizen Report Card
- Community Score Card

6.7.1 Purpose of PM&E

The main purpose of adopting the above PM&E methods is to provide stakeholders with regular information during the life span or long after the implementation of the MTDP. It thus allows adjustments to be made during implementation and provides for future participatory evaluation for the MTDP. The benefits of PM&E include;

- It promotes judicious use of resources
- It creates an information base for future evaluations
- It allows for the definition of more relevant local indicators
- Promotes early identification and solution for problems
- Good standards are maintained

To promote and sustain PM&E, there will be the need to build capacity of stakeholders especially CSOs and Zonal Councils on PM&E methods like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Citizen Report Card and Community Score Card to enable them actively participate in the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs implemented within their areas

Annex 1: Compatibility Matrix

Activities	Agricultural improvement activities and programs	Construction of market infrastructure	Construction of Educational facilities	Health promotion programs and activities	Construction of water facilities	Sanitation improvement activities and programs	Support for the vulnerable and excluded (PWDs, women and children)	Extension of Electricity	Construction of roads and drains	Preparation of land use plans	Revenue mobilization improvement	Maintenance of law and order/ security	Promotion of community participation, ownership & accountability in the dev't process
No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agricultural improvement activities and programs												
2	Construction of market infrastructure												
3	Construction of Educational facilities												
4	Health promotion programs and activities												
5	Construction of water facilities												
6	Sanitation improvement activities & programs												
7	Support for the vulnerable & excluded												
8	Extension of Electricity												
9	Construction of roads & drains												
10	Preparation of land use plans												
11	Revenue mobilization improvement												
12	Maintenance of law and order/ security												
13	Promotion of comm'ty participation, ownership & accountability in the dev't process												

