



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT

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TANO NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MEDIUM-TERM  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

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PREPARED BY DPCU  
NOVEMBER, 2017

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We offer thanks to the Almighty God for his protection, sustenance and guidance throughout the preparation of this plan and also to acknowledge how far He has brought us as a Municipality.

The Tano North Municipal Assembly (TNDA) gladly acknowledges the dedication and contribution of organizations, groups and individuals toward the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. The Assembly, however, wishes to attempt to mention a few of the individuals and organizations for emphasis.

First and foremost, the assembly's heartfelt gratitude goes to Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit who spent their time, resource, and energy to make this plan realized.

Again, our warmest thanks go to the various government departments, units and sectors, traditional councils that made information, documents, materials and inputs available whenever the need arose.

Also, our outmost appreciation goes to cooperative bodies who in diverse ways contributed their ideas, knowledge and resources to this plan.

Finally, we say your constructive criticisms as well as suggestion greatly encouraged and helped us press on till this far. Our gratitude goes to you all.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The TNDA MTDP 2018-2021 is the first medium term plan to be implemented by the Municipality under the LTNDP (2018 – 2057). The implementation of the achievement of the previous plan was about 70%. Programmes and projects initiated in the previous plan but could not be completed have been rolled out into this plan, those that were not stated were assessed in the determination of the current needs and aspirations of the inhabitants to validate their relevance for inclusion in the plan.

The MTDP 2018-2021 preparatory process started with a review of the performance of the Municipality in the implementation of the 2014-2017 MTDP with the view to identifying issues which facilitated the achievement of the objectives or otherwise, challenges and their implications for this current plan.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit facilitated the plan preparation process. To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which responds to the needs and priorities of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and aspirations and in support of achievement of national objectives. Data was collected on community needs and aspirations through focus group meeting with community members.

Some relevant key stakeholders were consulted during the planning process. They include Traditional Rulers, Assembly Members, Area Council/Unit Committees, Community Members, Farmers /Market Women/Artisan groups, Departments and Agencies, Private Sector Operators, NGOs/CBOs/Civic Unions.

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Central Government, Municipal development planning has been aimed at addressing specific problems and potentials of Municipality without losing the national perspective. It is not only limited to spatial organizations within the Municipal, but also geared towards ensuring that human, natural and financial resources are harnessed to promote the development of the various Municipals. This plan is in connection with the draft Municipal guidelines that is provided to facilitate the preparation of Municipal medium-term development plans in accordance with section 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.

The DMTDP under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP which has a vision of: a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21).

The major focus of the plan is based on the key pillars under the National Medium Term Policy Framework Development Agenda (GSGDA II) NMTPFDA namely;

The LTNDP aims to among others achieve:

- Economic development
- Social development



- Environment , infrastructure and human settlement
- Governance, corruption and public accountability
- Ghana and the international community

The Municipal development goal for 2018-2021 under the Five Pillars of the National Development Policy Framework is

- Promote local economic development, empowering the small and medium scale enterprises to expand and create new businesses, encourage private sector to participate in employment generation
- Increase agricultural productivity, promote agricultural as a viable business among the youth, promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation, protect existing forest reserves, enhance climate change resilience
- Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved equitable access to health care delivery, access to sustainable potable water, facilitate the provision of sanitation facilities and promote health education program
- Extension of electricity to newly developed areas, rehabilitate feeder roads to create all year accessibility to promote marketing of farm produce, promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement
- Build the capacity of sub-structures, improve popular participation at the Municipal

The document or plan contains seven chapters. Chapter one deals with the performance review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan, the profile and situational analysis of the Municipal.

Chapter two mainly addresses the Municipal prioritisation of development issues of the harmonised community needs and aspirations based on the five pillars of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan.

Chapter three also focuses on development goals, policy objectives to be adopted and development projections for the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan.

Chapter four basically highlights the Municipal's development programmes and indicative financial plan during the plan implementation period spanning from 2018-2021.

Chapter five deals with annual action plan linked to the program based budgeting from 2018-2021. The plan seeks to give the sources of funding of the various activities and the collaborating agencies.

Chapter six and seven entail the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and communication strategy.



<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>Pages</b>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
ACRONYMS.....	vii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Vision and Mission Statement.....	1
1.3 Functions and Core Values.....	1
1.4 Performance Review of GSGDA II (DMTDP 2014-2017).....	2
1.4.1 Statement of Income and Expenditure of theTano North Municipal Assembly.....	1
1.4.2 Other Interventions (New Projects and Other Initiatives) Not Covered Under the 2014 – 2017 MTDP.....	5
1.5 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Stage.....	7
1.6 Lessons Learnt Which Have Implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021).....	7
1.7 Profile of the Municipal.....	8
1.7.1 Physical Environment.....	8
<b>1.7.2 Conditions of the Natural Environment</b> .....	12
1.7.3 Conditions of the Built Environment.....	13
<b>1.8 Culture</b> .....	14
<b>1.8.1 Traditional Authority</b> .....	14
<b>1.8.2 Religious Composition and Ethnicity</b> .....	15
<b>1.8.3 Ethnic Diversity</b> .....	15
1.9 Settlement Systems.....	18
1.9.1 Spatial Analysis.....	18
1.9.2 Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis).....	18
<b>1.9.3. Surface Accessibility to Services</b> .....	22
1.9.4 Distribution/Location of Socio-Economic Infrastructure (Facilities & Services).....	24
1.9.4.1 Educational Facilities.....	24
1.9.4.2. Health.....	26
<b>1.10. Economy of the Municipal</b> .....	26
<b>1.10.1 Agriculture</b> .....	26
<b>1.10.2 Service Sector</b> .....	26
<b>1.10.3 Industrial Sector</b> .....	27
1.10.4 Commerce.....	27
<b>1.11 Food Security</b> .....	29
<b>1.12 Governance</b> .....	32
1.12.1 Political and Administrative Institutions.....	32

1.12.2 Substructures of the Assembly.....	34
<b>1.12.3 Human Resource Situation of the Assembly.....</b>	<b>34</b>
1.13 Participation, Consultation and Accountability.....	38
1.14 Social Services.....	38
1.14.1 Education.....	38
1.14.2 Health.....	42
1.14.3 Water and Sanitation.....	51
a)    Water.....	51
b)    Waste Management.....	52
1.14.4 Housing.....	61
1.14.5. Energy.....	63
1.14.6 Vulnerability Analysis.....	64
1.14.7 Disability.....	66
1.14.8 Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	68
1.14.9 HIV/AIDS.....	47
1.14.10 Gender.....	68
1.14.11 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment.....	70
1.14.12 Population.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.14.13 Science Innovation and Technology.....	71
1.14.14 Water Security.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.14.15 Security.....	71
1.14.16. Disaster.....	71
1.14.17 Migration.....	72
1.14.18 Agriculture.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>CHAPTER TWO.....</b>	<b>73</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	73
2.2 Harmonization of community issues with key problems/gaps from performance review.....	73
2.3 Linking harmonized issues to relevant Goals of the 2018- 2021 Policy Framework.....	74
2.4 Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.5 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints & Challenges (POCC) Analysis.....	79
2.6 Sustainable prioritised issues.....	89
Ghana and the International Community.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3.....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....</b>	<b>93</b>
3.0 Introduction.....	93
<b>3.1 Municipal Development Focus.....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>3.2 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021.....</b>	<b>93</b>
3.3 Population of Tano North Municipal for 2018-2021.....	94

3.4 Educational Projections.....	96
3.5 Water Projection.....	98
3.6 Health Projection.....	99
3.7 Revenue Projections.....	100
3.8 Adopted development issues, goals, objective and strategies.....	101
3.9 Spatial Development Option.....	107
CHAPTER 4.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
GOAL 1: Economic Development.....	110
GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	115
GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.....	123
GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.....	126
4.2 Indicative Financial Plan Strategy.....	131
4.3. Estimated Cost and Revenue of the DMTDP (2018-2021).....	131
<b>4.4 Strategies to Mobilise and Utilize Financial Resources.....</b>	<b>133</b>
4.5 Key Expenditure Areas and Financial Control Mechanisms.....	133
CHAPTER FIVE.....	193
2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	207
2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	219
2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	233
CHAPTER 6.....	201
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	201
6.1 Introduction.....	201
6.2 Monitoring Matrix.....	202
6.3 Data Collection, Validation and Collation.....	203
6.3.1 Data Collection.....	209
6.3.2 Data Collation.....	209
6.3.4. Data Analysis.....	210
6.4 Municipal Level Monitoring and Evaluation.....	211
6.5 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting.....	212
6.6 Dissemination.....	212
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	218
7.1 Introduction.....	218
7.2 Channels of Communication.....	219
APPENDICES.....	222
Table 1: Performance Review for 2014.....	222

Table 2: Performance Review for 2015.....	233
Table 3: Performance Review for 2016.....	244

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:0:1 Total Releases from Government of Ghana.....	1
Table 1:2 All sources of financial resources.....	1
Table 1:3 Other Interventions Not Covered Under the MTDP.....	5
Table 1:0:4 Settlements with planning schemes.....	14
Table 1:0:5: Scalogram (Functional Matrix).....	19
Table 1:0:6: Production of Major Food Crops: 2014-2016.....	29
Table 1:0:7 Staff Situation in Tano North Municipal.....	35
Table 1:0:8: Enrolment of Public Schools.....	39
Table 1:0:9: Enrolment of Private Schools.....	39
Table 1:0:10: Teacher Qualification Public Basic Schools.....	39
Table 1:0:11: Teacher Qualification Private Basic Schools.....	40
Table 1:0:12: BECE Results 2014- 2017.....	40
Table 1:0:13: Data on School Infrastructure.....	41
Table 1:0:14: Schools benefiting from school feeding programme.....	42
Table 1:0:15: Health facilities in the Municipal.....	42
Table 1:0:16: Human Resources (Health).....	43
Table 1:0:17: Trend of Maternal Mortality.....	44
Table 1:0:18: Trend of EPI – 2013 - 2016.....	44
Table 1:0:19: Malaria Cases.....	45
Table 1:0:20: Mental Health Conditions of the Municipal.....	45
Table 1:0:21: Prevalence of malnutrition from 2014– 2016.....	46
Table 1:0:22: Severe Acute Malnourished Cases.....	46
Table 1:0:23 : Nutrition-Related Diseases.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 1:0:24: Nutrition-Related Diseases.....	49
Table 1:0:25: DHIS Membership Performance for 2014.....	50
Table 1:0:26: DHIS Membership Performance for 2015.....	50
Table 1:0:27: DHIS Membership Performance for 2016.....	51
Table 1:0:28: Methods of Waste disposal.....	53
Table 1:0:29: Type of Toilet Facilities.....	54
Table 1:0:30: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	63
Table 1:0:31: LEAP Beneficiaries.....	66

Table 1:0:32: PMTCT Data, Municipal Performance Jan-Dec.2016.....	47
Table 1:0:33: Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Cases from 2013 To 2016.....	48
Table 1:0:34: Data on Potable Water Facilities in the Municipal.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 1:0:35: Communities with Mechanized Bore-Holes.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 1:0:36: Communities with Mechanized Bore-Holes.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 1:0:37: Data on Institutional Latrines.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 1:0:38: Production of Major Food Crops: 2014-2016.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 1:0:39: Agric Technology and Labour.....	71
Table 2:0:1 GSGDA II Development dimensions and Harmonized Municipal Development Issues.....	73
Table 2:0:2 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021.....	75
Table 2:0:3 Adopted Goals and Issues.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 2:0:4 POCC Analysis.....	79
Table 3:0:1 Projected Population of Tano North Municipal for 2018-2021.....	94
Table 3:0:2 Projection of Population by Age and Sex.....	95
Table 3:0:3 Projections for 20 selected Communities in Population Tano North Municipal.....	95
Table 3:0:4 Projection for Enrolment and Teachers.....	97
Table 3:0:5 Water Projection.....	98
Table 3:0:6 Water projection for 20 selected communities.....	98
Table 3:0:7 Health Needs Assessment of Tano North Municipal.....	99
Table 3:0:8 Internally Generated Fund Projections.....	100
Table 3:0:9 All revenue sources of TNDA.....	100
Table 3:10 Adopted issues, goals, objectives and strategies.....	101



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 0:1 Municipal Map of Tano North.....	17
Figure 1:2: Population Pyramid.....	22
Figure 0:3 Persons with Disability.....	73

## **ACRONYMS**

GSGDA II	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
DMTDP	-	Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan
CBO	-	Community Based Organizations
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organizations
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NID	-	National Immunization Day
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child transmission
ANC	-	Anti-natal Clinic
CHPS	-	Community –based Health Planning and Services
STMEE	-	Science Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education
DPCU	-	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
ICU	-	Information and Communication Technology
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
CLWs	-	Community Livestock Workers
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
IGF	-	Internal Generated Fund
DACF	-	Municipal Assembly Common Fund
DDF	-	Municipal Development Facility
UDP	-	Urban Development Plan
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
TNDA	-	Tano North Municipal Assembly
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
NGOs	-	Non-Organizations Organizations

BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBS	-	Community Based Surveillance
WSMT-		Water and Sanitation Management Team
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO	-	World Health Organization
STWSS	-	Small Town Water Supply System

# CHAPTER ONE

## Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values

### 1.1 Introduction

The Tano North Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is the first step for implementing the Long Term National Development Plan (LTNDP, 2018 – 2057). It has been developed to direct the implementation of Municipal programmes and projects in conformity with those of the Co-ordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development (CPESD, 2017-2024) towards the achievement of local and national targets. The MTDP also aims at contributing towards the achievement of internationally accepted goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

### 1.2 Vision

The vision of the Assembly is to ensure that the Tano North Municipality becomes a place where all resources are sustainably managed to provide household food security, equitable access to quality health, education, services and gainful employment.

### 1.3 Mission Statement

In pursuance of its vision the Tano North Municipality exists to improve the quality of life of its people in collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders by mobilizing available resources for the development of socio-economic facilities and services.

### 1.4 Core Values

The core values of the Assembly include but not limited to Professionalism, Accountability, Client Focus Participation, Efficiency and Effectiveness and Transparency.

Like all other Municipalities its standards of conduct is embedded in Anonymity, Permanence, Client orientation, Loyalty and Commitments, Transparency and Accountability, Diligence Discipline and Timeliness, Creativity and Innovation above all Integrity.

### 1.5 Functions

The Assembly performs administrative, deliberative and legislative functions. It is also the planning Authority of its area of jurisdiction and is responsible for the sustained development of the Municipality through the preparation and implementation of development plans programmes and projects.

- Formulation and preparation of Municipal Development Plan and Budget.
- Effective mobilization and allocation of resources for the provision of public goods and services in the interest of the people.
- Developing and ensuring the availability of basic quality services (including waste collection and disposal) promote justice such as ensuring ready access to the courts of competent jurisdiction and other arbitration facilities.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development.

- Maintenance of efficient and effective security and public safety in collaboration with relevant national and local security agencies services.
- Create an enabling environment and co-operation with development partners to carry out development activities in the Municipal.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF GSGDA II (DMTDP 2014-2017)**

This section of the plan seeks to assess the Municipality's achievement of programmes and projects as planned in the 2014- 2017 MTDP. The assessment is in respect of what was planned, the extent of implementation of the planned activities, their impacts, reasons for their achievement and non-achievement, problems or constraints encountered in the course of implementation as well as lessons learnt to guide the preparation of the next plan ( 2018 – 2021). The review will cover Programme Interventions enshrined in the Plan under the various Development dimensions of the GSGDA II.

The assessment is with respect to what was planned, the extent of implementation of all broad projects/activities under the programmes and sub-programmes as well as achievement of the policy objectives in relation to the indicators from 2014 to 2017 with respect to the appropriate Development dimensions of GSGDA II, statement on income and expenditure of the Municipality, statement on the problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation actions taken to address them and relevant lessons for the next plan (2018-2021).

Evaluation of the progress made in the execution of the DMTDP shows an achievement rate of 65 percent. The results of the assessment have been summarized in this section and the details provided in a matrix at the Appendix

#### **Challenges Encountered**

The non-accomplishment of some projects and programmes can be attributed to inadequate funding especially from Central Government and Donor sources, inadequate logistics especially vehicles to monitor projects, and generally low capacity at the Municipal level. Where funds were available, supervision was effective and beneficiaries support was good, Programme/Project success rate was high.

Major problems that confronted Programme execution included low beneficiary commitment in paying matching fund, inadequate financial resources, poor surface accessibility and apathy on the part of some community members.

#### **Lessons Learnt**

In reviewing the plan the key lesson learnt was that, some of the programmes and projects were planned without taking cognizance of the Assembly's resource base to execute these programmes. A way out is to set realistic target and mobilize enough financial, human and

material resources to implement them.