**Annex 2: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT (SEA)
Compound Matrix**

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability /Climate Change issues					Institutional			
Environmental component	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTFP (Medicinal plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Flood	Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic	Human Rights	Access to information
Activities																		
Agricultural improvement activities and programs	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	White	Green	Green	Green	Green
Construction of market infrastructure	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	White	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Construction of Educational facilities	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Health promotion programs and activities	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Construction of water facilities	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	White	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	White	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Sanitation improvement activities and programs	Green	Red	White	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Support for the vulnerable and excluded (PWDs, women and children)	White	Green	Yellow	White	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Extension of Electricity	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	White	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Construction of roads and drains	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Preparation of land use plans	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Revenue mobilization improvement	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Maintenance of law and order/ security	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Promotion of community participation, ownership and accountability in the development process	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Agricultural improvement activities and programs		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Clearing of land for Agricultural activities will make the vegetation cover bare there by affecting rain fall pattern and peoples access to water	1
Access to Land	Improvement in Agricultural activities will put more pressure on land usage leading to competition	1
Access to Forestry resources	Cutting down of trees during the clearing stage of the land will affect the forest resources.	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the farming site	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Cutting down of trees during the clearing stage of the land will affect the use of non-timber product negatively	2
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Chemicals used in farming would pollute water bodies and hence affecting its quality	2
Sanitation	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Air Quality	Burning of the land would affect the quality of air	2
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Clearing the land for Agricultural activities would lead to the cutting down/ clearing of Medicinal plants	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is the possibility of drought since the cutting down of trees when clearing the land could affect rainfall pattern	2
Bushfires	Burning of the land for Agricultural purposes may lead to the outbreak of bushfire.	2
Floods	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Land Degradation	Soil erosion and loss of species due to Agricultural activities	1
Crises/Conflicts	There is a neutral balance between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	Reduce the possibility of epidemics since quality food stuff would be produced for consumption	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of market infrastructure		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Cutting down of trees would affect rainfall pattern which may cause rivers to dry up and limit the poor's access to water.	2
Access to Land	Construction of market will put pressure on the use of land leading to competition	1
Access to Forestry resources	It affects forest resources such as reserved forest since wood would be needed for the construction and roofing of the market structure	2
Protection of Wildlife	It has effect on wildlife since wood would be needed from the forest for the construction of the market stores	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The nearby rivers and water bodies could be polluted by waste products from both constructional activities and market activities.	2
Sanitation	Waste product emanating from the market would mess the environment and affect improvement in sanitation	2
Air Quality	Construction would generate waste into the atmosphere and causes air pollution	2
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Cutting down of timber for construction of the market structure may lead to loss of medicinal plants	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Cutting down of trees for the construction would affect rainfall pattern and lead to drought.	2
Bushfires	Not relevant	0
Floods	Waste generated during the construction would be carried away by rains to clog nearby gutters which may lead to flooding when there is a heavy rain	2
Land Degradation	Soil erosion and loss of species due to market construction	1
Crises/Conflicts	Not relevant	0
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Building would be constructed based on merit	4
Human Rights	The rights of workers would be respected	5
Access to information	Information would be available to stakeholders	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of Educational facilities		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Waste generated during the construction would be carried into water bodies to pollute rivers and rendering it un pure for use	2
Access to Land	The construction would increase competition for land and therefore affecting access to land by the poor	2
Access to Forestry resources	Forest resources such as reserved forest would be affected since wood would be needed for the construction and roofing of the classroom blocks	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the construction site	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Waste generated during the construction could be carried during rains to pollute rivers and water bodies	2
Sanitation	Waste product emanating from the construction would mess the environment and affect sanitation improvement	2
Air Quality	Construction would generate waste into the atmosphere and causes air pollution	2
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Cutting down of timber for construction of the classroom blocks may lead to loss of medicinal plants	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Cutting down of trees for the construction would affect rainfall pattern and lead to drought.	2
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	Waste generated during the construction would be carried away by rains to chock nearby gutters which may lead to flooding when there is a heavy rain	2
Land Degradation	Possibility of land degradation due to removal of soil cover.	1
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Health promotion programs and activities		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Waste generated during the construction would be carried into water bodies to pollute rivers and rendering it un pure for use	2
Access to Land	Portion of the already scarce land would be used for the project	2
Access to Forestry resources	Protected areas such as reserved forest could be affected since trees would be cut for the construction especially at the roofing stage	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the construction site	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Health promotion activities would capture water treatment and preservation before use	4
Sanitation	Measures would be put in place to manage waste that is being generated	4
Air Quality	There would be proper disposal of waste products to improve the quality of air generated into the atmosphere	4
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Plants for medicinal purposes would be preserved and put to best use	4
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	People would be sensitized on the dangers of bush fire	4
Floods	Communities would be sensitized on floods and it related impact on the wellbeing of people	4
Land Degradation	The constructional activities could expose the land to soil erosion	2
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	Reduce the possibility of epidemics since better health facilities and proper medication would be provided	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of water facilities		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improve access to potable water and reduce pressure on the existing water facilities	5
Access to Land	Portion of the already scarce land would be used for the project	2
Access to Forestry resources	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Protection of Wildlife	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Not relevant	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved access to potable water	5
Sanitation	Measures would be put in place to manage the flow of excess water emanating from the operation of the facilities	4
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Plants for medicinal purposes would be destroyed due to clearing of the construction site	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	The possibility of drought would be less since enough water facilities would be provided	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	Not relevant	0
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid land degradation	4
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Sanitation improvement activities and programs		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improved sanitation would make water bodies clean and safe for use	4
Access to Land	Portion of the already scarce land would be used for the project	2
Access to Forestry resources	Not relevant	0
Protection of Wildlife	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved sanitation would enhance quality of water	4
Sanitation	Promotes proper waste disposal methods	5
Air Quality	Improved sanitation will promote quality air	4
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The possibility of drought would be less since enough water facilities would be provided	3
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	Sanitation would be improved to reduce the possibility of floods occurrence as measures would be taken to prevent disposal of refuse along water ways	4
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid land degradation	4
Crises/Conflicts	Wider consultation would be done to avoid conflicts and crises with stakeholders in the provision of sanitation facilities	4
Epidemics	Provision of toilet facilities would reduce open defecation and prevent the outbreak of diseases	5
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Support for the vulnerable and excluded (PWDs, women and children)		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Not relevant	0
Access to Land	Items and support services provided to the vulnerable and excluded group would improve their access and chances of securing land	4
Access to Forestry resources	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Protection of Wildlife	Not relevant	0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Support to the vulnerable and excluded would improve their chances of accessing potable water	4
Sanitation	The vulnerable would be provided with disability friendly sanitary facilities and items such as toilet row, dustbins etc.. to keep their sanitation clean	5
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Not relevant	0
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Land Degradation	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Crises/Conflicts	Items would be distributed fairly to prevent the occurrence of crises and conflicts	4
Epidemics	The vulnerable and excluded would be supported with items that would protect them from any form of disaster or epidemics	5
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	5