### Summary of implementation of GSGDA II

Development dimension	Proposed No of projects / programs	Fully Implemented		On-Going		Not Implemented	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ensuring Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	14	9	64	2	14	3	21
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	25	12	48	12	48	13	52
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	26	21	81	3	12	2	8
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	55	36	65	12	22	7	13
Human Development, Employment and Productivity	82	54	66	12	15	6	7
Transparent and Accountable Governance	42	29	69	6	14	7	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>

The problems/constraints notwithstanding, the Assembly, fared well as in totality over 66% of its planned programmes was realized. Appendix Table A1 presents detail results of the evaluation of the implementation status of the activities captured by the plan for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively

### 1.4.1 Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Tano North Municipal Assembly

The following shows total releases of the Assembly from 2014-2017

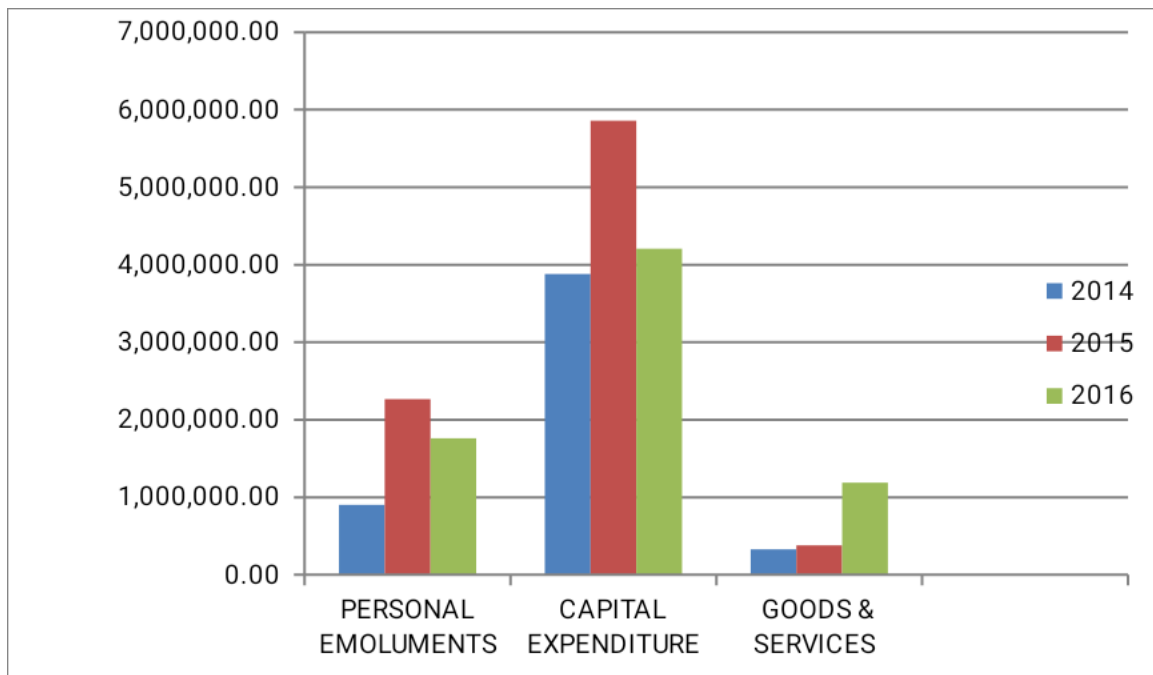
**Table 1:1 Total Releases from Government of Ghana**

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS ( i.e., wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested (A)	Approved (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	902,000.00	-	952,932.53	-	-	952,932.53	-
2015	2,265,649.00	-	479,225.73	-	-	479,225.73	-
2016	1,760,701.71	-	813,112.30	-	-	813,112.30	-
2017	2,028,311.46	2,182,779.00	-	(154,467.54)	-	5,804.13	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,880,058	-	2,112,035.60	-	-	1,957,752.42	154,283.18
2015	5,857,645	-	3,011,677.57	-	-	2,468,393.94	543,283.63
2016	4,206,401.43	-	2,937,574.04	-	-	3,374,671.16	(437,097.12)
2017	4,353,388.75	-	-	-	-	60,082.82	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
Year							
2014	328,261.00	-	236,919.99	-	-	238,996.45	(1,276.46)
2015	379,640.60	40,684.33	237,035.66	338,956.27	196,361.33	271,705.48	(34,669.82)
2016	1,188,318.66	49,917.15	1,202,274.39	1,138,501.51	(1,152,457.24)	1,378,382.88	(176,108.49)
2017	211,000.00	116,033.01	-	94,966.99	-	-	-





**Figure 1:1 Yearly budgetary allocations**



**Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2017**

The following shows updates on financial resources of the Assembly from 2014-2017

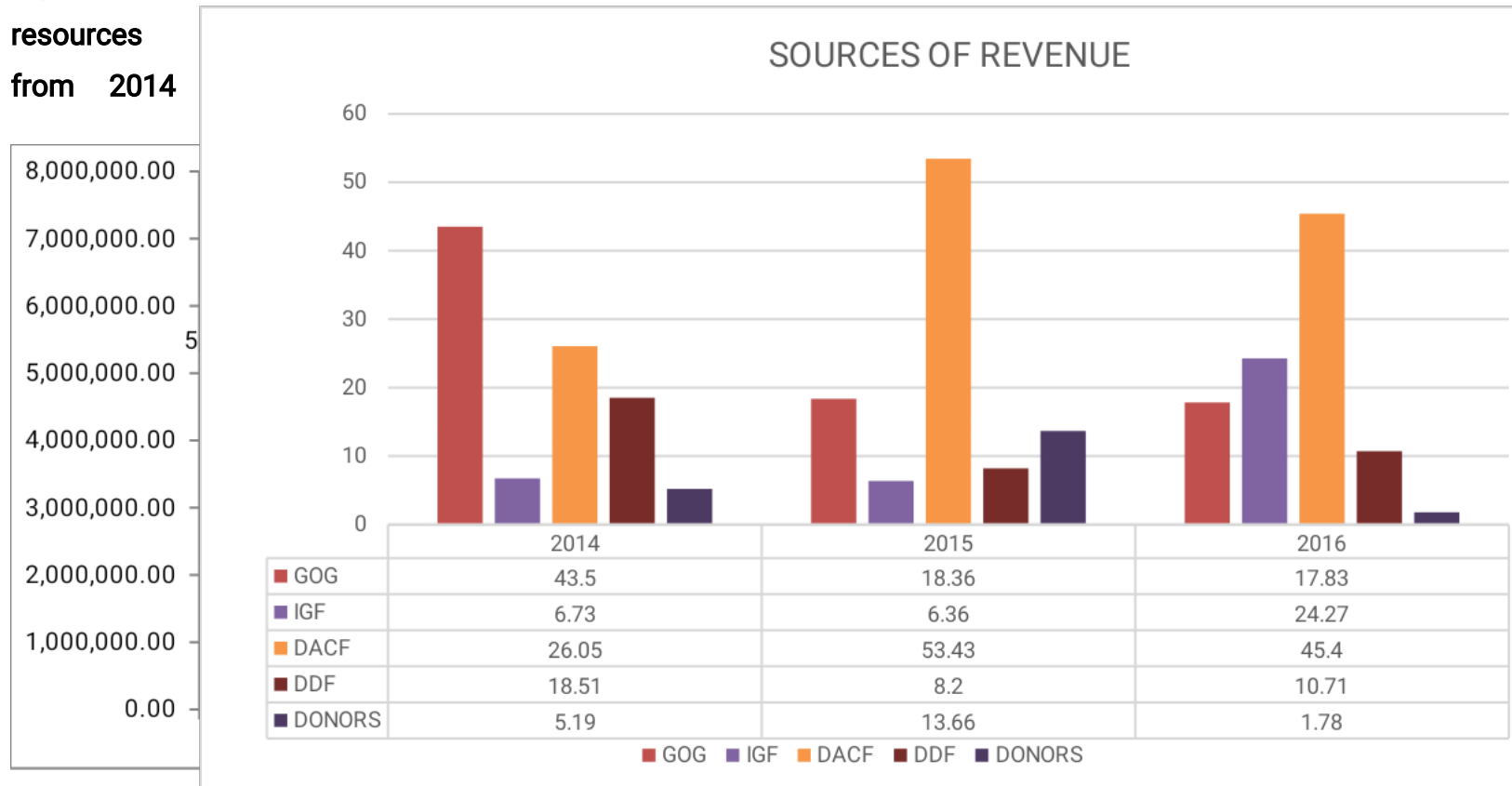
**Table 1:1 All sources of financial resources**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance	Approved	Actual Received	Variance
GOG	1,451,572.20	1,370,399.55	81172.65	2,755,944.00	684,234.57	2,071,709.43	1,914,425.71	882,898.12	1,031,527.59	1,921,426.46	-	1,921,426.46
IGF	266,774	212,053.30	54,720.70	272,727	237,035.66	35,691.34	1,188,318.66	1,202,274.39	(13,955.73)	642,830.30	44,939	597,891.30
DACF	2,904,423.00	820,219.42	2,084,203.60	3,457,350.00	1,991,282.34	1,466,067.66	3,231,264.43	2,248,852.71	982,411.72	3,600,112	-	3,600.11
DDF	487,550.00	582,759.12	(95,209.12)	500,000	305,539.00	194,461.00	731,413.00	530,648.00	200,765.00	724,279.75	-	742,279.75
UDG												
Donors**	-	163,450.01	163,450.01	630,000.00	509,145.71	120,854.30	90,000.00	88,287.02	1,712.98	250,508.00	12,968.33	237,539.67
GETFund												
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,110,319.20</b>	<b>3,148,881.40</b>		<b>7,616,021.00</b>	<b>3,727,237.28</b>		<b>7,155,421.80</b>	<b>4,952,960.24</b>		<b>7,139,156.51</b>	<b>57,907</b>	

Source: Municipal Finance Office, TNDA, 2017

**Figure 1:2**  
resources  
from 2014

**Financial**  
of the Assembly  
– 2017



Source: Municipal Finance Office, TNDA, 2017

The Assembly has various channels through which it is able to mobilize resources and accumulate funds to run its administrative activities and undertake viable projects to ensure the socio-economic stability and wellbeing its people and communities in the

Municipal. The Assembly is able to generate financial resources internally and obtain external funding as well. The Assembly obtains financial resources from various stakeholders among which include: GoG, IGF, DACF, DDF, GETFund, Donor and others. From the Figure above, the Assembly budgeted for financial resource of GH¢5,110,319.20 in 2014 but the actual amount realized for the year 2014 was GH¢3,148,881.40. The same follows in 2015 where the budgeted financial resources was GH¢7,616,021.00. However, the amount realized was GH¢3,727,237.28 this fell short of the budget estimate. Issues weren't different in 2016 as the Assembly budgeted for GH¢7,155,421.80 but the actual realized GH¢4,952,960.24. From 2014 to 2016 it is noticed that there has been a predominant increase in the actual financial resources of the Assembly all-year-round which was as a result of the expansions needed at various sectors of the Assembly to ensure sustainable growth. Even though the budgeted financial resources were not met, the Assembly in its capacity was able to manage the available funds to undertake its projects.

#### DACF

Estimated revenue of GH¢9,593,037.43 was expected from this source (DACF) for the period under review (2014-2016). However an amount of GH¢5,060,354.47 was realized. This fell short of the total budget estimate by GH¢ 4,532,682.96 representing a shortfall of 47.24%.

The late disbursement and mandatory deductions made from source constrained the Assembly's capacity to undertake some of its development programmes for the period.

#### IGF

The total IGF estimate for the years 2014-2016 was GH¢ 1,727,819.66 while the actual total receipts was GH¢1,651,363.35 representing a shortfall of GH¢76,456.31 against the target set. Total IGF receipts increased from Ghc237, 035.66 in 2015 to Ghc1,202,274.39 in 2016. This was due to the payment of ground rent to the Assembly by Stool lands. This represents an improvement of about 80 % over the period.

#### INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

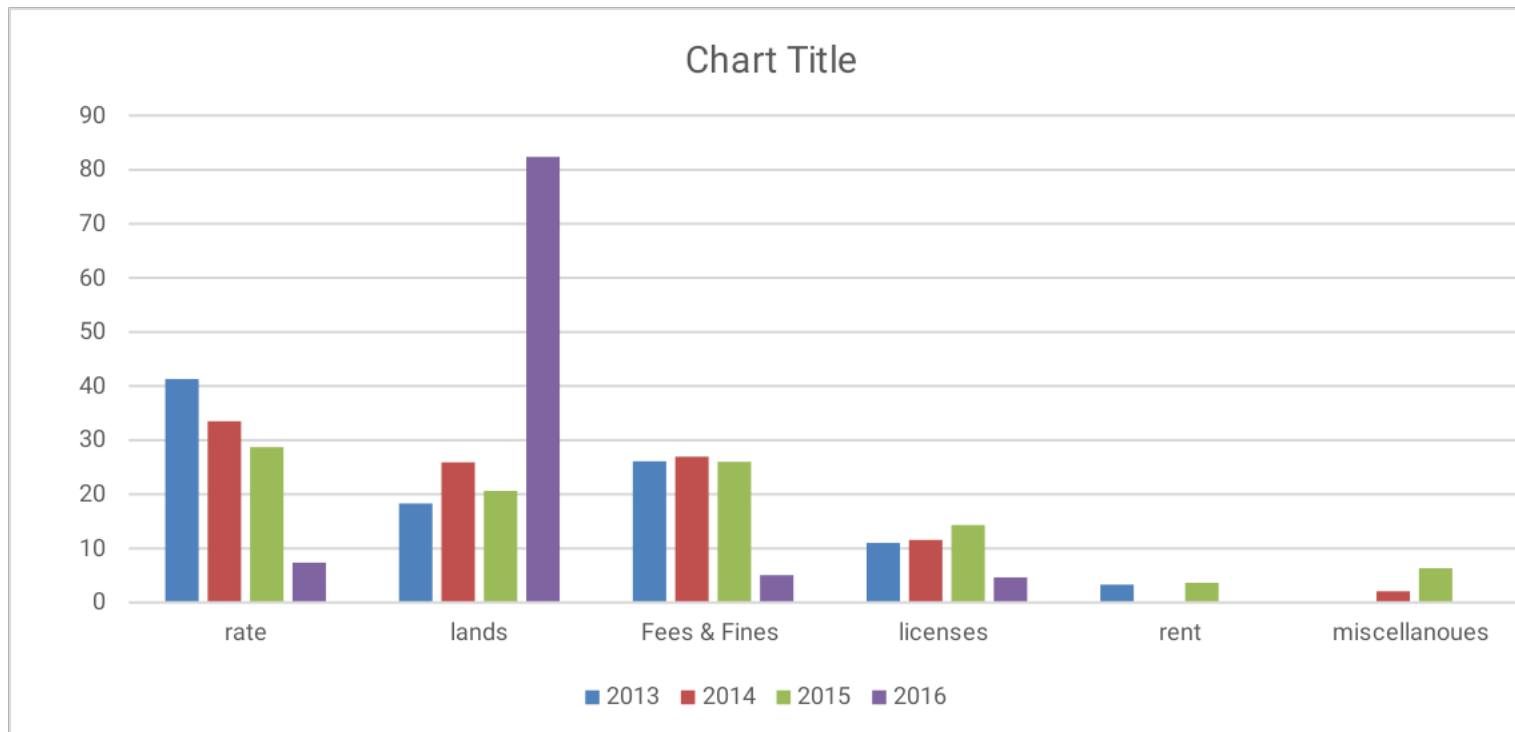
The tables below shows the performance of each revenue items under IGF over the planned period using 2013 as the baseline.

SOURCE	2013	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Baseline	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Rate	67,208.00	64,750.00	71,019.66	85,800.00	68,050.66	64,750.00	88,501.27	105,275.40	104,696.27
Lands	29,810.00	22,865	54,880.00	30,900.00	48,910.00	976,852.66	990,339.66	705,025.00	686,008.00
Fees	42,449.00	77,242.00	57,157.00	87,891.00	62,530	57,916.00	46,415.00	55,500.00	59,587.00
Fines						19,700.00	14,347.00	15,900.00	16,873.00
Licenses	17,941.10	39,609.00	24,538.50	46,756.00	33,941.00	58,800.00	55,794.00	126,678.00	127,317.00

Rent	5,389.40	100.00	60.00	11,380.00	8,602.00	8,300.00	5,475.00	10,050.00	10,170.00
Investment	0	1000.00	0	2000.00	0	0	0	0.00	
Miscellaneous	-	122,695.00	4,398.83	8,000.00	15,002.00	2,000.00	1,402.46	2,500.00	10,000.00
Total	162,798.16	328,261.00	212,053.99	272,727.00	237,035.66	1,188,318.66	1,202,274.39	1,020,928.40	1,014,651.27

Source: Municipal Finance Office, TNDA, 2017

Figure 1.3: Trend of Internally Generated Funds (2013-2017)



Source: Municipal Finance Office, TNDA, 2017

From figure 1.3 above, rate has been the highest revenue item form 2013- 2015 followed by lands, Fees and Fines and licenses. However, in 2016 lands recorded the highest been 82.37 of the total revenue generated. Reasons for the sharp increase in lands were the payment of stool lands revenue to assembly. Fees and Fines were also treated as a separate revenue item in 2016. Comparatively, the collection of Fees is more the fines.

### 1.4.2 Other Interventions (New Projects and Other Initiatives) Not Covered Under the 2014 – 2017 MTDP

The table below shows projects carried out which were not in the 2014-2017 MTDP

**Table 1:2 Other Interventions Implemented But Not Covered Under the MTDP**

Development dimension	Policy Objective	Programme	Indicator	Fund Source	Extent Of Implementation Of All Programmes	Remarks
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Accelerate the Provision and Improvement Of Environmental Sanitation	Construction of Animal Pen at Duayaw Nkwanta	1No. Animal pen constructed	IGF	Fully implemented	In use
		Construction of Overhead Tank at DA	1No. Overhead Tank at DA constructed	IGF	Fully Implemented	In use
		Drilling of 12No. boreholes fitted with hand pump	12No. boreholes drilled	China AID	Fully Implemented	On-going
		Drilling of 10No. boreholes	10No. boreholes drilled	DACF	Fully Implemented	On-going
		Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole with construction of 9m high level reinforced stand at Yamfo College of Health	1No. borehole drilled and mechanized at Yamfo College of Health	DACF	Fully Implemented	In use
	Create And Sustain an Efficient Transport System that Meets User Needs	Construction of 3no. Culvert at Kwasuagya	3No. culvert constructed	DDF	Fully Implemented	In use
Enhancing Competitiveness	Improve Efficiency And	Construction of fish meal at	Fish meal constructed	DACF	Fully Implemented	In use

Business in Ghana's Private Sector	Competitiveness Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises	Duayaw Nkwanta				
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Increase Equitable Access To and Participation In Education at all Levels	Procurement and supply of 1000No. dual desk	1000No. dual desk procured	IGF	Fully Implemented	Distributed to schools
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Integrate And Institutionalize Municipal Level Planning And Budgeting Through Participatory Process At All Levels	Installation of staff attendance timer	Staff attendance timer installed	IGF	Fully implemented	In use
		Renovation of old Administration block	Old Administration block renovated	DACF	Fully Implemented	In use
		Procurement of furniture for court room	Furniture for court room procured	DACF	Fully implemented	In use



## 1.5 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Stage

The following challenges were faced during the implementation and review stages.