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Extension of Electricity		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Extension of electricity would expand water coverage and improve people's access to potable water	5
Access to Land	Portions of farm lands would be lost due to the electricity expansion	1
Access to Forestry resources	It has effect on protected areas such as reserved forest since poles would be needed for the provision of electricity	1
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due vegetation clearing of the affected site	2
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Extension of electricity would pave way for the construction of small town water systems which requires electricity to function	4
Sanitation	Waste products emanating from the provision of electricity would mess the environment and affect improvement in sanitation	2
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Some medicinal plants would be destroyed in the course of clearing the site for the electricity expansion	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Cutting down of trees would affect rainfall pattern leading to drought	2
Bushfires	Tendency of fire outbreak as a result of faulty installation or improper handling of the facility by new users	2
Floods	Not relevant	0
Land Degradation	Soil erosion and loss of species due to land clearing	2
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	The electricity extension would be done based on merit	4
Human Rights	The rights of workers would be respected	5
Access to information	Information would be available to stakeholders	5

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of roads and drains		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Access to Land	Portions of farm lands would have destroyed as a result of the constructional activities	2
Access to Forestry resources	Forest resources such as reserved forest would be destroyed to pave way for the road construction	2
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of habitat for some fauna and flora species and biodiversity reduction due to vegetation clearing of the construction site	1
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non-timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Dust and other chemicals emitted during the road construction may pollute water bodies rendering them unhealthy for use	2
Sanitation	Waste product emanating from the construction would mess the environment and affect sanitation improvement	2
Air Quality	Reduction of air quality due to emission of dust particles during construction	2
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	There is the possibility of destroying medicinal plant during the construction process	2
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Clearing of trees and other species would affect rainfall pattern which may lead to drought	1
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	There would be free flow of raining water into water bodies to reduce the occurrence of floods	5
Land Degradation	Decline in the overall quality of soil due to the road construction	1
Crises/Conflicts	Stakeholders whose lands are affected by the construction would be duly compensated to avoid any crises and conflicts	4
Epidemics	Potential risk of road and on site accidents as a result of stationary vehicles on the roads and the dust generated during the construction	5
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Preparation of land use plans		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Land use plans would help to identify accessible water areas	4
Access to Land	Improved people's access to land	5
Access to Forestry resources	Forest resources would be affected since portion of reserved forest would be cleared to pave way for demarcation and zoning of the land	1
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife areas would be preserved	5
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Water bodies would be pressured and put to best use	4
Sanitation	Areas earmarked for sanitation purposes would be preserved and use only for such purposes	4
Air Quality	Not relevant	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Floods	As much as possible proper measures would be put in place to prevent flooding	5
Land Degradation	Possibility of land degradation due to removal of soil cover.	2
Crises/Conflicts	Land use plans would put to an end all forms of conflicts and crises which may arise as a result of the acquisition and use of land	4
Epidemics	Risk of epidemics would be reduced	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Revenue mobilization improvement		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improvement in revenue generation would help to provide more water facilities to improve the poor's access to water	5
Access to Land	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Access to Forestry resources	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Protection of Wildlife	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improve the provision of quality water facilities	5
Sanitation	Adequate resources would be available to improve sanitation	4
Air Quality	Resources would be made available to avoid air pollution	4
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	stakeholders would be sensitized on the occurrence of bushfires and it related impact on the wellbeing of the populace	4
Floods	There would be Available resources to put measures in place to prevent the occurrence of floods	5
Land Degradation	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Crises/Conflicts	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Epidemics	There would be enough resources to deal with any outbreak disease	4
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	4
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Maintenance of law and order/ security		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Improved the poor's access to potable water	5
Access to Land	There would be no discrimination in an attempt to access land or any property by the citizenry	4
Access to Forestry resources	Forest reserves would be preserved and put to best use	4
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife and other animals would best be protected	5
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	As much as possible potable water would be made available for use at all times	5
Sanitation	Stakeholders would appreciate the need to keep their sanitation clean	4
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Medicinal plants would be preserved and put to best use	4
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Bushfires	Occurrences of bushfires would be reduced	4
Floods	Refuse would not be disposed into water ways to allow the free flow of raining water to avoid the occurrence of flooding	5
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid the possibility of land degradation in carrying out human activities	4
Crises/Conflicts	The occurrence of conflict would be reduced	4
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	4
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	4

Compound Matrix Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Promotion of community participation, ownership and accountability in the development process		
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASON	SCORE
LIVELIHOOD		
Access to Water	Community members would participate the development process and hence improve their access to water facilities	4
Access to Land	Community members would be allowed to own and participate in the development process and hence improve their access to land.	4
Access to Forestry resources	Community members would appreciate the need to preserve forest resources	4
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife and other animals would best be protected	5
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Non timber products would be preserved and put to best use	4
HEALTH		
Water Quality	There would be access to potable water at all times	4
Sanitation	Stakeholders would appreciate the need to keep their sanitation clean	4
Air Quality	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Medicinal plants would be preserved and put to best use	4
VULNERABILITY		
Drought	Education would be done to prevent people from engaging in activities that would affect water bodies	4
Bushfires	Occurrences of bushfires would be reduced	4
Floods	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
Land Degradation	Measures would be taken to avoid the possibility of land degradation in carrying out human activities	4
Crises/Conflicts	The occurrence of conflict would be reduced	4
Epidemics	There is a minimal correlation between the aim and the Poverty- Environment dimension	3
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to democratic Principles	Transparency, ownership, fairness, and accountable process would be applied	5
Human Rights	The rights of individuals and communities would be respected and promoted	5
Access to information	Information would be readily available to all stakeholders and interest groups	5

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS

Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The DMTDP and the programs and projects to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure. Projects have been assessed based on their effects on natural resources, social and cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues. The final outcome of the SEA for 2014 has been fully analyzed in the table below.

Table 4. 1: Sustainability Matrix Scale

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effect	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Color	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Source: NDPC, 2017

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Agricultural improvement activities and programs		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construction of market infrastructure		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construction of Educational facilities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Health promotion programs and activities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construction of water facilities		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Sanitation improvement activities and programs		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Support for the vulnerable and excluded (PWDs, women and children)		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Extension of Electricity		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Construction of roads and drains		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Preparation of land use plans		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Revenue mobilization improvement		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	1234 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly for women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)1234 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)1234 5
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Maintenance of law and order/ security		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	■12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
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Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
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Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Activity: Promotion of community participation, ownership and accountability in the development process		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
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Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
Access to land: Activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to water: Activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Access to transport: Activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Sanitation: Activity should improve access to sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
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Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

Annex 3: CLASSROOM BLOCKS

Location	School Name
1. Aniape	M/A Basic School
2. Edwinase	M/A Primary School
3. Anwiawia	M/A Primary School
4. Minkakrom	R/C JHS
5. Gyasikrom	M/A JHS
6. Anyimaye	M/A Primary School
7. Anyimaye	M/A JHS
8. Asukese	M/A JHS
9. Pomaakrom	Presby JHS
10. Jerusalem	M/A Primary School
11. Abidjan	M/A JHS
12. Asuadai	M/A JHS
13. Akrodie	M/A JHS
14. Bedarbour	M/A Primary School
15. Ahantamo	M/A Primary School
16. Aboaboso	M/A Primary School
17. Duase	M/A Primary
18. Aworokrom	Presby JHS
19. Mim	M/A Methodist JHS
20. Kyenkyenhene	M/A JHS
21. Tipokrom	M/A Primary School
22. Atom	M/A JHS
23. Dominase	M/A Primary School
24. Peterkrom	M/A JHS
25. Wam	M/A Primary School
26. Suntreso	M/A JHS
27. Kofimirekrom	M/A Primary School
38. Bediako	Pentecost Primary School
30. Sekyerekrom	M/A Primary School
31. Nyamebekyere Kyireben	M/A Primary School