- Inadequate knowledge of the policy direction of the MTDP/ GSGDA II by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of the sector annual action plans to the MTDP
- Inadequate resources (financial and logistical) for the DPCU to prepare the MTDP
- Inadequate co-operation from sector agencies
- There is also the problem of 'Over-ambition in Target Setting'. The review showed that the Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little or no cognizance to the resources at her disposal. This partly explains why the Assembly could not achieve all the objectives and targets set especially the intangibles/programmes within the plan period. In this regard the new plan take due cognizance to the available human and financial resources in setting plan targets.
- It is also suggested that all Head of Departments should attend DPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present credible and reliable data/input into the new development plan or the implementation process. This suggestion has become necessary because most often than not officers nominated by some departments to attend DPCU meetings presented data that were faulty. This suggests payment of reasonable sitting allowances to motivate the more senior Officers to attend Planning Meetings and review sessions.
- Inadequate resourcing of the DPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.
- Overriding political considerations in implementation of projects outside of prioritized projects in the MTDP and annual action plans.

## 1.6 Lessons Learnt Which Have Implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021)

Based on the identified problems from the review of the GSGDA II, the lessons learned which are expected to impact the current Medium Term Development Plan include:

- The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes were due to over reliance on Central Government funding especially that of the DACF and few traditional sources. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects.
- The MTDP/GSGDA II tended to be seriously overloaded as it seeks to address most of the needs of the communities within the short span of four years. The poor prioritization of communities' needs and aspirations contributed to the poor performance in the implementation of the plan. It is therefore not financially prudent to take on board too many programmes and projects at a same time hence the need for effective prioritization.

- Non-involvement of the communities and CSOs in the plan implementation tends to affect the commitment of the communities in ensuring sustainability of the projects as they may continually regard and treat them as Assembly projects. Efforts should therefore be made to involve beneficiary communities and other key stakeholders in all aspects of the project cycle, especially during implementation. This will also ensure social accountability.
- Regular joint review sessions; quarterly, midyear, end of year and mid-term enhances re-shaping and refocusing of the plan for effective implementation.
- Adequately strengthening and resourcing the DPCU for effective performance of its monitoring and evaluation functions enhances plan implementation.
- Effective political commitment and support a critical condition for the successful implementation of approved projects/programmes in the MTDP, as well as the annual action plans and budgets of the Assembly.

## CHAPTER THREE

### ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE MUNICIPAL PROFILE

#### 1.7.1 Physical Environment

- Location and Size

The Tano North Municipality is one of the twenty-nine Administrative Districts/Municipals in the Brong-Ahafo Region. It was carved out of the Tano District in 2004 with Duayaw-Nkwanta as its Administrative Capital.

The Municipality lies between Latitudes 7<sup>0</sup> 00' N and 7<sup>0</sup> 25'N and Longitudes 2<sup>0</sup> 03' W and 2<sup>0</sup> 15' W. It has a total land area of 837.4 square kilometres and constitutes about 1.8 percent of the total land area of the Brong Ahafo Region. On its western stretch from north to south, the Municipality shares boundaries with Sunyani West District, Sunyani Municipal and Asutifi North District in that order. On the eastern side, Tano North Municipality shares boundaries with Offinso North District in the extreme north-east and Tano South Municipal in the east. In the southern part the Municipality shares boundaries with Asutifi South in the south-west and Ahafo Ano North Municipal in the South-East as shown in (Figure 4)



Figure 1.4

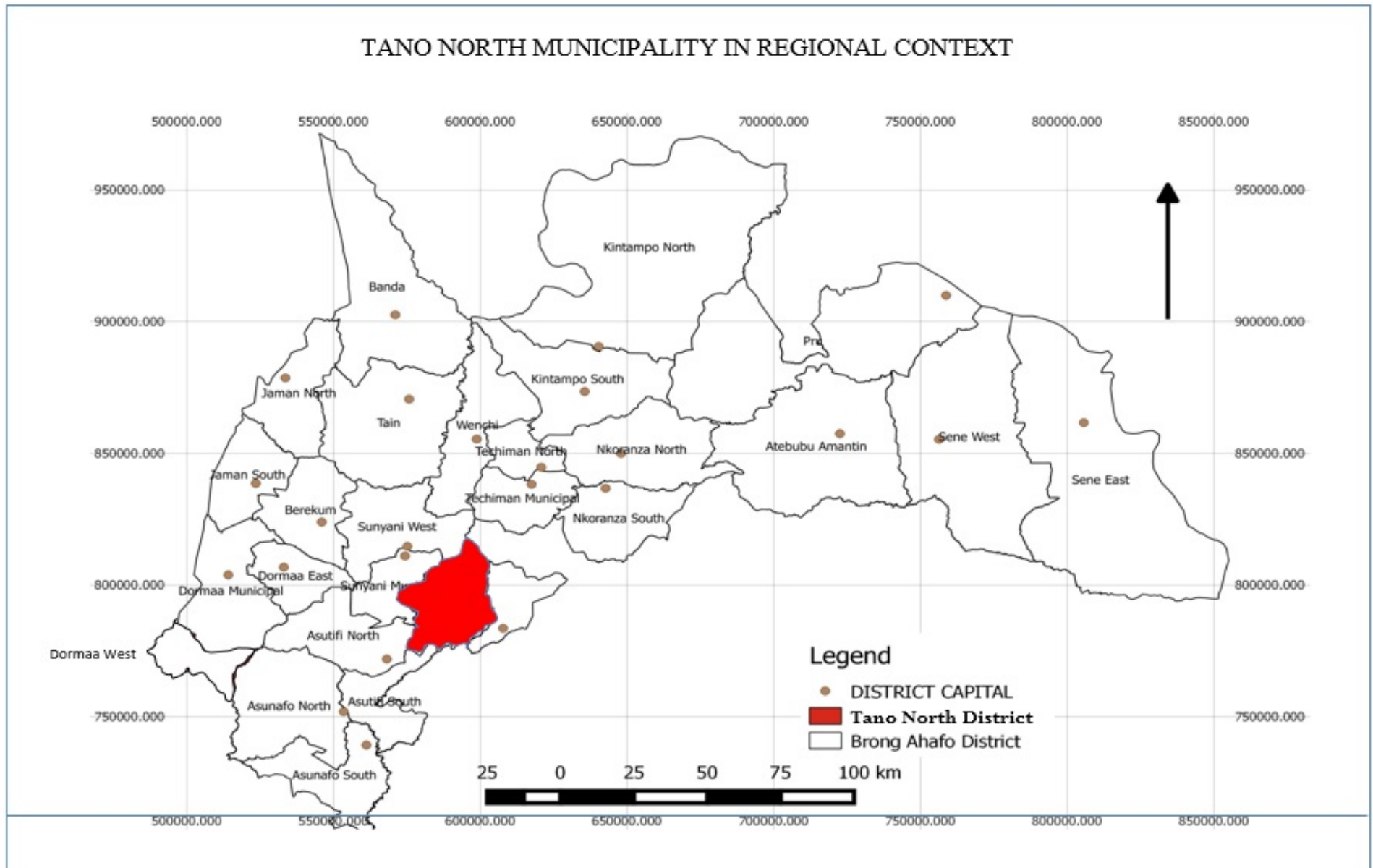
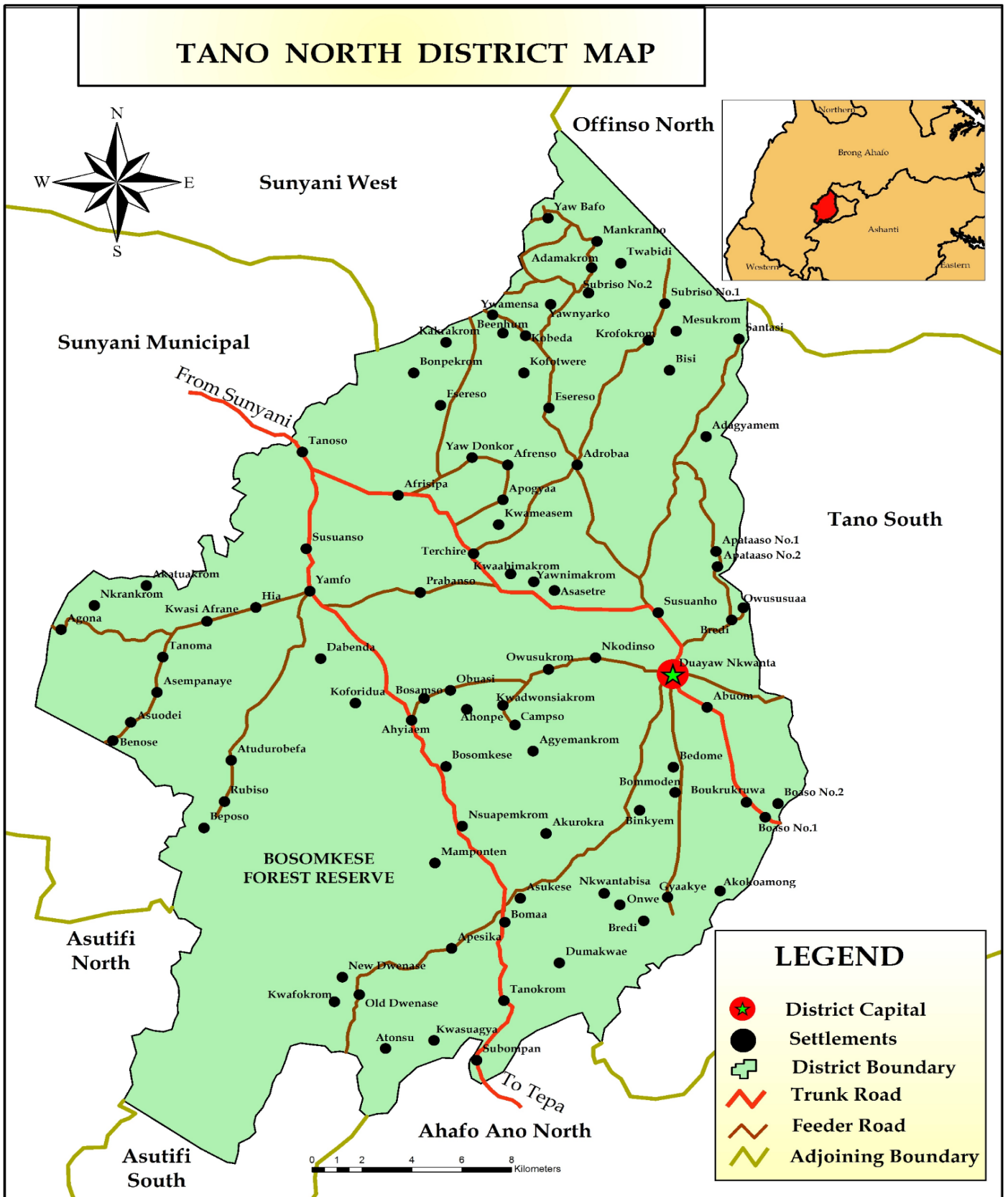


Figure 1.5



Source: Town and Country Planning Department

- **Topography**

The topography of the Municipality is undulating; rising gently from a height of about 270m in the north-west to a peak of about 760m in the south-east. The area is well drained by the Tano River and its numerous tributaries including Subri, Kwasu and Mankran, all of which generally flow from the north-east to the south-west.

- **Climate**

The Municipality lies in the semi-equatorial climatic zone and experiences double maxima rainfall regime, from April–June and September–November. The period between December and March is the dry season characterized by harsh harmattan conditions. The mean annual rainfall of the Municipality is between 125cm and 180cm, and the mean monthly temperature ranges between 26<sup>0</sup> C (mainly in August) and 30<sup>0</sup> C (in March). The relative humidity of the area is generally high, between 75 percent and 80 percent during the rainy season and 70 percent and 72 percent in the dry season.

- **Vegetation**

The Municipality has two main vegetation types, the moist semi-deciduous forest, mostly in the southern and south-eastern parts with gross forest cover of about 157.45sq km of which close to 80 percent (132.52sq km) is covered by the following three main forest reserves: Aparipari, Bosomkese and Omankwayemu Forest Reserves. The second dominant vegetation type is the guinea savannah found in the northern and north western parts around Subriso and Yamfo where cattle rearing are predominant (Tano North, 2010).

As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a big asset for future generation. Nevertheless, bush fires and other illegal human activities are degrading the forests at an alarming proportion.

- **Geology and Soils**

The geology of the Municipality is basically of the Middle Precambrian Formation with a lot of weathered Birimian rocks, phychites and schist which bear substantial deposits of red and white clay in the basin of the Tano River around Tanoso. There are also vast deposits of gold in the areas around Yamfo, Tanoso, Terchire and Adrobaa. The dominant soil type of the area is forest ochrosols and is generally considered to be fertile and suitable for the cultivation of a wide range of arable crops such as cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain, maize, citrus and vegetables.

- **Temperature and Seasonal rainfall patterns**

The Municipal lies in the semi-equatorial zone which experiences two rainy seasons, major and minor. The major season is usually between April and June, with June as its peak. The minor season however, begins from September and ends in November. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 180cm. the dry season is quite severe and occurs in the months of November to March each year. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 26<sup>0</sup> C (mainly in August) and 30<sup>0</sup>C (in March).

- **Historic Sites**

The most of important Tourist site in the Municipal are the Bosomkese and Apaape Forest Reserves. These serve as the aesthetic and scientific natural resources in the Municipal. In these reserves, one can find different species of trees such as “Odum”, Mahogany, Ceiba, cassia and akasaa. The reserves are of biodiversity importance.

A number of traditional shrines are found in the Municipal. Prominent among these are the Bosomkese and Apaape at Boma. Traditionally, the Tano River is adored throughout Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions. In Tanoso for instance the river is worshiped with a local priestess responsible for it, because the river is worshiped by the native. It is a religious taboo to eat fish from the river. Consequently, the river has become conducive habitat for a wide range of fish species, crocodiles etc. which have become invariably friendly to humans. The friendly nature of these creatures has made people both natives and visitors alike stand at the River Banks to feed and admire them. Foods that frequently attract the creatures include bread, kenkey, rice and maize. Worshippers of the river god sometimes offer sacrifices of eggs fowls, sheep and cattle to the river. The goat is however a taboo to the river.

The shrines mentioned above serve as centres for cultural and religious studies for both Ghanaians and foreigners alike. Mention can also be made of one tourist alteration site at Boma known as Chain of Hills.

### **1.7.2 Conditions of the Natural Environment**

With the Municipality falling within the semi - deciduous forest and faces serious threat of deforestation through pressures from human and animal activities such as housing expansion, farming, overgrazing, bushfires and timber exploitation. These activities have no doubt contributed to the seasonal drying up of some rivers and other water bodies. It is clear that given the current situation, a lot of conscious and sustained efforts will have to be employed if the natural environment is to be restored and resources sustainably exploited. Afforestation program needs to be supported seriously by the Municipality to bridge the gap between the rate of exploitation and re-stocking of the vegetative cover.

Some of the species in the forests do not only serve as medicinal plants but they could be also be used for carving and other wood works. The Forest Reserves as well serve as habitat for several species of wildlife and game and as good shed for the rivers and streams in the Municipality and beyond.

- **Implications for development**

The location of the Municipality in Brong Ahafo Region offers it the opportunity to interact or co-operate with five other Municipals. The Municipality been located on the Sunyani Kumasi High



way makes it imperative for the people to co-operate and exchange goods and services within and outside the region. The proximity of the Municipality to Sunyani, the Regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages.

The Municipal is fortunate to lie in the semi-equatorial climatic zone and experiences double maxima rainfall regime. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the Municipal. Extensive dry seasons also lead to a long period of drought which does not augur well for agriculture. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like Cassava, Plantain, tomatoes, and garden gardens among others to thrive well.

The existence of large deposits of red and white clay in the basin of the Tano River as well as deposits of gold has implications for development. The gold can be exploited and provide employment for inhabitants around the area. However, this exploitation can also affect the environment by depleting the vegetation and soil. The clay deposits can also be used for ceramics, glazed ware and provide employment.

### **1.7.3 Conditions of the Built Environment**

Tano North Municipal has five major settlements which can be classified as towns, while the rest are minor settlements; villages and hamlets. The settlements ('large towns and small towns') are generally nucleated while the minor settlements are greatly dispersed in pattern thus influencing the distribution of services.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, the main materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units are cement block or concrete (49.4%) and mud brick or earth (43.2%). Seven out of 10 (71.7%) dwelling units in the Municipal have cement or concrete as main material for the floor constructed and about one quarter (26.6%) of the dwelling units have earth or mud floors. Irrespective of locality of residence, the main material used for roofing dwelling units in the Municipal is metal sheets (89.1%).

In terms of access to sanitation facilities in dwelling units in the Municipal, About two-fifth (40.2%) of households in the Municipal use separate bathrooms shared in the same house. One-fifth (21.6%) exclusively use their own bathrooms while 18.5 percent share open cubicles with other households. In the case of toilet facilities, Public toilet is used by 49.4 percent of households in the Municipal. About one-third (33.1%) of the households, use pit latrine while 6.8 percent also use KVIP. Only 5.5 percent of households in the Municipal use WC toilet facility.

Households that dispose of their solid waste at public dump in a container form 16.1 percent. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is common among 10 percent of the households. Public dumping in open spaces are common among urban (54.8%) and rural (59.9%) households. Households in urban areas (21.3%) are more likely than those in rural areas (9.8%) to dump their solid waste in containers. Contrariwise, households in rural areas (15.7%) are more likely than those in urban areas (5.3%) to dump their solid waste indiscriminately.

Regarding settlement planning, all the five major towns in the Municipality have planning schemes

or layouts for their efficient development. However, compliance with land acquisition, development procedures and non-adherence to planning schemes is very low particularly in major settlements such as Yamfo and Bomaa. Some chiefs in the Municipality have taken upon themselves the responsibility to demarcate and allocate plots without following the existing planning scheme. This has also accounted to destruction of most of the planning schemes and led to many unauthorized developments in almost all the towns in the Municipality.

This does not only drawback efforts being made to ensure effective settlement management but also makes the community vulnerable to disasters.

To help check this there is the need for continuous monitoring of physical developments, planning education and site inspections. There is also the need to evacuate unauthorized structure and punish perpetrators to serve as a deterrent to others. There should be a collective effort between the Assembly and Traditional leaders to ensure that planning regulations are adhered to.

**Table 1:4 Settlements with planning schemes**

Name of Settlement	2010 Population	No. of approved schemes being implemented	Additional schemes under preparation	Re-zoning being undertaken	Remarks (levels of compliance with building regulation; compliance with building permit, No compliance with building permit) Compliance spectrum-High, Medium and Low)
Duayaw Nkwanta	16,315	10	3	1 Serwaa Kesse	Compliance with building permit spectrum-Medium
Yamfo	11,062	2	None	None	Low
Tanoso	5,962	4	1	None	Medium
Bomaa	6,637	2	None	None	Low
Terchire	4,652	2	None	None	Low
Afrisipakrom	1,574	2	None	None	Low
Susuanso	2,819	1	1	None	Low
Susuanho	1,447	1	None	None	Low
Adrobaa	3,153	1	None	None	Low
Buokrukruwa	866	1	None	None	Low
Koforidua	751	2	None	None	Low

**Source: Physical Planning Department, 2017**

From the table, it could be observed that apart for Duayaw Nkwanta, the rest of the settlement do not adhere to building regulations and permits. This can make the Municipal aesthetically unattractive. There is the need to encourage the traditional authority to prepare Planning schemes to ensure control in building development in their locality.

## 1.8 Culture

### **1.8.1 Traditional Authority**

The Municipal has two Traditional Councils, which are both Paramount chiefs: Duayaw-Nkwanta and Yamfo. Each of these Paramount chiefs has a number of Divisional Chiefs. These Traditional Institutions are the embodiment of the cultural and social systems of the people and constitute a potent-force in the running and development of the Municipal. They exercise authority over the people basically through the arbitration of cases and invocation of traditional taboos. The success or otherwise of the development efforts of the Municipal Assembly may thus depend on the support of the Chiefs, Queens, and Council of Elders in the various communities.

### **1.8.2 Religious Composition and Ethnicity**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census results show that, Christians (78.6%) are the dominant religious group with the Pentecostals/Charismatic (27.2%) being at a higher proportion. Islam (13.8%) is the next dominant religion after Christians. Traditionalists form less than one percent (0.8%) of the population. Those who do not profess any religious belief constitute 6.2 percent of the population. The Municipal enjoys religious harmony and co-existence which greatly support the development efforts of the Assembly.

### **1.8.3 Ethnic Diversity**

The Municipal population is made up of wide range of ethnic groups. Akans (Ashantis, Bonos and Akwapims) however constitute the dominant tribe. They form about 70% of the Municipals population. Minority tribes living in the Municipal (migrant settlers ) mostly come from the northern regions, Volta and Western regions of Ghana and include Wangaras, Moshis, Busangas, Hausas, Kusaases, Frafras, Mamprusis, Nzemas and others. These migrants who are scattered all over the Municipal are mostly engaged in farming activities particularly cocoa, foodstuffs and vegetable production. Even though there are different tribal groups in the Municipal, there is peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic groups.

### **1.8.4 Population**

The Tano North Municipal has a total population of 79,973. This constitutes 3.5 percent of the Brong Ahafo Region's population. There are more females (40,380) than males (39,593) constituting 50.5% and 49.5% respectively in the Municipal. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas. The sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females is 98.1 for the Municipal indicating more females than males.

About two out of every five (39.9%) people in the Municipal are children younger than 16 years; more than half (55.2%) of the population are in the productive age group 15-64 years and only 4.9 percent are aged 65 years and older. As a result, the age dependency ratio for

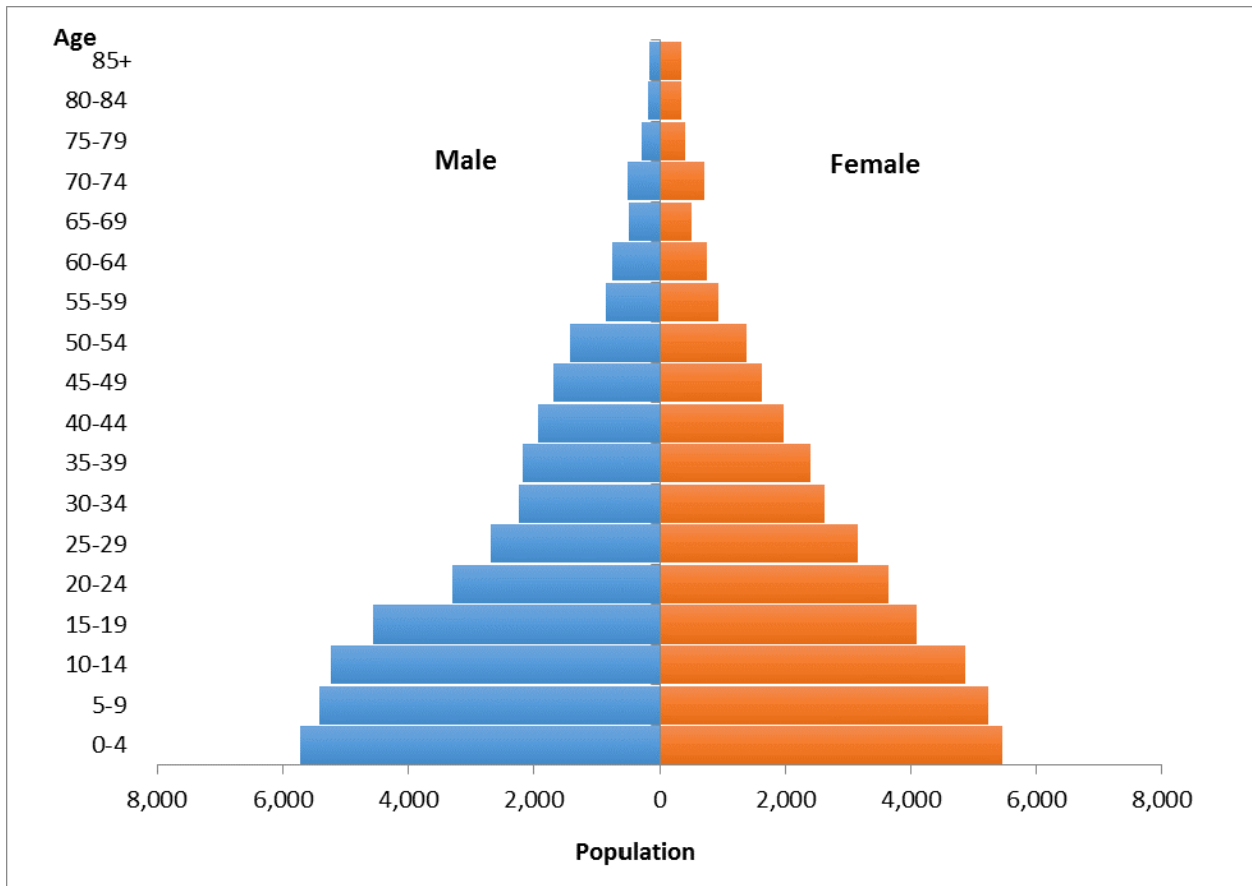
the Municipal is 81.3 implying that every 10 persons in the productive age group have about eight people in the dependent age groups to support. The dependency ratios for the urban and rural areas are 75.8 and 87.1 respectively.

It has a total land area of 876 km<sup>2</sup> and constitutes about 1.8% of the total land area of the Brong Ahafo Region. It has a population density of 95.5 persons per square kilometer. The Municipal has experienced increasing population density over the years. The 1960 population density of 29.8 persons per km<sup>2</sup> increased to 38.4 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 1970 and 61.7 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2000. The Municipal figure has been high compared to the region population density of 45.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2000 and 58.4 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2010.

About two out of every five (39.9%) people in the Municipal are children younger than 16 years and only 4.9% are aged 65 years and older. The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 55.2 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work. This also means many resources are needed for the provision of resources and employment opportunities for the youth. The age dependency ratio for the Municipal is 81.3 implying that every 10 persons in the productive age group have about eight people in the dependent age groups to support. The dependency ratios for urban and rural areas are 75.8 and 87.1 respectively.

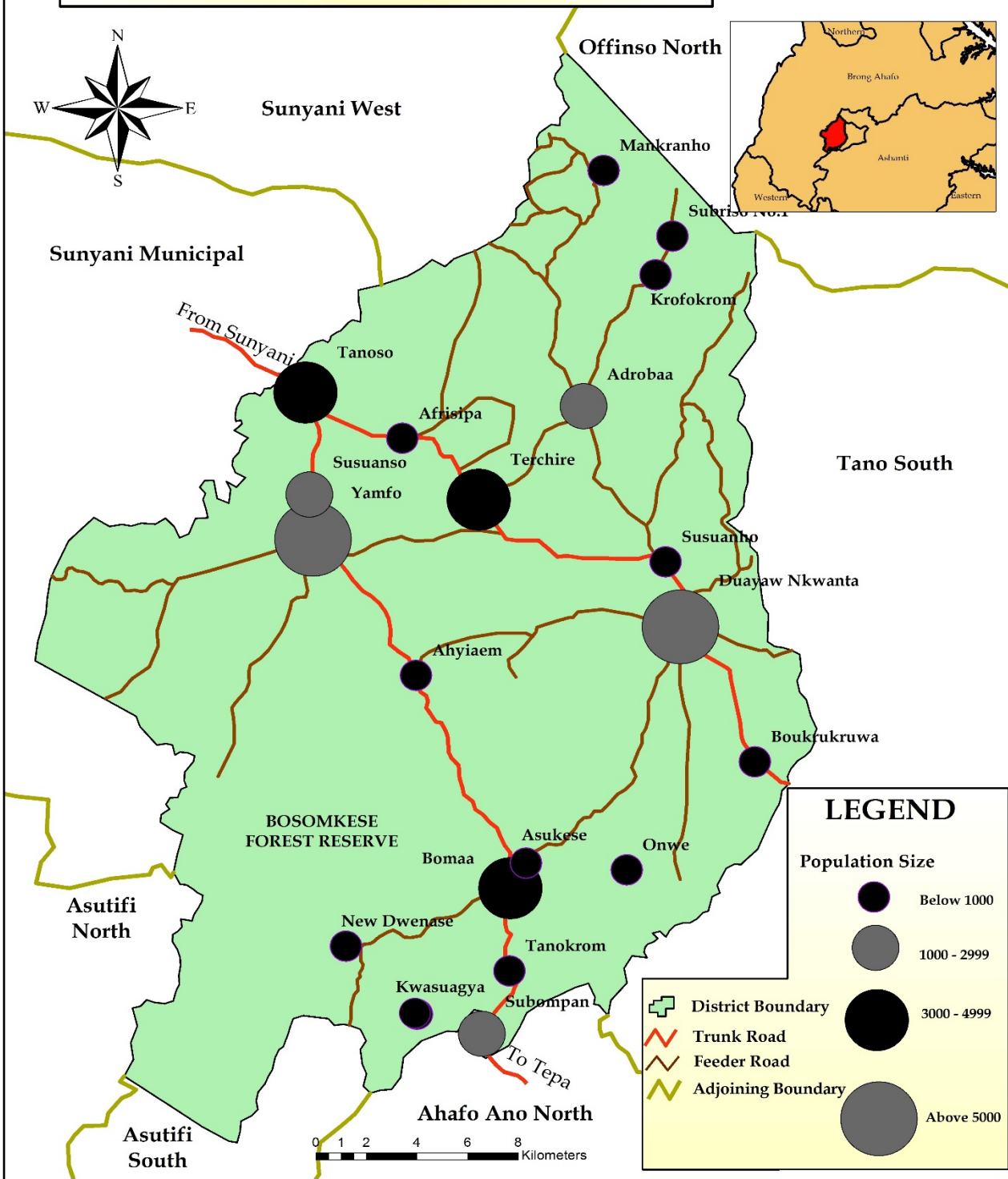
Basically, there are three (3) main religious being practiced in the Municipal namely Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion. Christians (78.6%) are the dominant religious group with the Pentecostals/Charismatic (27.2%) being higher proportion. Islam (13.8%) is the next dominant religion after Christians. Traditionalists form less than one percent (0.8%) of the population. Those who do not profess any religious belief constitute 6.2 percent of the population in the Municipal. Compared to males, females are in higher proportions of all the Christian denominations. In contrast, males are in higher proportions than females in the other religious groups as well as those without religion.

Figure 1:2: Population Pyramid



Source: 2010 PHC Report

# Population Distribution of Tano North



### 1.8.5 Potential Growth Rate

The Tano North Municipal shares boundaries with about four different Municipals. By virtue of its position of being on the Kumasi- Sunyani high way, Duayaw Nkwanta is expanding in almost all its directions, north, south, east and west. However, potential growth points exist in Susuanso, Buokrukruwa, Subompang, Afrispakrom, Nsuapemkrom, Mankranho. The implication here is that, the extension of services particularly utility services such as water and electricity should be of outmost priority to the Municipal Assembly now and in subsequent years to ensure overall development of the Municipal.

### 1.9 Settlement Systems

#### 1.9.1 Spatial Analysis

With a population density of 95.5 persons per square kilometer the Municipal is sparsely populated as compared to the national average of 79.3. The general settlement pattern of the Municipal is the disperse type. The larger settlements namely Yamfo, Bomaa, lie in different routes. This type of settlement hinders the distribution of facilities such as water, schools, health facilities etc.

#### 1.9.2 Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)

The Scalogram Analysis is used to indicate the hierarchy of settlements in the Municipal. The functional Matrix/Scalogram (Table 9) shows the major settlements, the populations and their corresponding services/facilities existing in them. The facilities used in the Scalogram analysis as can be seen in the matrix are under the following broad sectors;

- Education
- Health
- Agriculture
- Water and sanitation
- Banking
- Market
- Post and telecommunication
- Security services
- Judiciary
- Roads and
- Electricity

The frequency of some facilities i.e., Primary and Junior Secondary Schools and boreholes is high 18 communities have Primary School, 13 have J.S.S and 19 have boreholes. Facilities such as the court, hospital, bank and post office have low frequency (i.e. are present in only a few communities).

#### Ranking of Settlements

Settlements have been scaled in order of their functional influence or centrality using the following criteria;

- **1<sup>st</sup> Order** - **500**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Order** - **300 - 400**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Order** - **300**

From the Scalogram Analysis, Duayaw Nkwanta the Municipal capital stands out as the 1<sup>st</sup> Order Settlement with a total centrality score of 1485.2. This is because the community has 27 out of the 35 facilities used in the analysis. Yamfo with total centrality score of 438.5 with 17 facilities is ranked as 2<sup>nd</sup> Order Settlement. The rest are third (3rd) order settlements.



**Table 1:5 Scalogram (Functional Matrix)**

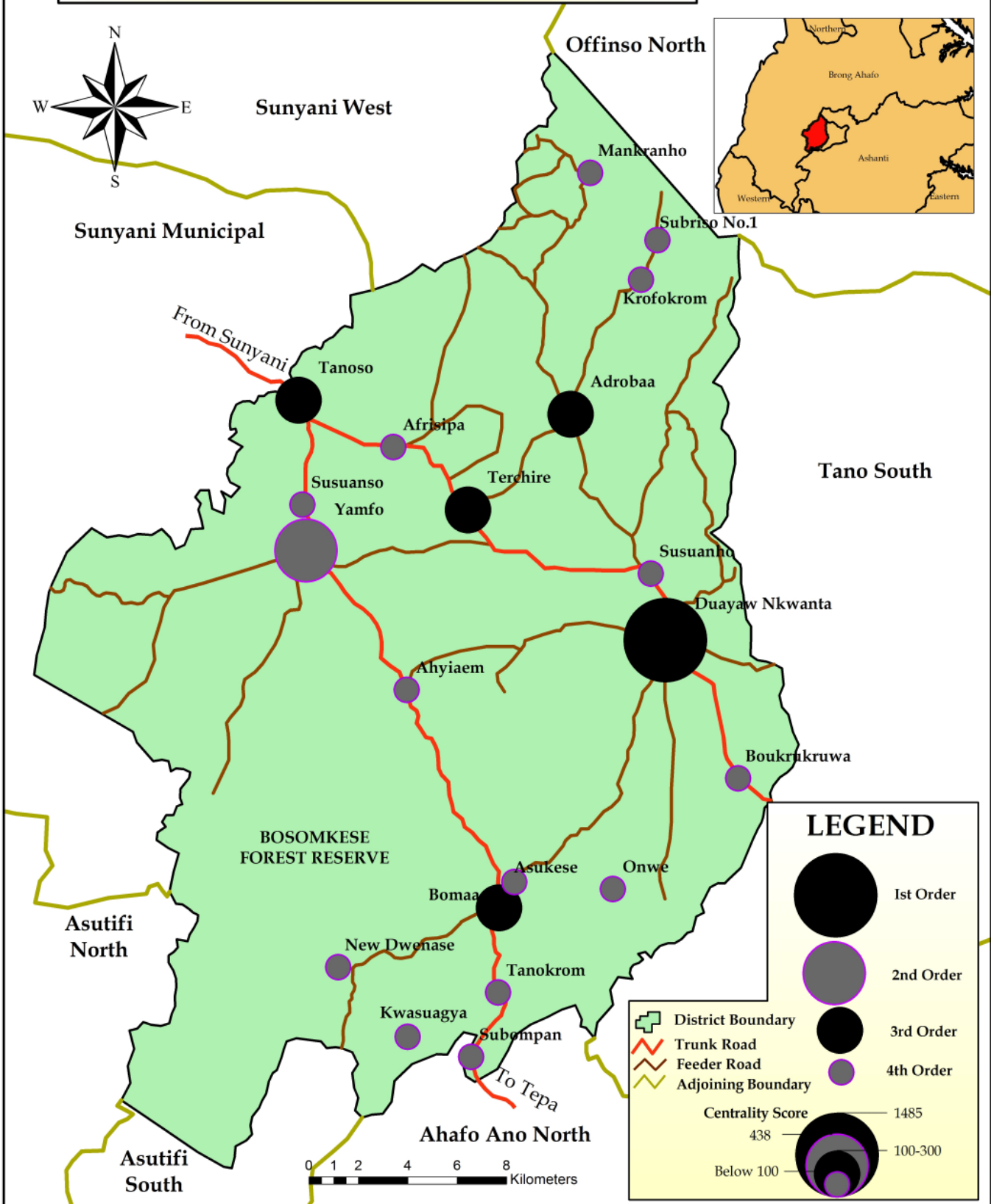
SERVICES		SETTLEMENTS & POPULATION																																							
		PRIMARY SCHOOL	J S S	SSS/VOC/TECH/INSTITUTION	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHIPS COMPOUND	AGRIC EXTENSION	OPERATIONAL AREAS	PIPE BORNE	BOREHOLE	HAND DUG WELL	WATER CLOSET TOILET	KVIP	PIT LATRINE	ELECTRICITY	DAILY MARKET	WEEKLY MARKET	COMMERCIAL BANK	RURAL BANK	POST OFFICE	POSTAL AGENCY	MUNICIPAL POLICE HQRS	POLICE STATION	POLICE POST	FIRE SERVICE	PRISONS SERVICE	MAGISTRATE COURT	CIRCUIT COURT	HOTEL	GUEST HOUSE	TELEPHONE	CELLPHONE SERVICE	LORRY PARK	1 <sup>ST</sup> CLASS ROAD	2 <sup>ND</sup> CLASS ROAD	TOTAL NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY INDEX	HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT	
D/Nkwanta	12,92	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	27	148 5.2	1 <sup>S</sup> T		
Yamfo	8,312	X	X	X		X		X	X	X				X		X	X	X		X		X		X										X		X		X	17	438 .5	2 <sup>N</sup> U
Bomaa	4,781	X	X	X		X		X		X				X		X		X		X		X		X														12	238 .5	3 R D	
Terchire	3,458	X	X			X		X	X	X				X		X																		X		X		11	180 .3	3 <sup>R</sup> D	
Tanoso	4,210	X	X	X		X		X		X				X		X														X				X		X		11	172 .4	3 <sup>R</sup> U	
Susuanso	2,65	X	X					X		X				X		X																				X		7	93. 6		
Adrobaa	2,146	X	X			X		X		X	X			X		X																		X				9	105 .3	3 <sup>R</sup> U	
Subompang	1,195	X						X		X						X	X																					5	32. 5		
Afrisipa	923	X	X					X		X					X	X																				X		7	56. 9		
Susuanho	976	X	X							X				X		X																				X		6	43. 7		
Asukese	876	X	X							X				X	X	X																		X				7	59. 7		
Sukuumu	770	X	X					X		X				X	X																							5	31.		