Annex 4: LIST OF PROPOSED COMMUNITIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES

1.Mmaafa-Adwene, 2.Nyankomago, 3.Nkrankrom, 4.Adaa, 5.Tweapease, 6.Goagya Area, 7.Mantukwa, 8.Abenase, 9.Kwame Donkor, 10.Appiahenekrom, 11.Asanteman, 12.Kwakyekrom, 13.Kwame–Adane, 14Aworokrom, 15.Amangoase/Fianko, 16.Kramokrom, 17.Adiepena/Gyedabi, 18.Asempayetia, 19.Antwiagyeikrom, 20.Forson/Kwahu, 21.Atakkruwamu, 22.Akrodie Chief Camp, 23.Kwaoperty, 24.Seikwa, 25.Nkoranza, 26.Agyemankrom, 27.Driverkrom, 28.Gyidim-Wam, 29.Baakodue, 30.Adenkyekye, 31.Odurokrom, 32.Kontanwora-Goaso, 33.Kwamepua, 34.Adiepena, 35.Boafo, 36.Bitre, 37.Akuse, 38.Asomakikram, 39.Asuopiri, 40.Bamiekrom, 41.Gyamdede, 42.Dabo, 43.Anyimaye, 44.Asumura, 45.Baakokrom, 46.Kwartengkrom, 47.Anwiawia, 48.Huntado, 49.Boakari, 50.Akutuase, 51.Goaso (Bobkrom), 52.Mpamase No.2, 53.Health Directorate Goaso, 54.Ampenkro Health Center, 54.Mim Health Center, 55.Gyasikrom Health Center, 56.Kumoso, 57.Acherensua (2No.), 58.Abebresekrom, 59.Goaso-Ahodwo, 60.Kyeameasua, 61.Edwinase, 62.Koonno, 63.Asukese (4No.), 64.Montwi, 65.Mim, 66.Ayisasu (3No.), 67.Ohianimaguase, 68.Duase, 69.Atimponya, 70.Ahatanmo-Ketewa, 71.Gyesewobre, 72.Bonkwene (4No.), 73.Alikro (2No.), 74.Gyasikrom, 75.Osei krom, 76.Diasibe, 77.Betoda, 78. Gyamfikrom 79. Chiefkrom

Annex 5: PROPOSED LIST OF FEEDER ROADS FOR RESHAPING

1.Baakokrom to Adiepena Road, 2.Naikrom to Akrodie Road, 3.Ayomso to Gyasikrom Road, 4.Huntado to Tenkorongkrom Road, 5.Akrodie to Mensakrom Road, 6.Charleskrom to Asuogya Road, 7.Asukese (Mim) to Montwi Road, 8.Aboagyaa junction to Ayisasu Road, 9.Fantekrom to Atimponya Road, 10.Ahantamo Ketewa to Mpamase Road, 11.Boakyeasua to Adaa Road, 12.Akrodie to Kankyiamoa Road, 13.Akrodie to Asienimpong Road, 14.Diasibe to Betiako Road, 15.Dechem to Abebrese Road, 16.Gyese wobre Road, 17.Clinic Junction to Obodanso Road , 18.Ampenkrom to Mantukwa Road, 19.Ebetoda to Amankwakrom Road , 20.Asanteman Council to Gyamakrom Road, 21.Appiahenekrom to Asanteman Council Road, 22.Diasibe to Asanteman Council Road, 23.Jerusalem to Abourso Road, 24.Akuapim to Abijan Road, 25.Ayomso to Kyenkyenhenekrom Road, 26.Nyamebekyere Junction to Nyamebekyere Road, 27.Ayomso to Kokofu Road, 28.Ayomso to Akwaboa Road, 29.Ayomso to Atimkrom Road, 30.Ayomso to Kwahu Road, 31.Ayomso to Sonoadwa Road, 32.Ayomso Road, 33. Mireku Junction to Kwame –Donkorkrom, 34.Ahenkro to Kwahu Road , 35.Aworakese to Mfante Road, 36.Manukrom to Boakyeasua Road, 37.Mfante to Pomaakrom Road, 38.Abijan to Alaakrom Road, 39.Chief Camp to Agyarekrom Road, 40.Dankwakrom to Asante Camp Road, 41.Parkso to Anigyekrom Road, 42.Aboaboso to Mfante Road, 43.Tweneboakrom to Atakrowan road, 44.Boafo-Peterkrom road, 45.Suntreso-Tadieso road, 46.Koonfram- Asempayetia-Kasapin – Amadie road, 47.Awewoho Manhyia to Antwiagyeyikro road, 48.Awewoho Manhyia to Asumura road, 49.Awewoho Manhyia to Pomaakrom Road, 50.Awewoho Manhyia to Atom road, 51.Dominase to Fianko road, 52.Fianko to Aworokrom road, 53.Atinpoya to Bediako road, 54.Mfante to Aworakese road, 55.Boakyeasua to Adaa road, 56.Akrodie to Seinua road, 57.Mfante road to Tweapease road, 58.Mfante to Pomaakrom road, 59.Kyeameasua to Asuogya road, 60.Huntado to Fawohoyeden road, 61.Kobiakrom to Fawohoyeden road, 62.Tenkorangkrom to Fawohoyeden road 63.Kumaho to Ayomso Road, 64.Akwaduro to Ayomso Road,65. Nkwanta to Kumaho Road, 66.Akyakyaso to Kumaho Road, 67.Ayomso to Kwahu Road,