➤ **Terchire**

Electricity should be extended to all parts of these communities, health facilities in Bomaa and Adrobaa upgraded, schools turned into model schools with adequate teaching and learning materials and their markets well developed to better serve the neighboring communities.

# Functional Hierarchy of Tano North



- **Spatial Distribution of Population**

Population distribution patterns depict the proportion of population living in geographic units, as well as the degree of concentration in such units. The phenomenon of population distribution is influenced by various factors, including topography, availability of water sources, vegetation, soil conditions, and type of economic activity, infrastructure and social amenities. The interplay of these factors, operating through demographic factors, has modified the population distribution of the Tano North Municipal. The relatively high concentration of population in the Municipal is due to the more favourable influences of economic, infrastructural, political and administrative factors which have also helped to retain its continued population growth.

Generally, there is a high concentration of population in the Municipal due to the presence of high number of settlements as well as booming economic activities in the area. The high number of settlements, with a high population concentration, can be explained by the presence of relatively fertile soils. This factor has led to in-migration, as many settlers from the south want to cultivate food and cash crops in this area.

### **1.9.3. Surface Accessibility to Services**

The total length of feeder roads in the Municipal is about 201.65km. The feeder roads in the Municipal on the other hand have been classified as engineered, partially engineered and non-engineered. Out of the total length of 201.65 km of feeder roads, 89.8 km are engineered, 79.95km have been partially engineered while about 31.9km have not been engineered. The condition of the engineered feeder roads is generally good during the dry season but becomes bad in the rainy season while that of the partially and non-engineered feeder road network is bad for most of the year thus hampering access to food production areas.

TNM lies along the Sunyani - Kumasi Highway. Strings of settlements found along the highway are Tanoso, Afrispakrom, Terchire, Koforidua, Susuanho, Duayaw Nkwanta, Buokrukruwa and Boaso. The condition of this highway is in a good shape compared to roads on the south-west side of the Municipal. Communities such as Yamfo and Bomaa are found on the south –west side of the Municipal. The Tanoso – Yamfo road is tarred and fairly good whiles Yamfo to Bomaa road is untarred and in a bad shape. The Yamfo – Bomaa road links to Tepa in the Ahafo Ano North. The condition of the road if improved can serve as linkage between two Municipals and make it much easier for people to commute and convey their farm produce to the market (Bomaa and Yamfo).

### **1.9.4 Accessibility Analysis**

Accessibility generally refers to the ease with which one can lay hands on a particular facility or service. Accessibility can be categorised into, economic, geographical and

socio-cultural. Surface accessibility, which is also known as geographical accessibility, refers to the ease with which one travels from a given location to another location(s). This is measured in terms of the time spent in travelling between the two locations (travel time) which also depends on distance, means of transport and the route conditions.

- **High Access Zone**

This refer to all locations in the Municipal that are within reach of a facility or service within a given reasonable travel time. Towns and villages, such as, Duayaw Nkwanta, Tanoso, Afrispakrom, Buokrukruwa, Terchire along the major trunk roads have high access to facilities such as Banks, Schools, Health etc. This implies that such areas are more or less endowed, since at any point in time, one can access any facility with minimum difficulty.

- **Low Access Zone**

A low access zone refers to all locations that are out of reach of the facility or service in question within a given travel time. For example, areas such as, Sukuun, Kwasuagya, Onwi Nkwanta have very low access to a number of facilities, such as hospital, post office, bank, secondary school, etc. This is because communities in the hinterlands have very poor roads and as a result vehicles find it very difficult to ply on them. The inhabitants of these communities have to walk on foot to join a major trunk road before boarding a vehicle. This usually increases the waiting times and thus contributes to the worsening of poverty among the people.

- **Aggregate Accessibility to Services**

It measures the level of accessibility to at least one of a number of individual facilities, such as a Health Centre, a bank, a market, a school, etc. For instance, communities such as Susuanso, Asukese, Ahyiem,, Subonpang have physical access to at least one facility located in the Municipal.

- **Optimum Accessibility to Services**

It is the level of accessibility to all of individual facilities under consideration. This indicates that settlements such as Tanoso, Duayaw Nkwanta, and Yamfo etc have optimum access to facilities such as Health Centre and secondary schools.

## **1.10 Spatial Dimensions of Poverty**

The Composite Poverty Map was obtained by superimposing the optimum accessibility map on the tentative poverty pockets map. Based on differences in geographical location, nature and severity of poverty and other factors “pockets of poverty” were carved out. These pockets show the spatial dimensions of the incidence of poverty in the Municipal. A description of the pockets is presented in Table 1.12 and Figure 1.13

depicts the Composite Poverty Map of the Municipal.

**Table 1.12: Descriptions of Composite Poverty Pockets**

Poverty Pockets	Location	Characteristics
Pocket 1	Tanoso Zonal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible road network</li> <li>• Cultivation of perennial crops</li> </ul>
Pocket 2	Terchire-Adrobaa Zonal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible road network</li> <li>• Over dependence on tree crops, such as cocoa</li> </ul>
Pocket 3	Bomaa Zonal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible road network</li> <li>• Peasant farmers</li> </ul>
Pocket 4	Yamfo Zonal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible feeder roads</li> <li>• Over dependence on mono cropping such as tomatoes, garden eggs</li> <li>• Conflicts</li> </ul>
Pocket 5	Duayaw Nkwanta Zonal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible road network in the hinterland</li> <li>• Peasant farmers</li> <li>• Business / petty traders</li> <li>• Optimum access to all the facilities</li> </ul>

*Source: DPCU Survey, 2016*

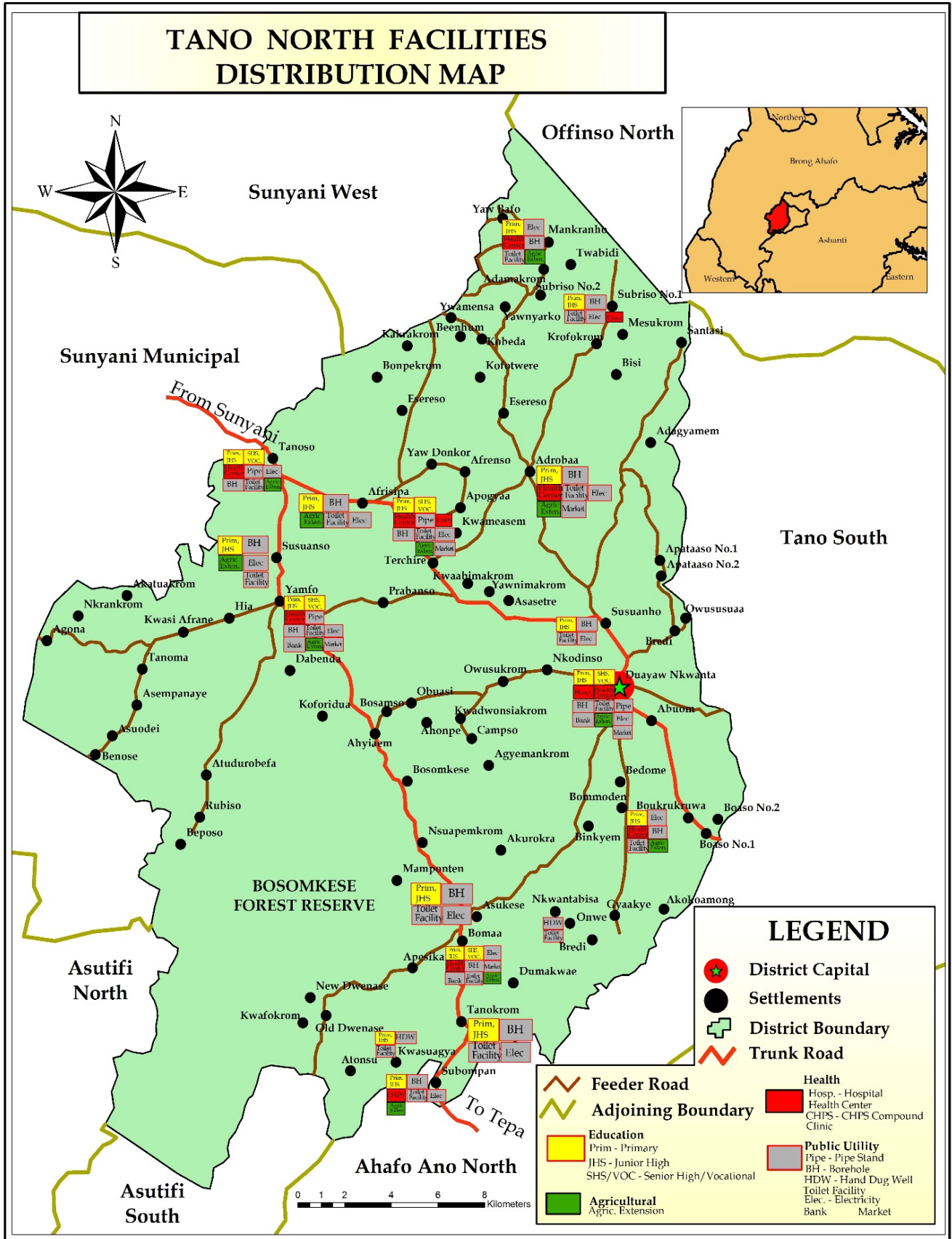
## **1.11 Distribution/Location of Socio-Economic Infrastructure (Facilities & Services)**

### **1.11.1 Educational Facilities**

The Tano North Municipal is divided into four schools circuits namely, Bomaa, Yamfo, Terchire and Duayaw Nkwanta. Basic education is widespread in the Municipal. The Municipal has a total of 82 public and private schools. The public has 65 KG, 67 Primary and 56 JHS. The private also has 19 KG, 19 Primary and 10 JHS. Generally, enrolments in the school have seen an increase over the years due to introduction of capitation grants, school feeding and increase in population. The trend has come with its own challenges of demand of more teachers, classrooms, furniture among others. The Municipal has 5 Senior High Schools and 1 vocational school namely: Serwaa Kesse Girls SHS, Boakye Tromo SHS, Bomaa Community Day SHS, Yamfo Anglican SHS,

Terchire Community Day SHS (Private) and Yamfo Vocational Training Institute. Physical access to these schools is considered very high because almost all the big towns have an educational facility making it easier for the people to access without travelling long distances.





Source: Physical Planning Department, TNDA-2017

### **1.11.2. Health**

The Tano North Municipal has 1 Hospital, 1 Polyclinic, 4 Health Centres, 4 Functional CHPS Compound and 16 Functional CHPS Zones. The Hospital is a mission hospital owned by the Catholic Church and a member of the Christian Health Association of Ghana. It is located at Duayaw Nkwanta and serves as a referral point, thus receiving patients within and outside the Municipal for treatment and likewise refer patients to other hospitals such as Sunyani Regional Hospital and Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital for further treatment.

Currently the Municipal can boast of 4 health schools. They are physiotherapy and orthotics school and Presbyterian Mid-Wifery located at Duayaw Nkwanta, Tanoso Nursing Training at Tanoso and Yamfo college of Health at Yamfo. Considering the size of the Municipal and the population distribution, health facilities are generally well distributed and majority of the population have high access to health facilities. The condition is further boosted by the location of major towns along the trunk roads, thus making it easier for people in these areas to access health facilities, especially referred cases to St, John of God Hospital at Duayaw Nkwanta.

Looking at the spatial distribution of health facilities, the Municipal is well endowed since majority of communities have high physical access to these facilities. However, there is the need to expand the CHPS concept to bring basic healthcare to the doorsteps of the deprived rural communities.

## **1.12 Economy of the Municipality**

### **1.12.1 Agriculture**

Agric is the back-bone of the Municipal's economy, employs two-thirds (67.1%) of the active work force. Thus, the sector is the main source of income and household food supply for the population. The major food crops grown are maize, cassava, plantain, yam and cocoyam. Some of the cash crops cultivated are cocoa, coffee, oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomato, garden eggs, okro and pepper are also cultivated in large quantities, especially during the dry season. As in most parts of the country, agriculture in the Municipal is predominantly rain-fed; output often depends on favourable weather conditions.

### **1.12.2 Service Sector**

The Service Sector is the second largest after agriculture and employs about 24.3 percent of the Municipal's labour force. The sector covers a wide range of economic activities such as wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles, transport and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, administrative and support service activities, education and health.

### **1.12.3 Industrial Sector**

The Industrial Sector, which covers activities such as construction, mining and quarrying, manufacturing including small scale processing activities, electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management, is currently the least contributor to employment and provides jobs for a little over 8 percent of the Municipal's labour force. Promoting a strong linkage between industry and agriculture may bring about rapid transformation of the latter, and the creation of more jobs for the unemployed youth.

### **1.12.4 Commerce**

About 15% of the population in the Municipal is engaged in commercial activities as a major occupation. The predominant commercial activities are marketing of foodstuff, agricultural, inputs, second hand clothing and foot wear, trading in provisions, chemicals, beverages, toiletries, building materials and vehicle spare parts.

The major markets centres in the Municipal are located at Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa, Yamfo and Adrobaa. Major services existing in the Municipal are banking, postal, communication, hairdressing, tailoring and dressmaking, auto fitting among others.

### **1.12.5 Economic Infrastructure and Social Services**

- Roads

The Municipal is privileged to have its capital located on the Kumasi – Sunyani highway. The Municipal is equally accessible in terms of feeder roads. One of such road that quickly comes to mind is Duayaw Nkwanta – Akomadan/Offinso Road through Techimantia and Tanoso-Yamfo-Bomaa-Tepa road. The feeder roads are reasonably motorable throughout the year.

- Telecommunications

The Municipal capital and some relatively large settlements like Yamfo, Bomaa, Terchire, Tanoso and Adrobaa, etc enjoy the services of Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Glo and Airtel. Duayaw Nkwanta has only one FM station (Charity FM). There are a number of Community information centers operating in the Municipal.

- Hospitality

A number of guest houses can be located within the Municipal. They are 58 Juliderm Guest House, Palace Way Guest House, Royal Guest House (Duayaw Nkwanta & Bomaa), Kyei Nimako Guest House, Meet Me There Guest House, Fulmer Guest House, Krama Guest House, Respond Guest House, Forest Guest House, Nana Boama Guest House, Stagasons Guest House etc.

- Banking and Finance

Banking and Micro-financing companies are fast springing up in the Municipal. The main ones currently operating in the Municipal are Ghana Commercial Bank, GN Bank, Derma Rural Bank,

Bomaa Rural Bank, Atweaban Rural Bank, Nsoatreman Rural Bank, APA Micro finance, Tano Workers Co-operatives and Legacy Savings and Loans.

- Lorry terminals

Lorry terminals do not only facilitate transportation services in the Municipal but also serve as revenue sources for the Assembly. The Municipal has two well paved lorry terminals located at Duayaw Nkwanta and Yamfo. Bomaa has a station but has not been developed the place becomes muddy when it rains and has no modern infrastructure to enhance service delivery. With the increasing number of commercial vehicles and the emergence of Tricycle (Pragyia) in Duayaw Nkwanta, there is the need for the assembly to develop additional stations at vantage points to curb congestion in the future.

- Periodic Markets

The major periodic centres were identified within the Municipal

Duayaw Nkwanta	-	Fridays
Yamfo	-	Sundays
Adrobaa	-	Tuesdays
Bomaa	-	Tuesdays

Due to the proximity of the Municipal to Sunyani and Bechem, others prefer to go to these towns during the market days than the ones closer to them. People at Bomaa would prefer to go to Tepa than Duayaw Nkwanta due to cost and proximity. This makes the market days in the Municipal not vibrant.

- Post Offices

Although the significance of post offices is dwindling with the emergence of internet services, they still play important role in communication. A quick transformation of this sector to meet current demands is anticipated.

Post offices are found in major settlements of the Municipal namely Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa, and Yamfo. With the exception of Duayaw Nkwanta Post which is fully functional the rest are not functioning well due to low patronage.

- Commodity export

The agrarian nature of the Municipal restricts it to the export of just primary products to other marketing centers within the country. The Municipal is noted for

the export of large quantities of tomatoes, cassava, vegetables, plantain, yam and palm nut. Quite worrying is the fact that the abundant resources of the Municipal are only exported in their raw state without any form of value addition. It is therefore important for Municipal stakeholders to devise means of adding value to the local exports.

### 1.13 Food Security

Agriculture is the main backbone of the economy. It employs 64.4% of the total active force in the Municipal. The Municipal lies in the heart of the forest zone and has vast track of arable lands with two rainfall patterns. The Municipal predominantly depends on agriculture for its major sources of income, employment and food supply to other parts of the country.

Several households are involved in multiple farming activities. Of the total number of households engaged in agriculture, majority (97.8%) are into crop farming and 33.7 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. The rest of the farming activities, namely tree planting and fish farming engage less than five percent of the households in

agriculture. Crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity undertaken by both urban (97.7%) and rural (98.0%) agricultural households. Agricultural households in the rural areas

(44.4%) are twice likely than their counterparts in the urban areas (21.8%) to rear livestock.

Tree planting and fish farming are not popular agricultural activities among farmers in the Municipal.

The major food crops grown in the Municipal are maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and yam. Some of the cash crops cultivated include cocoa, coffee, oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper, and okro are also grown in large quantities during the dry season. The table below shows production of major food crop in the Municipal.

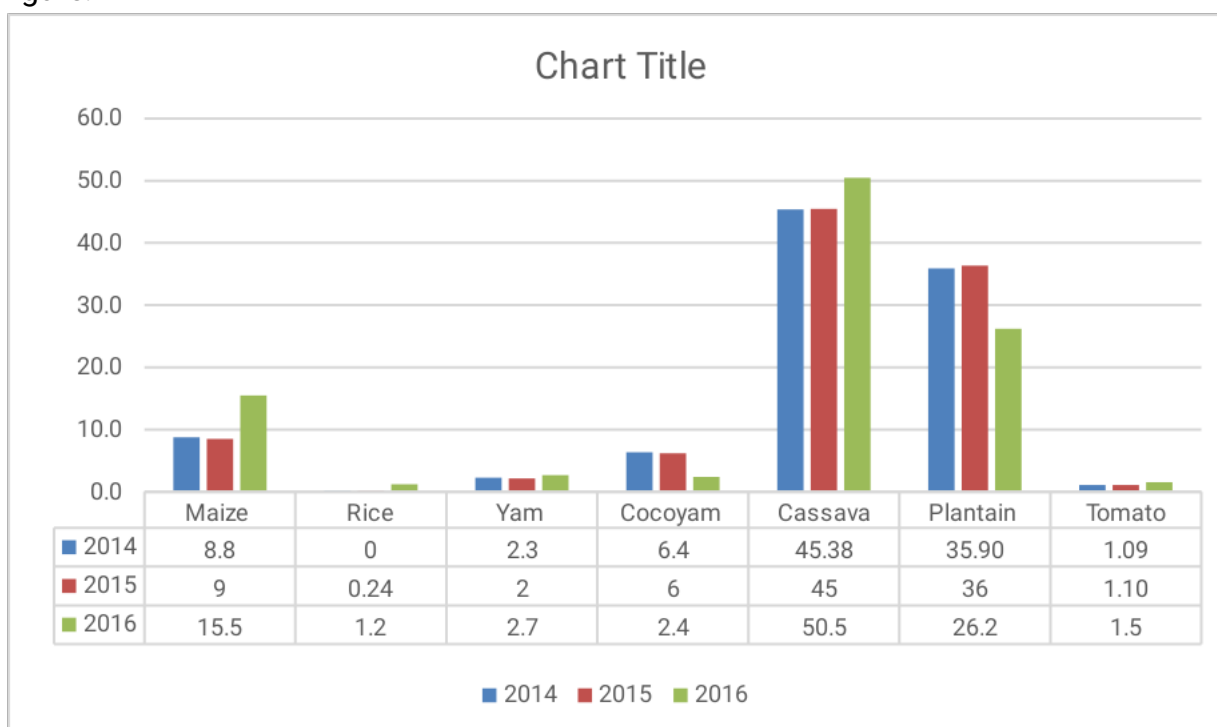
**Table 1:6 Production of Major Food Crops: 2014-2016**

Commodity	Production (MT)		% Change s	Production (MT)		% Changes
	2014	2016		2015	2016	
Maize	14,722	36,010	59	15,287	36,010	57.6
Rice	402	2,820	86	424	2,820	84.9

Yam	3,815.10	6,240	38.90	3,865	6,240	38.1
Cocoyam	10,676.80	5,570	-91.70	11,136	5,570	-99.9
Cassava	76,259.10	117,360	35.00	81,767	117,360	30.3
Plantain	60,337.50	60,939	0.98	65,370	60,939	-7.3
Tomato	1,837.90	3,604	49.00	1,969.02	3,604	45.4

Source: DoA, 2017

Figure:



There has been marginal increase in productivity due to the challenge in financing inputs as well as putting in place basic infrastructure such as irrigation, mechanisation, storage facilities and distribution systems. The Municipal enjoys adequate food security in terms of quality, quantity and affordability in all facet of the society. Food availability has been good throughout the year and with the rolling out of Planting for Food and Jobs initiative the forecast is that the Municipal will experience increased foods and jobs in the Municipal at relatively lower prices.

- Accessibility to Market, Storage and Processing Facilities

Input outlets and sale points are located at Duayaw Nkwanta, Afrisipakrom, Tanoso, Bomaa and Adrobaa. They are mainly crop input sale points. There is easy access to the major markets in the Municipal in terms of food but the Municipal lack proper storage facilities and processing facilities. Some farmers store their produce in barns and cribs for few months before they are sold out. The Municipal can boast of one oil palm processing facility (8 Degrees North Company) and a few cassava processing facilities such as that of Apesika (near Bomaa).

#### *Land Tenure System*

As practiced in parts of the country, mainly stools and family control land in the Municipal. Chiefs, family head and a few individuals act as custodians of all lands. According to the people, within a family set up, land is passed on from generation to generation and a member is entitled to a portion of land which is also passed on to the next of kin.

Settler farmers may acquire land for farming activities on agreed terms. These include share cropping “Abunu” and “Abusa” system depending on the type of crop. The Abunu system is the type of farming in which a piece of land is given to a farmer and the crops shared equally between the farmer and the land owner. The Abusa system on the other hand, is a system of farming by which land is given to a farmer for cultivation and the proceeds shared into three parts. In this case, the farmer takes two thirds and the remaining one third to the land owner. Usually, food crops are cultivated in the Abunu system while cash crops in the Abusa system.

#### **1.13.1 Irrigation**

There is only one irrigation facility in the Municipal that is at Tanokrom. However, there are several rivers and streams such as the Tano, Bema, Twatano, Susuan, Anikoko, Adinkra, Mpoasua, Mankran and Twewaa that can support crop production under irrigation system.

#### **1.13.2 Veterinary Activities**

Treatment of clinical cases was carried out. Foot rot in sheep, Asitis in dogs, skin infections, pneumonia in sheep and anorexia in sheep and poultry were reported and treated. De-beaking in poultry, deworming and dipping of pigs, poultry and dogs were also carried out. The two lady vet were assisted by a vet-biased service person who castrated animals, vaccinated sheep and goats against PPR, inspected meat for pathological conditions and ensure that slaughtered animals sold to the public were wholesome and free from diseases and other pathogens. They also carried out vaccination of poultry against Newcastle disease, Fowl pox and Gumboro.

### **1.13.3 Plant Clinic Activities**

The Tano North Municipal is one of the 15 Municipals in the Brong Ahafo Region running plant clinic sessions and it is two communities: Koforidua and Buokrukruwa run once a week in each community. Plant clinic is sponsored by CABI and Plantwise in the UK and has the objective to give farmers better access to practical knowledge at local level. The National Responsible Organization (NRO) for Plantwise in Ghana is the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD), MOFA.

During sessions farmers come with pest-infested and disease-infected plants or plant parts for joint or participatory diagnosis. Prescribed solutions are given and plant doctors make follow-ups to the field to bail farmers out.

#### *Other interventions*

Dry spells followed by rains has led to the outbreak of Fall Army Worms (FAW) which is devastating maize fields particularly improved varieties such as Pioneer, Pannar 12 and OPV (open pollinated varieties) as well as other local varieties of maize. The army worm has also attacked other crops such as Cocoa, Cashew, Tomato and Coffee in the Municipal.

Maize is the most affected crop, despite controlling through spraying with insecticides such as Cymethoate, Cyperderm and other systemic insecticides by farmers has been fruitless. The caterpillars which hatched out of eggs laid by adult moths rolled maize leaves and hid in sheath leaves could hardly be targeted for any effective control. The Municipal has taken delivery of 36 litres of Confidor, 24 litres of Super Top and 100 sachets of Bypel to start to control the worm in the short term. The Municipal has also formed 29 gangs in all the Operational Areas to start with the chemical spraying. The chemicals are woefully inadequate as the level of infestation is over 960 hectares. The total gang membership is 245.

The Municipal Directorate embraced the new initiative of Planting for Food and Jobs Campaign with all the seriousness that it deserves as AEAs were tasked to register progressive farmers for the programme. The Municipal registered 230 farmers and 3 out grower schemes cultivating 1,510 hectares of Maize, Rice and various vegetables like Tomato, Garden eggs, pepper and cabbage. Registered farmers for the PFJ programme have all been visited by the AEAs across the entire Operational Areas to ascertain the extent of their preparation and are now being supplied with the inputs under the programme. The Office has received 2,149 bags of NPK, 1051 bags of Urea, 2.4 tons of OPV Sanzal-sima maize seed, 1 ton of Pannar 12 hybrid maize seed and 184 bags of seed rice (50kg) for the PFJ campaign programme.

### **1.13.4 Challenges**

- Understaffing situation (1 AEA : 3,000 farmers)
- No vehicle for monitoring activities
- Absence of veterinary clinic does not augur well for meaningful veterinary service



delivery.

- No weather station to allow reliable weather situation reporting.
- No funds to run office and to support field staff to work at the operational area level.
- Inadequate office equipment
- No residential accommodation for DoA staff.
- The outbreak of Fall Army Worm is affecting Agriculture negatively.

## **1.14 Governance**

### **1.14.1 Political and Administrative Institutions**

The development process in the Tano North Municipal is impinged upon by various institutional structures that include state institutions, traditional governance structures, the private sector and non-governmental organizations including community based organizations.

The Tano North Municipal Assembly is the overall governance authority and also responsible for development of the whole Municipal. Under local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It is the highest political administrative and planning authority at the Municipal level. The current Tano North Municipal has been part of the then Tano Municipal before its establishment. It was carved out of the Tano Municipal in 2004 with legislative instrument (LI) 1754 and has Duayaw-Nkwanta as its Administrative Capital.

The Municipal Chief Executive is the Political Head and works directly under the political and administrative jurisdiction of the Regional Minister. The Municipal Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the Municipal and is responsible for the day to day management of the Municipal. The Municipal Assembly also works closely with the following Departments and Agencies to provide technical support mainly for the implementation of government policies, programmes and projects;

- Central Administration
- Works
- Agriculture
- Social Welfare & Community development
- Environmental Health
- Physical planning

- Trade and Industry
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Disaster prevention and management
- Natural Resource conservation, forestry, game and wildlife
- Health

The Municipal has one Constituency with 25 Electoral Areas. The elected assembly members are twenty-five (25) and eleven (11) Government Appointees. To support the work of the Assembly's Executive Committee there are nine Sub-committees as listed below:

- Development Planning
- Finance and Administration
- Social Services
- Works
- Justice and Security
- Women and Children
- Agriculture, Environment & Sanitation
- Small & Medium Enterprise
- Public Relations

The Sub-committees are to collate and deliberate on issues which are forwarded to the executive committee for action. The Assembly may also form any other committee that it deem necessary. The Co-ordinating Director is the secretary to the general House of the Assembly and she is supported by other technical and professional staff. There are also other government agencies in the Municipal which perform public service functions to the inhabitants. These include National Commission for Civic Education, Municipal Electoral Office, Non-formal Education Division, National Service Secretariat and Judicial Service (Magistrate and Circuit Courts). These departments have offices in the Municipal whereas the Forest Services Division has their office in Bechem although they perform certain services to the Municipal. There are three security agencies in the Municipal thus the Police Service, Fire Service and Prisons Services. All these security agencies have their offices in Duayaw Nkwanta and Koforidua respectively. There is strong co-ordination between the Tano North Municipal Assembly and the departments to ensure that the inhabitants benefit from their services.

#### **1.14.2 Sub-structures of the Assembly**

There are two Town Councils, namely Duayaw-Nkwanta and Yamfo, and three Area

Councils which are Bomaa, Terchire and Tanoso. The Town and Area Councils are responsible for sub-Municipal level planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of development activities. The effective operations of the Zonal Councils have been hampered by lack of offices, personnel and logistical support.

However not all the committees have full complement of members nor are functional. These gaps in the democratic structures imply that the Municipal Assembly members must play a key role in ensuring effective information flow between the Assembly and the grassroots. The evidence on participation and consultation from the field indicate that there exist large information and communication gaps.

The sub-Municipal structures are not able to perform their mandate as spelt out in the Local Government Act, they are unable to organize regular meetings due to unavailability of funds. In the case of revenue mobilization only one out of the five sub-structures (Duayaw Nkwanta Town Council) are directly involved in revenue collection and therefore the rest do not get the needed funds to implement their own programmes. This has increased their dependence on the assembly to solve local problems. The effect is that governance at the Municipal level is still centralized with the grassroots still excluded in the governance process.

### **1.14.3 Human Resource Situation of the Assembly**

#### **a. Personnel of the Assembly**

The human resource base of the Assembly is a key factor in the development of the Municipal. The availability of the required number of staff with the relevant qualification and competence will ensure efficient implementation of policies, programmes and projects to enhance the standard of living of the people. Table 1.16 presents data on the staff situation in the Municipal.

From Table 1.16, the Assembly has the required technical staff with the relevant skills and knowledge to efficiently implement national and local policies, programmes and projects for effective development of the Municipal. Specific training needs of staff of the departments of the Assembly would be handled at that level by management while the Assembly would consider critical but generic capacity requirements of management staff to increase output. It is therefore expected that each department would conduct its staff needs assessment and plan for them accordingly.

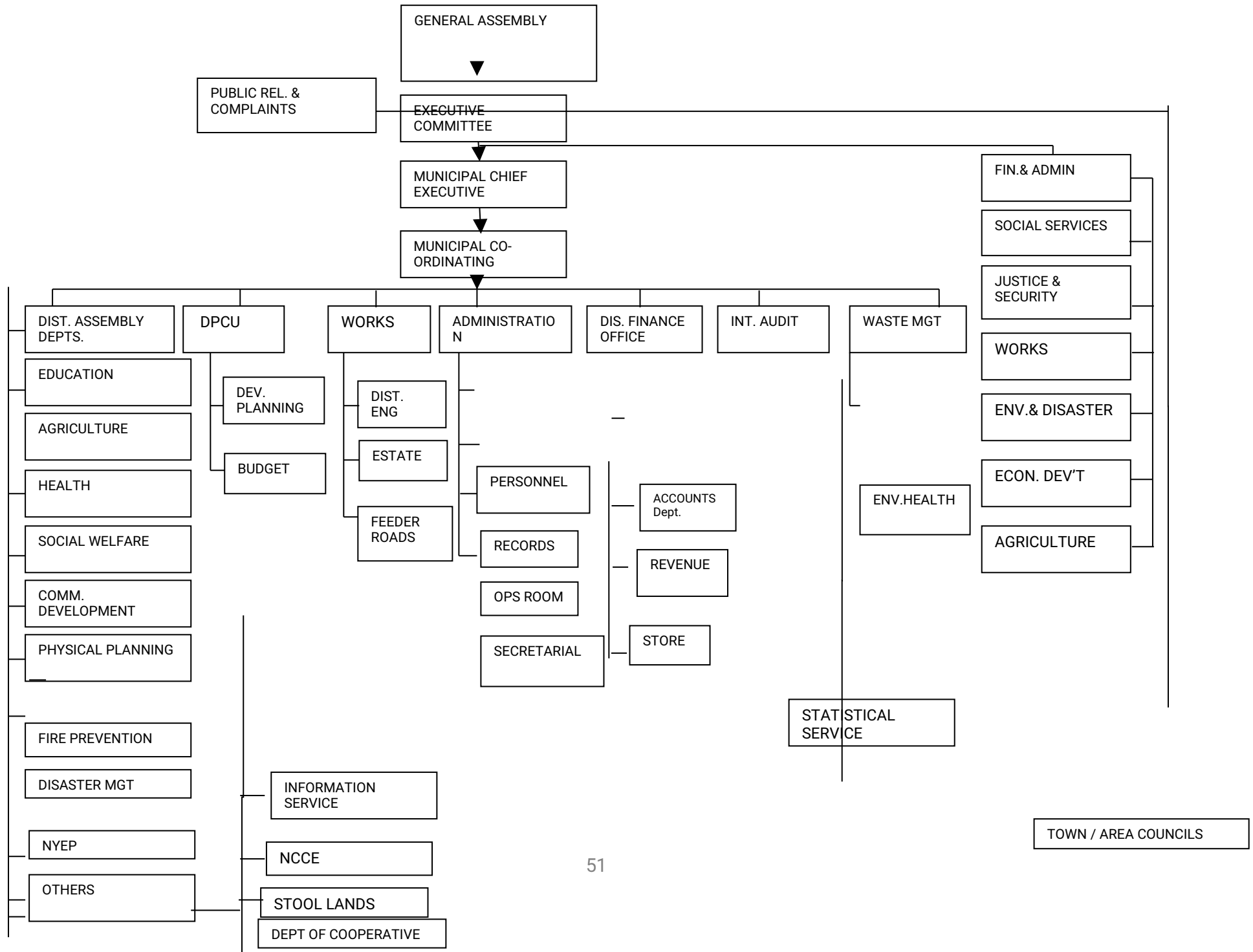
**Table 1:7 Staff Situation in Tano North Municipal**

S/N	Department /Unit and Agency of the Assembly	Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
<b>1</b>	<b>Central Administration Department</b>			
<i>i.</i>	Administrative Class	5	3	2
<i>ii.</i>	Human Resource Management Class	1	1	-
<i>iii.</i>	Budget Class	1	1	-
<i>iv.</i>	Development Planning Class	2	-	2
<i>v.</i>	Internal Audit Class	2	2	-
<i>vi.</i>	Birth and Death	-	-	-
<i>vii.</i>	Procurement Class	2	2	
<i>viii.</i>	Executive Class	7	4	3
<i>ix.</i>	Secretarial Class	11	-	11
x.	Radio Operators	2	-	2
xi.	Drivers	4	4	-
xii.	Watchman	4	4	-
xiii.	MIS Officer	1	1	-
xiv.	Postal Agent	2	2	-
xv.	Matrons/Caterers	3	-	3
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
xvii.	<b>Environmental Health Unit</b>			
a.	Environmental Health Assistants/Officers	19	10	9
b.	Scavengers/labourers	39	13	26
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Department of Works</b>			
	Engineering Group Class	23	23	-
	Feeder Roads			
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Finance Department</b>			
	Accounting Class	5	5	-
	Revenue staff	22	11	11
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Department of Physical Planning</b>			
	Officer/Technical staff	3	2	1
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Disaster Management and Prevention</b>			
	NADMO Staff	32	27	5
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Department of Social Welfare and Community Development</b>			
	Social welfare staff	4	2	2

S/N	Department /Unit and Agency of the Assembly	Total	Gender	
	Community development staff	8	4	4
	<b><i>Sub-total</i></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
7	<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
	Technical class	16	14	2
	Professional Class			
	Veterinary class	1	-	1
	Procurement (Stores)	1	-	1
	Secretarial class	1	-	1
	Driver	1	1	-
	Labourer	-	-	-
	<b><i>Sub-total</i></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
8	<b>Ghana Education Service (Office)</b>			
	Teaching staff	32	27	5
	Non-teaching staff	24	15	9
	Basic school teachers	1,453	811	642
	<b><i>Sub-total</i></b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>656</b>
9	<b>Ghana Health Service</b>			
	Directorate staff	17	9	8
	Sub-Municipal staff and nurses	162	33	129
	<b><i>Sub-total</i></b>	<b>179</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>137</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>879</b>

Source: Tano North Municipal Assembly (2017)

Figure 1:6: Organogram of Tano North Municipal Assembly



## **1.15 Participation, Consultation and Accountability**

Participation has been defined as the process through which the individual plays a role in the political, economic and social life of his or her community or country. Through it the individual contributes to the setting up of general goals for society and is aware of the available opportunities that enable him or her to suggest the best solutions for achieving the goals.