68.Kwakuduakrom to Abenase Road, 69. Kwakuduakrom to Akwaboakrom Road, 70. Mireku Nkwanta to Kwame Donkorkrom Road, 71. Mireku to Nana Amofakrom Road, 71. Kyenkyenhenekrom Nkwanta to Kyenkyenhenekrom Road, 72. Odumase to Akyakyaso Road

Annex 6: LISTS OF PROPOSED COMMUNITIES FOR THE EXTENSION OF ELECTRICITY

Baakokrom, Akuse, Oseikwamekrom, Kwadwo-Addaikrom , Kwartengkrom, Aworakese, Kofi Owusukrom, Naikrom, Boakari, Fawohoyaden, Mensakrom, Odurokrom, Aniape, .Brodedwo, Komoso, Aglagokrom, Acherensua No.2, Goaso(Bobkrom), Kyeameasua, Edwinase, Koonno, Mim Airport, Ohianimaguase, Habitat(Mim), Duase, Ahatanmo-Ketewa, Attom, Asumura, Adiepena, Gyesewobre, Mim-Feteagya, Alikrom, Kwamepua, Aworakuma, Kwadiekrom, Nkrankrom, Chiefkrom, Manukrom No.2, Koforidua, Amankwakrom, Gyamakrom, Diasibe, Betiako, Abourso, Akuapim, Akutuase, Kwame Agyeikrom, Nyamebekyere, Ayomso, Kojomiekrom, Onwe-kyieben, Akrodi west, Keyakrom, Wawaasekrom, Akrodi Ahenboboano, Asienimpong, Asante Camp, Mfante, Kwaayiekrom, Akwasiaddaekrom, Kofi Fofie, Krom Kokofu, Nkrankrom, Akwaboa, Kwame Pua, Adiepena, Akuapem, Kankyiamoa, Osei Kojokrom, Anigyekrom, Abrodanho, Tetehkrom, Kwamesaara, Asempayetia, Kwame-kobi, Dasiensa, Medonyame, Koo-nframa, Biancran, Boafo, Akwaboa No.1, Tadieso, Akwaboa No.2, Boadikrom, Tafo Bankyease, Yeboahkrom, Sarkodie, Forson/Kwahu, Kasapin MTN Ext, Kasapin Abokom, Asuokaw Area, Theresa Guest House Area, Mim Low Cost, Atakruwamu, Dominase, Baakodue, Kwatengkrom, and Akuse, Manukrom, Kwadjeikro, Mireku, Kofi mirekukrom, kramokrom, Berekum, Gyidim, Wam, Peterkrom. Boakyekrom. Ogyam, Banko. Nkoranza. Adututukrom, Takyimantia, Togo, Ananekrom, Mansrokwa, Onwe, Suntreso, Seikwa Yaw Adjeikrom, Aduroyekrom, Asuboi, Dottom, Ahenkro, Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso, Mim SHS & Kwaduro, Krobokrom, Camp(Dominase), Sekyerekrom, Appiahenekrom

Annex 7: REPORT ON FINAL MUNICIPAL LEVEL PUBLIC HEARING

ANNEX 7: REPORT ON FINAL MUNICIPAL LEVEL PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE DISCUSSION AND ENDORSEMENT OF THE 2018-2021 MUNICIPAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Name of District: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly

Region: Brong Ahafo

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council

Venue: Municipal Assembly Hall

Date: 17th April, 2018

a. Medium of Invitations: Letters were sent to key community members such as Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Government Department and Agencies, Traditional Authorities, Identifiable Groups, Opinion Leaders, Political Party Representatives and Non-Governmental Organizations whilst radio announcements were also made for the participation in the public hearing by the general public. Such radio announcements were done mostly on community information centers.

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited: Interest groups and individuals invited for the public hearing were Hon. Assembly Members Chairmen, Secretaries, and other members of the six Zonal Councils, Unit Committee Members, Government Department and Agencies, Chief and Elders, Head Teachers of local schools and Religious Leaders from both Christian and Muslim sects. Others were Women Religious Leaders, Tailors and Dress Makers' Association, Hairdressers and Beautician Association, Carpenters and Masons Association, Association of the Physically challenged, Market Women Association, Representatives of Political Parties, Representatives of Youth Groups and Drivers Unions (GPRTU and Protoa), Representatives of identifiable Political Parties and Non-Governmental Organizations.

c. Identifiable Representations at hearing: Groups and individuals that participated in the public hearing were Hon. Assembly Members Chairmen, Secretaries, and other members of the six Zonal Councils, Unit Committee Members, Heads of Government Department and Agencies, Chief and Elders, and Religious Leaders from both Christian and Muslim sects. Others were Women Religious Leaders, Tailors and Dress Makers' Association, Hairdressers and Beautician Association, Association of the Disable, Market Women Association, Representatives of Political Parties.

d. Total Number of Persons at hearing and Gender Ratio

S/N	Zonal Council	Venue	Date	No. of Persons/ Participants	Gender Ratio	
					Male	Female
1	Goaso Zonal Council	Municipal Assembly Hall	17/04/18	73	65	8
Gender Ratio					1.7:1	

e. Language(s) used at hearing: Twi language was used since all participants understood and could speak the Twi language.

f. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

S/N	ISSUES	RESPONSES
1	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	The facilitator responded that the Assembly would ensure that it effectively complies with internal control mechanisms and approved guidelines for the utilization of public funds such issuance of warrant and pre auditing
2	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	It was responded that the major constraints with respect to this issue has been the dependence on rained fed Agriculture, dependence on rudimentary farming tools, inadequate AEAs and lack of storage facilities. He added that the Municipality has potentials such as the availability of arable land, large stock of crop farmers, ability to crop twice within the year thus major and minor rainy seasons. This he said if well exploited can help implement the Government Flagship programme of 1D1F. He also said that activities such as the introduction of improve varieties of crops/vegetables in farming communities and effective monitoring of the Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) would be well implemented to provide raw materials needed to feed the local industries under the and One District One Factory programme.
	Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	The plan preparation team responded that the municipality has a lot of potentials which should be harnessed to promote development. These he said includes demarcated area as light industrial area, already acquired land by viable but distressed industries at Mim and the willingness of chiefs to release undisputed land to promote Agriculture and support the supply of raw materials to promote local industrialisation. He added that steps would be adopted to revamp the Timber industries in Mim.
	Poor tourism infrastructure and service development	The team responded that there is the availability of tourist potentials in the municipality as well as hospitality facilities within the Municipality but tourism development requires huge financial capacity and lack of requisite skills which the municipality is lacking. It was said that the Mim Bour tourist site would have to be developed as captured in the programme of action.
	Poor quality of education at all levels in the Municipality	The team answered that the municipality has low school participation rate and low quality education due to certain issues such as high number of untrained teachers at the basic level, teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment, inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities and high school drop-out rate. However, the existence of strengths such as availability of fairly and evenly distributed educational infrastructure, availability of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staff, existence of SMCs and PTAs, availability of the Municipal Department of Education and the high level of commitment of the Assembly to continually provide additional school infrastructure would have to be effectively strategized to promote quality education in the municipality by ensuring the implementation and monitoring of programme of action as planned. In