The Assembly involves all relevant stakeholders throughout the planning and budgeting cycle. Article 240 (2)(d) of the 1992 constitution states that, “to ensure accountability of local government authorities, people in particular local government areas shall, as far as practicable, be afforded the opportunity to participate effectively in their governance”.

The incentives for citizens to participate in a given activity are deeply rooted in the peculiar physical, cultural, political and socio-economic circumstance in which they find themselves at a given time. Citizen’s participation in the Municipal depends among others on the incentives provided for them to participate as well as other factors like;

- The outcome of previous experience with participation in government sponsored activities.
- The political, religious affiliation or in some communities chieftaincy inclination and
- Conformity of the institution for channeling participation through recognized existing community institutions

Non-governmental Organisations and Civil Society play very important roles in the socio-economic development of the Municipal through their set activities. Participation by these stakeholders is manifest at the levels of information sharing, consultation, collaboration, partnership and empowerment. To ensure ownership of the Assembly’s development agenda it is necessary that avenues be created for stakeholders and other interested partners with contributions to get involved in the development effort. This is the effective way to generate true sustainability and public support for the development process.

The Municipal Assembly has therefore instituted channels for consultations with stakeholders at the Municipal, Area Council and Community levels. These include public fora, information dissemination, Town Council meetings and public education. These involve the Information Service Department and the National Commission for Civic Education as well as the Civil Society Organisations.

## **1.16 Social Services**

### **1.16.1 Education**

The education sector has undergone various reforms with its several objectives mainly aimed at closing the gender gap in access to education as well as improving the quality of education. The Municipal is endowed with 82 public and private schools. The public has 64 KG, 67 primary and 54 JHS. The private also has 17KG, 15 Primary and 12 JHS. The enrolment level of each is shown in table below.

Table 1:8: Enrolment of Public Schools

Year	ENROLMENT OF PUBLIC BASIC SCHOOLS											
	KINDERGARTEN				PRIMARY				JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	M	F	T	PTR	M	F	T	PTR	M	F	T	PTR
2014	2,875	2,819	5,694	15:1	6,377	6,020	12,397	19:1	1,409	2,132	3,541	8:1
2015	3,216	3,179	6,395	18:1	6,400	6,089	12,489	20:1	2,340	2,100	4,440	9:1
2016	3,671	2,909	6,580	18:1	6,218	6,088	12,306	22:1	2,475	2,247	4,722	9:1

**Source: Education Directorate, TNDA-2017**

From the table above, it could be observed that the female enrollment increased in 2015 and dropped significantly in 2016.

Table 1:9 Enrolment of Private Schools

Year	ENROLMENT OF PRIVATE BASIC SCHOOLS											
	KINDERGARTEN				PRIMARY				JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
	M	F	T	PTR	M	F	T	PTR	M	F	T	PTR
2014	326	309	635	24:1	706	764	1470	24:1	223	203	426	11:1
2015	366	380	746	29:1	773	857	1630	24:1	256	244	500	13:1
2016	382	381	763	27:1	776	868	1644	21:1	245	247	492	11:1

**Source: Education Directorate, TNDA-2017**

## Teacher Quality

The average percentage of trained teachers in the Municipal for public schools stands at 68% with the breakdown of 46% in the KG level, 67% in primary and 84% for JHS level. This shows marked improvement in the rate at which teachers are upgrading themselves to become qualified trained teachers in the public. The reverse is true for that of the private schools with just a percentage of 4% being trained teachers. The table below shows teachers qualification of both public and private schools.

Table 1:10 Teacher Qualification Public Basic Schools

Year	TEACHER QUALIFICATION, PUBLIC BASIC SCHOOLS								
	KINDERGARTEN			PRIMARY			JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL		
	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL
2014	149	212	361	360	266	626	371	89	460



2015	136	220	356	374	254	628	382	94	476
2016	166	194	360	376	184	560	442	83	525

**Source: Education Directorate, TNDA-2017**

**Table 1:11 Teacher Qualification Private Basic Schools**

TEACHER QUALIFICATION, PRIVATE BASIC SCHOOLS									
	KINDERGARTEN			PRIMARY			JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL		
	TRAI NED	UNTRAIN ED	TOT AL	TRAIN ED	UNTRAIN ED	TOT AL	TRAIN ED	UNTRAIN ED	TOT AL
2014	0	26	26	4	57	61	1	38	39
2015	2	28	30	6	61	67	10	28	38
2016	1	27	28	3	77	80	3	41	44

**Source: Education Directorate, TNDA**

### Basic Education Certificate Examination

The performance for BECE has declined over the period, from 91.6% in 2014 to 67.8%. Measures need to be put in place to raise the performance above previous years. The table shows the pass rate over the period.

**Table 1:12 BECE Results 2014- 2017**

PERCENTAGE PASS				
	BOYS		GIRLS	TOTAL
2014	92.4%		90.6%	91.6%
2015	82.1%		78.2%	80.3%
2016	68.9%		66.6%	67.8%
2017				

**Source: Education Directorate, TNDA**

### Teacher Housing

There are ten (10) teachers quarters and ten (10) Head Teachers Quarters. The current number of the teachers housing units is woefully inadequate looking at the number of teachers in the Municipal. The poor and inadequate teacher accommodation, especially in deprived communities has been identified as one of the major challenges for the refusal of most teachers to accept postings or stay in some communities. This challenge has resulted in a number of teachers commuting daily from the relatively endowed urban centers especially Sunyani and Duayaw- Nkwanta to their schools in the deprived areas. This results in lateness, absenteeism (on the part of both teachers and pupils) and loss of pupil-teacher contact hours.

### Senior High Schools

The Municipal has four Senior High School namely; Serwaa Kesse Girls SHS, Boakye Tromo

SHS, Bomaa Community Day SHS, Yamfo Anglican SHS and Terchire Community Day SHS (Private).

### **Challenges**

Boakye Tromo SHS

- Inadequate dormitory rooms

Bomaa Community Day SHS

- Inadequate dormitory rooms
- Inadequate classrooms

Yamfo Anglican SHS

- Lack of core textbooks
- Inadequate dormitory rooms
- Lack of toilet facilities

Table 1:13 Data on School Infrastructure

Level	No. Of Schools	No. Of Schools With Dilapidated Classroom Blocks	Schools Under Trees/Shed	Over Crowded Classrooms
KG	64	2	12	3
PRIMARY	67	8	3	2
JHS	54	7	3	3

**Source: Education Directorate, TNDA**

The Municipal has an ICT centre at Afrispakrom and Tanoso built by Nadeff. Six (6) other schools in the Municipal also have computer labs.

### **Challenges of the Directorate**

- Non disbursement of GOG Service funds for administrative running (for over three years, the office had not received anything to run the administration-payment of utility bills.
- Vehicle for monitoring and supervision of schools is lacking
- Accommodation for the Municipal Director. He is in a rented house and he is facing rejection because rent payment is in arrears for six months
- Inadequate computers for office use. Example, none of the four unit heads has even one desktop computer on his table
- Inadequate office furniture. Even now, some of the officers use tables and chairs which they bought themselves
- Dilapidated classroom blocks of some schools

- Serious inadequate furniture especially, at the KG level
- Some of the parents have no interest in their wards' education
- Late receipt of logistics such as chalk, notebooks for lesson plans etc
- Stealing of schools' laptops for learning of ICT

### School feeding

The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) took effect from the 2005-2006 academic year, which gave all children free access to basic education. In addition, a pilot School Feeding Programme was also initiated in 2005-2006 to give one meal per child in basic schools. All these policies were aimed at encouraging parents to send their wards to school. Table 1.40 shows the number of communities which have benefitted from the programme since its inception.

In all, a total of 15 schools were enrolled in the programme by the close of 2016. However, Yamfo Methodist A and B has been divided into two since it had the highest number of children bring the total number of schools to 16. Apart from few challenges confronted by the programme especially the untimely release of the feeding grants to the cooks, the programme has been successful.

Table 1:14 Schools benefiting from school feeding programme

S/N	Name of School	Location	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
1.	Techere Islamic Primary	Terchere	85	69	154
2.	Afrispa R/C Primary	Afrisipa	221	221	442
3.	Yamfo Methodist Primary A	Yamfo	393	427	820
4.	Yamfo Methodist Primary B	Yamfo			
5.	Yamfo R/C Primary 'A'	Yamfo	216	212	428
6.	Yamfo R/C Primary 'B'	Yamfo	135	129	264
7.	Yamfo Islamic	Yamfo	228	226	454
8.	Yamfo Anglican Primary	Yamfo	223	218	441
9.	Yamfo Presby Primary	Yamfo	181	194	375
10.	Nsuapem D/A Primary	Nsuapemkrom	117	91	208
11.	Dwenase D/A Primary	Dwenase	137	108	245
12.	Buokrukruwa R/C Primary	Buokrukruwa	190	173	363
13.	Krofofrom D/A Primary	Krofofrom	129	112	241
14.	Mankranho D/A Primary	Mankranho	219	218	437
15.	Sereso D/A Primary	Sereso	80	62	142
16.	Ponwaakrom D/A Primary	Ponwaakrom	131	129	260
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>5274</b>

Source: School Feeding Desk Officer, TNDA, 2017

### 1.16.2 Health

Health care services in the Municipal are provided by both public (including mission) and private health care institutions which include health centers, clinics, maternity homes, and

Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds. Traditional health practitioners, such as traditional birth attendants, herbalists also play some role in health care delivery.

The Tano North Municipal has no government hospital. The St. John of God Hospital which is the largest hospital in the Municipal is a CHAG institution and it is the only referral hospital in the Municipal. The Municipal has 1 Hospital, 1 Polyclinic, 4 Health Centers, 4 functional CHPS Compound and 25 CHPS Zones.

Table 1:15 Health facilities in the Municipal

Health Facilities	Number
Hospitals	1
Polyclinic	1
Health Centres	4
Chps Compound - Functional	4
Chps Zones - Functional	25

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report

- **Staffing**

Health care services in the public health institutions are provided by staff of the health directorate. The directorate has staff strength of 150 this shown in the table (Tano North Municipal Health Directorate, Annual Report, 2016). The nurse – patient ratio of 1:887 (one nurse to 887) is considered high and must therefore be improved upon in order not to over burden health workers and at the same time compromise the quality of health care to the population.

Table 1:16 Human Resources (Health)

CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016	2017
Research Officer	-	-	1	1
Physician Assistants	5	5	5	2
Midwives	10	10	17	21
Staff Nurses	5	11	18	6
Technical Officers (Disease Control)	4	4	4	26
Technical Officers (Health Information)	3	4	4	1
Technical Officer (Community Mental Health)	3	3	3	3
Community Health Nurses	64	63	57	41
Enrolled Nurses	26	34	37	46
Pharmacist/Pharmacy Technicians	2	5	3	3

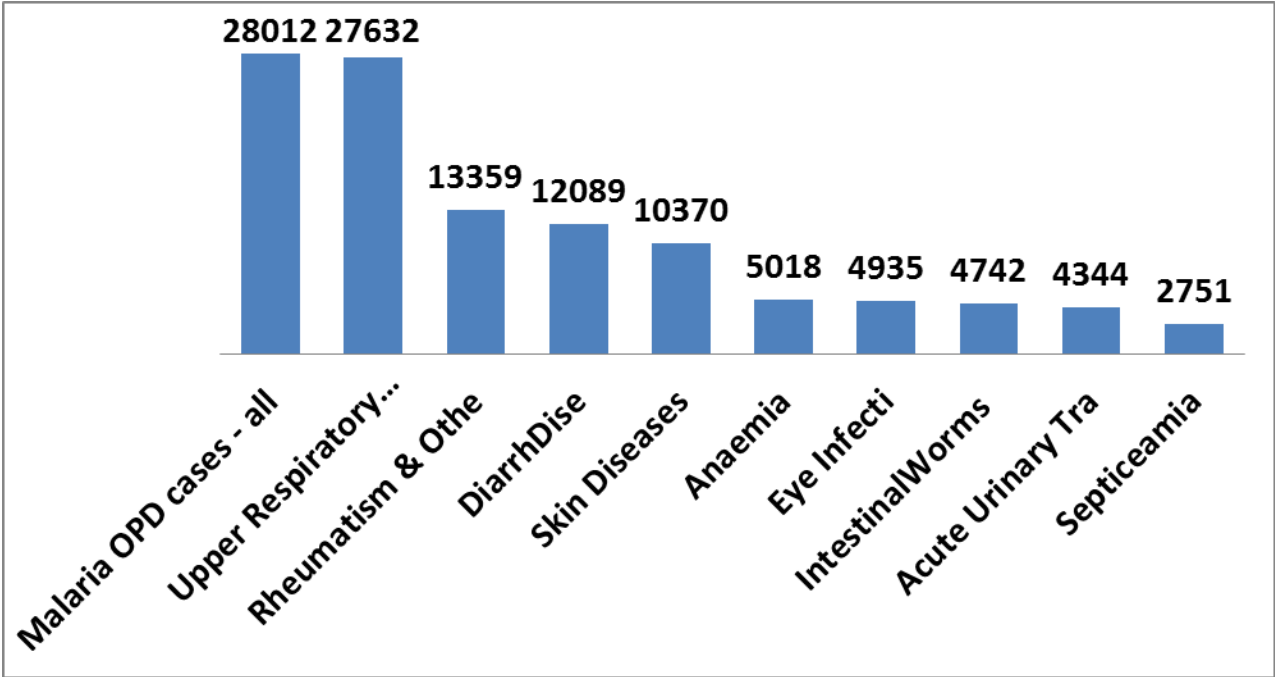
Field Technicians	4	8	7	6
Health Assistant	14	10	10	9
Nutrition Officers	1	2	2	2
Laboratory Technician	1	2	2	2
Support Staff	11	13	14	16

Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2017 Annual Report

- Top Ten OPD Cases

The predominant cause of diseases both OPD and admissions is Malaria. Malaria cases recorded in 2015 was 30,336 as against 28,012 in 2016. This represents an 8.29% decrease in Malaria cases. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection case however increased from 22,229 in 2015 to 27,632 in 2016

Figure 1:7 OPD Top 10 Cases



Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report

**Table 1:17 Trend of Maternal Mortality**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Maternal Death	4	4	2	1
No. of Maternal Death Audited	4	4	2	1
No. of Maternal Death from PPH	0	0	0	0

*Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2017 Annual Report*

### Expanded Program on Immunization

**Table 1:18 Trend of EPI – 2013 - 2016**

INDICATOR	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. Children immunized by age 1 – BCG	5229	4771	3693	3,476
No. Children immunized by age 1 – OPV 3	3588	3730	3496	3,595
No. Children immunized by age 1 – PENTA 3	3426	3456	3387	3,544
No. Children immunized by age 1 – PCV3	3510	3730	3526	3,550
No. Children immunized by age 1 – ROTA 2	3349	3456	3516	3,522
No. Children immunized by age 1 – Measles/Rubella	3637	3537	3465	3,333
No. Children immunized by age 1 – Yellow Fever	3600	3514	3397	3,353
No. Children immunized by age 1- Measles 2	N/A	NA	2517	3,199

*Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report*

**Table 1:19 Malaria Cases**

NO	ITEM	NO. OF CASES
1	Total OPD cases	156,296
2	Number of OPD cases with suspected malaria clinically diagnosed	26,552
3	Number of OPD malaria cases put on ACT	22,891
4	Number of OPD malaria cases tested for malaria parasite with microscopy	3441
5	Number of OPD malaria cases tested for malaria using RDT	21,808
6	Number of OPD malaria cases tested positive using microscopy	1,725
7	Number of OPD malaria cases tested positive using RDTs	16,201
8	IPT 1 Administered	1663 (59.8%)
9	IPT 2 Administered	1471 (52.9%)
10	IPT 3 Administered	1062 (38.2%)
11	1 <sup>st</sup> ANC registrants	2779

12	LLIN distributed to pregnant women on 1 <sup>st</sup> visit	
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**Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report**

- **Mental Health Conditions**

The Municipal established a mental health Unit in 2015. The table below shows the recorded cases from 2016- 2017

Table 1:20 Mental Health Conditions of the Municipal

Conditions	2016	2017
Epilepsy	57	374
Psychosis	55	163
Migraine	41	129
Schizophrenia	11	82
Enuresis	20	73
Alcoholism	8	26
Dementia	9	16
Depression	10	9
Mental Retardation	3	0
Substance Abuse	1	4
Anxiety Base	5	1
Total	220	877

**Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report**

- **Nutrition**

Nutrition plays a pivotal role throughout the life cycle of an individual; from infancy to old age. One in three people is malnourished in one form or another (IFPRI, 2015). Adequate nutrition is thus, essential in maintaining optimal quality of life throughout the life span. It contributes to reproduction, human capital formation, education, productivity and the development of every nation. It is also critical in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S).