		addition, the construction of 31No. 3-Unit, 13No. 6-Unit, 12No. 2-Unit KG, renovation of 6No., complete construction of 9No. 3-Unit, complete construction of 3No. Community initiated KG classroom blocks and the construction of 15No. Teachers Quarters within the Municipality according to the team would also go a very long way to promote quality education.
	Low level of Technical and Vocational education and training within the Municipality	It was responded that the municipality has fairly Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the municipality but the negative perception of people about technical and vocational education coupled with the inadequate attention and promotion of such education has been the major weakness. It was said that the plan would ensure monitoring the implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children in the municipality, facilitate complete construction of E-Block for Kasapin, complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with 4-Seater KVIP at Akrodie ICCES, construction of Modern Assembly Hall including landscaping for Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso, construction of Staff Bungalows at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso, completion of Staff Quarters at Sec/Tech, construction of Summers Hut at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso, construction of Home Economic Centre at Ahafoman Sec/Tech-Goaso and many others among them to promote technical and vocation education and training in the municipality
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care and poor quality of healthcare services	On this issue, the team responded that the significant number of people not enrolled on the NHIS, inadequate health infrastructure and logistics, inadequate mix of critical health personnel and the scattered nature of smaller communities is a big challenge in ensuring quality health care in the municipality. But despite these weaknesses, the availability of 19 health facilities across the municipality, availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme office, outreach programs carry out by the MDH and the availability of the Goaso Nursing and Midwifery Training College to provide enough health graduates in the municipality. It was also said that the completion of CHPS Compounds, complete construction of Rural Clinic with mechanized bore holes, construction of 7No. CHPS Compound including landscaping, complete construction of maternity blocks and nurses quarters, and the improving access to quality clinical services, especially the management of emergencies and accidents captured in the plan would have to be effectively implemented and monitored to fill the gaps in physical access to quality health care and poor quality of healthcare services in the municipality
	Ineffective sub-District structures	The team responded that the inadequate commitment of the Assembly towards the development of Zonal Councils in the municipality was identified as one of the issues militating against the effective implementation of the local governance. However, it was said that certain activities such as building the capacity of ZCs on LI 1967 for efficient performance, recruiting and paying secretaries of the Zonal Councils, completion of DACF funded Zonal Council Office at Mim, construction of Zonal Council Offices for Ayomso, Dominase & Asumura, equipping the offices of the ZCs with Computers, furniture, regular monitoring and

		reporting on the activities of the ZCs, as well as the ceding of selected revenue items for collection by the Zonal Councils have all been captured in the plan for implementation.
	Non implemented projects and programs in the expired 2014-2017 MTDP	The response on this issue was that, all projects and programs that could not be implemented in the 2014-2017 MTDP would be rolled over as inputs onto the current plan in preparation based on the newly approved Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) to ensure their implementation

g. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

There were no areas of controversies and complaints except the call on the Assembly to ensure rolling over of projects that could not be implemented in the previous plan and full implementation of the plan as the selected projects were dear to the heart of the citizenry.

h. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints: None

i. Unresolved questions or queries: None

j. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: None

k. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

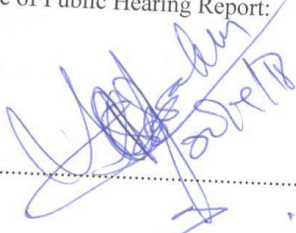
Participation at the public hearing was very high as the participants sought clarifications on issues such as weak expenditure management and budgetary controls, limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources, lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development, poor tourism infrastructure and service development, poor quality of education at all levels in the municipality, low level of Technical and Vocational education and training within the municipality, Gaps in physical access to quality health care and poor quality of healthcare services, as well as the ineffective sub-District structures. These issues were addressed by the MPCU.

I. Final Endorsement

After the municipal level public hearing at the Municipal Assembly Hall, the final presentation of the plan was made to Hon. Assembly Members at a general Assembly meeting organized on 17th April, 2108 at which they gave their endorsement to the plan.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:



MCE:

MCD:

Presiding Member of MA: 

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee 

Signature of Planning Officer: 