Table 1:21 Prevalence of malnutrition from 2014– 2016

Age in months	Number monitored (Attendance)			Number with W/A < -2SD		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
0-11	22975	20948	22496	1351	914	1384
12-23	18521	17447	18867	915	1457	1039
24-59	14823	14772	17131	755	1011	858
<b>Municipal</b>	<b>56319</b>	<b>53167</b>	<b>58594</b>	<b>3021</b> <b>(5.4%)</b>	<b>3382</b> <b>(6.4%)</b>	<b>3281</b> <b>(5.5%)</b>

### *Malnutrition*

Nearly half of all deaths in children under 5 are attributed to undernutrition. This translate into the unnecessary loss of about 3 million young lives per year (UNICEF, 2016).

Malnutrition may occur in people who are undernourished or over -nourished. Under-nutrition is an aspect of malnutrition that is as a result of the deficiency of energy, protein, and other nutrients. It is most leading cause of death seen in children in developing countries, particularly during complementary feeding. A child suffering from under-nutrition may have features of marasmus, kwashiorkor or both (marasmic-kwashiokor). The table below shows the number of children rehabilitated over a three year period. A total of seven, eight and four cases were recorded in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Table 1:22 Severe Acute Malnourished Cases

<b>Condition</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Marasmus	1	6	2	3
Kwashiorkor	5	2	1	1
Marasmic-Kwashiorkor	1	0	1	0
Cases Managed	7	8	4	4

**Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report**

### *Challenges*

- Lack of basic equipment such as, stadiometer, food scale among others thwarts the smooth running of the unit.
- Under reporting of vitamin 'A' doses by some sub – Municipals.
- Inability to follow up all children rehabilitated especially those outside the Municipal capital
- Low coverage in vitamin A supplementation for 12-59 age bands

## **1.16.2 HIV/AIDS**

### Major HIV/AIDS Activities Carried Out

1. Health durbar and screening at the community level.
2. HTC and PMTCT services at the health facilities. And outreach clinics.
3. Administration of Antiretroviral Therapy.
4. Monitoring and Supervisory visits to sub-Municipals
5. Sensitization of Students on the first 90 day campaign
6. Celebrated World AIDS Day at Duayaw Nkwanta.
7. Distribution of HIV health education materials to sub Municipals and stakeholders.
8. Distribution and demonstration of male condoms to community members.

### Facilities Providing PMTCT Service



1. St John of God Hospital, Duayaw Nkwanta
2. Bomaa Health Centre, Bomaa
3. Yamfo Health Centre, Yamfo
4. Tanoso Health Centre, Tanoso
5. Adrobaa Health Centre, Adrobaa
6. Mankranho CHPS Centre, Mankranho.
7. Dwenase CHPS Centre, Dwenase.
8. Terchire Health Centre
9. Buokrukruwa Presbyterian clinic

**Table 1:0:3: PMTCT Data, Municipal Performance Jan-Dec.2016**

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
NO. ANC REG.	2676	2595	2724	2738
% TESTED	91.5	101.5	100.6	92
NO POSITIVE	73 (2.9)	49 (1.9)	41 (1.49)	33 (1.2)
% ON ARV	95.8	97.9	90.2	79
PLWA ON ART	156	116	186	196

*Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2017 Annual Report*

A total of 2,724 anti-natal clinic (ANC) registrants with 2,250 tested given a coverage of 82.5%. 77 positive cases (3.4%) were recorded in which 25(32.4%) were treated.

#### *HIV Testing and Counseling*

HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) which was formally referred to as Counseling and Testing or Voluntary Counseling and Testing was conducted at all the seven facilities in the Municipal to provide clients the opportunity to know their status. The information is summarized as follows.

**Table 32: Trend for 2014 – 2016**

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. Tested	879	683	1558	1230
Positive	177	108	118	117
Screened For TB	21	20	60	98
Referred Into HIV Care	22	15	74	69

A total of 1,558 clients comprising 690(44.2%) males and 868(55.8%) females were tested of which 121 positive cases recorded in the year 2016. Out of the positive cases, 77(63.6%) were females whilst 44(36.3%) were males.

### STI Municipal Report

**Table 1:0:4: Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Cases from 2013 To 2016**

<b>SYNDROMES</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Genital Ulcer non vesicular	0	14	4	2	<b>20</b>
Urethral discharge	96	84	174	59	<b>413</b>
Vaginal Discharge	36	26	117	100	<b>279</b>
Male genital ulcer	0	0	4	11	<b>15</b>
PID	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Gonorrhoea	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Neonatal Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Syphilis in pregnancy	0	1	46	10	<b>57</b>
Contacts	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

**Source: GHS; Municipal Health Directorate, Duayaw Nkwanta: 2016 Annual Report**

### Challenges

- ❖ Difficulties in getting data from facilities and other stakeholders working on HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Most of the health facility staffs not trained on HIV/AIDS activities
- ❖ Discrepancies in HIV/AIDS returns
- ❖ Lack of funds to implement HIV/AIDS activities
- ❖ High cases attributed to the female population.
- ❖ High syphilis cases
- ❖ Low treatment of syphilis cases.
- ❖ Irregular supply of oral quick from the region
- ❖ Lack of computer for the storage of HIV data

### 1.16.3 Municipal Health Insurance Scheme

The NHIA was established under National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (Act 650). Later, a revised law (Act 852) was passed in October 2012 to replace Act 650 to consolidate the NHIS, remove bottlenecks, introduce transparency and make effective governance of the schemes among others.

The Tano North Municipal office was opened in 2004. Currently, the scheme has 19 permanent staff and service personnel that help in the day to day activities of the office. The Tano North

Municipal is one of the many schemes operating nationwide whose performance is tracked, monitored and graded in terms of our ability to maintain and increase membership in order to provide access to health care to every inhabitant of the Municipal. The table below shows the membership drive for 2016 and 2017.

**Table 1:24 NHIS Membership Drive**

Year	Membership target	Achievement	Percentage
2016	40,972	32,729	80%
2017	40,011	41,294	103.21%

*Source: DMHIS, 2017*

Tano North Municipal office is currently working with a projected annual membership of 41,857 which is usually broken down into quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily targets. The Office has mapped out zones and identified the following communities as “leaking clients” out of our basket of membership on the western corridor of Municipal such as Yamfo, and its surrounding communities, Tanoso, Terchire and others potential candidates for the Sunyani schemes. Other communities including parts of Bomaa, Subonpang and Dwenase etc are comfortable registering and renewing their membership at Tapa because of proximity. This is because in their transportation arrangement, it is economically easier and cheaper to pay to this preferred destination than come down to Duayaw Nkwanta which is relatively further away or which they find quite inaccessible due to geographical location. Measure need to be put in place to get a temporary registration centre in some other parts of the Municipal. This would enable the membership drive to grow and meet targets as well discourage clients from patronizing the schemes in Sunyani just as communities in and around Adrobaa, Subriso No.1, Mankraho etc who conveniently patronize the registration centre located at Chiraa also, a Sunyani Scheme.

### Scheme Summarized new registration and renewals (2014 – 2016)

**Table 1:25 DHIS Membership Performance for 2014**

Status Category	New			Renewal		Total
	Female	Male	Not specified	Female	Male	
Children under 5	139	154	0	0	0	293
Dependent	1,677	1,607	3	7,831	7,889	19,007
Indigent	2,112	2,266	2	2,632	1,992	9,004
Informal	803	745	0	6,859	3,026	11,433

No status category	34	23	1	186	31	275
Person aged 70 & over	25	18	0	864	431	1,338
Pregnant women	0	0	0	2	0	2
SSNIT Contributor	5	19	0	523	726	1,273
SSNIT Pensioner	0	1	0	25	91	117
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>14,186</b>	<b>42,742</b>

*Source: Municipal Health Insurance Scheme, TNDA*

**Table 1:26 DHIS Membership Performance for 2015**

Status Category	New			Renewal		Total
	Female	Male	Not specified	Female	Male	
Children under 5	761	839	0	1,248	1,363	4,211
Dependent	1,208	1,299	3	5,194	5,029	12,733
Ex- Service Personnel	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fire Service Men	0	1	0	9	12	22
Ghana Police	0	0	0	0	2	2
Indigent	1,462	1,769	0	2,522	2,404	8,157
Informal	1,007	871	0	6,484	2,958	8,157
LEAP	3	7	0	7	6	23
No status category	12	11	0	53	14	90
Person aged 70 & over	48	36	0	972	420	1,476
Pregnant women	319	0	0	536	0	855
Prisons service	0	0	0	1	1	2
SSNIT Contributor	13	33	0	498	788	1,332
SSNIT Pensioner	0	1	0	23	43	67
Security Service	0	1	0	1	2	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17,548</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>40,295</b>

*Source: Municipal Health Insurance Scheme, TNDA*

**Table 1:27 DHIS Membership Performance for 2016**

Status Category	New			Renewal		Total
	Female	Male	Not specified	Female	Male	
Children under 5	1,150	1,287	0	2,195	2,410	7,042
Dependent	498	467	0	3,859	3,620	8,444
Indigent	70	157	0	179	184	590
Informal	811	851	0	5,699	2,509	9,870
LEAP	25	25	0	47	30	127
Person aged 70 &	58	38	0	1,061	489	1,646

over						
Pregnant women	477	0	0	880	0	1,357
SSNIT Contributor	22	54	0	605	799	1,480
SSNIT Pensioner	0	1	0	7	25	33
School Feeding	302	302	0	517	562	1,683
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,049</b>	<b>10,628</b>	<b>32,272</b>

*Source: Municipal Health Insurance Scheme, TNDA*

## Challenges

- Office Accommodation, the scheme is currently housed in a rented apartment
- Operational challenges i.e. down time effect of Vsat network and BMS application, poor MTN connectivity in most parts of the Municipals, shortage of consumables (ribbons, ID cards), delays in replacement of hardware (ID cards printers)
- Government directives
- Delayed in claims payment, co-payment and its impact of registration
- High operation cost

## 1.17 Water and Sanitation

### 1.17.1 Water

Access to safe water is a pre-requisite for a healthy population. The availability of water systems, their functionality and the quality of water are necessary for the provision of safe water for drinking and domestic purposes. Four main water systems exist in the Municipal. They are;

- Conventional water supply system from Ghana Water Company – Abesim (three communities)
- Small towns water supply system (3 communities-Duayaw Nkwanta, Adrobaa and Bomaa with forty five (45) stand pipes)
- Limited mechanization(eight communities with eighteen (18) facilities)
- Hand pumps (seventy one (71) communities with one hundred and sixteen (116)facilities)

**N/B:** Some of the communities that use other systems use hand pumps as well to supplement what they have.

Out of the 116 facilities 75 are functioning, 12 are optimally functioning and 27 are not functioning at all. One of the Small Towns Water Supply Systems was not functioning, i.e, Bomaa, but now it has been restored by Safe Water (NGO). The rest of the systems are all functioning. The higher number of the non - functioning facilities is largely attributed to several

factors such as, nonpayment of levies by households and individuals towards operation and maintenance of the facilities. Secondly, interference of traditional leaders and other opinion leaders also accounts for that. Again, lack of capacity building for the WATSAN committees in carrying out their duties is also a factor.

#### *Community Ownership and Maintenance*

The water and sanitation facilities in the communities belong to the communities and they are responsible for their management (operation and maintenance). The communities decide on how they want to manage their own water and sanitation facilities. The small towns water supply systems are managed by water and sanitation management teams (WSMT) whereas limited mechanizations and the hand pumps are managed by water and sanitation committees (WATSANS).

The members of the WATSANS and WSMTs are elected by the communities and the DWST facilitate the process. In Tano North Municipal, there are two WSMTs and **61** WATSANS in **71** communities. Out of the 61 committees, **49** are functioning and the rest are not functioning due to the factors enumerated above and other factors such as lack of political will and unable to cope with insults from some of the community members among others. However, there are mechanisms in place to revive the weak WATSANS and WSMTs and establish the new ones.

#### *Maintenance and Repairs*

Once the facility is handed over to the community, it becomes their property and they are responsible for its operation and maintenance. The policy is that, the facility should not break down for more than three days without repairing it. That is the reason why the WATSANS must be active in their operation so as to mobilize funds for operation and maintenance. Every WATSAN should have bank accounts with money it all the time for any eventualities. They should also have a care taker who will be responsible for checking minor faults and maintain it. There are also three trained area mechanics who do major repairs for a fee since they are not assembly workers. The community is responsible for all payment of bills concerning their facility.

- a) Waste Management
  - **Solid Waste Management**

The Tano North generate solid waste from the following underlisted sources: households, lorry station, shops, markets, schools, offices, slaughter slab, health facilities, guest houses, public eating places etc. The collection, transport and management of solid waste are done by the Environmental Health Department and Zoomlion a private solid waste management company.

The 2010 PHC depicts shows that 57.1 percent of households dispose of solid waste at public dump in open spaces. Households that dispose of their solid waste at public dump in a container form 16.1 percent. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is common among 10 percent of the households.

Public dumping in open spaces are common among urban (54.8%) and rural (59.9%) households. Households in urban areas (21.3%) are more likely than those in rural areas (9.8%) to dump their solid waste in containers. Contrariwise, households in rural

areas (15.7%) are more likely than those in urban areas (5.3%) to dump their solid waste indiscriminately.

The Assembly has designated refuse dumps where community members dispose of refuse. Even though places of this nature have been provided people go beyond to create unapproved refuse dumps because of distance or other reasons resulting in indiscriminate dumping.

The table below shows how refuse are disposed-off at approved and unapproved disposal site

**Table 1:28 Methods of Waste disposal**

AREA/TOWN COUNCILS	APPROVED SITE	UNAPPROVED
D/ NKWANTA	8	10
YAMFO	6	8
BOMAA	3	5
TERCHIRE/ADROBAA	2	15
TANOSO	8	11

Source: DEHO, 2017

There is the need for the assembly to provide skip containers and bins at vantage points in the Municipal as the table above indicates that the unapproved sites outnumbered approved sites. Each of the five (5) Town and Area Councils has their separate final disposal sites. The methods in use are not the best and there is the need to improve upon them in relation to the national sanitation policy.

- Liquid Waste

Liquid waste management involves the dislodging, collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal of the liquid waste. It also includes storm water drainage and silage conveyance in the Municipal. Liquid waste collection, particularly sewage is woefully inadequate.

Liquid wastes in the Municipal are mainly thrown onto compound (45.2%) and onto the street (43.8%). This phenomenon is irrespective of locality of residence of the household, except that more households in urban areas (50.0%) throw their liquid waste onto the street while more households in rural areas (57.9%) throw their liquid waste onto the compound. (2010 PHC)

Currently, the Municipal has no cesspool emptier to dislodge liquid waste from cesspits, however, it relies on the neighbouring Municipals. Even with that the Municipal has no final place to offload the sludge. There is therefore the need to encourage the construction of household latrine to minimize the use of public toilets as it posts a lot of health hazards such as flies breeding, emission of offensive odour and so on.

Four main types of toilet facilities can be identified in the Municipal. These include water closet (W.C), K.V.I.P, Aqua Privy (septic Tank), and pit latrines. The table below shows the number of public toilets.

Table 1:29 Type of Toilet Facilities

Area/Town Councils	Type & Number Of Public Toilets			
	WC	KVIP	Aqua Privy	Pit Latrine
D/ Nkwanta	1	-	6	-
Yamfo	1	2	2	-
Bomaa		3	2	10
Techire/Adrobaa	-	-	6	5
Tanoso	1	4	5	-

Source: DEHO, 2017

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Public toilet is used by 49.4 percent of households in the Municipal. About one-third (33.1%) of the households, use pit latrine while 6.8 percent also use KVIP. Only 5.5 percent of households in the Municipal use WC toilet facility. The proportion of households in rural areas (39.9%) who use pit latrine is relatively high compared those in urban areas (27.5%).

In addition, a few number of inhabitants have household toilets. There is the need to encourage and enforce more people to include toilets in their building plans to reduce the pressure on the public toilets.

Drains play a major role in addressing environmental sanitation problems as it helps in directing runoff water which could serve as flood or storm water in the community. Primary, secondary and tertiary drains exist in the Municipals.

Duayaw Nkwanta Township has number of drains constructed and in good shape. Areas that have drains include:

- Camposo road 400m drain constructed on opposites sides
- Nsesereso 200m drain constructed
- Taxi rank to police station 450m drain constructed on opposites sides
- D/Nkwanta – Techimantia road 100m drain constructed on both sides
- Timber road 50m one side drain constructed

Zongo and Abaase have 65m and 100m drain unconstructed. Open space mode of silage disposal is dominant in the Municipal. There is the need to construct all categories of drains in the Municipal.

Apart from Bomaa Township that has some concrete drains along the Bomaa-Tepa truck road, other parts of Bomaa do not have proper drains constructed. Most of the drains in these communities are natural. Similar drains could be seen in Asukese, Tanokrom and Subonpang and due to the steep sloppy nature of the land in these areas it is easy to find tertiary gullies eroded drain expanding to form ravine likely to serve as a harborage for breeding mosquitoes. Tanoso has two main gutters by the sides on the main road. Two storm drains have recently been constructed. This is inadequate since waste water from various house are disposed off



indiscriminately.

Susuanso has two main gutters by the sides of the main road that divides the town. There are no gutters within the lanes to contain storm and waste water. Afrisipa has no gutters by the sides of the main road. A storm drain has recently been constructed along the left side of the main road. Both sides of the road needs storm drains to cater for storm water.

- **Water Security**

The availability and accessibility to potable water is of great concern to the household members in the Municipal because not only is water a necessity but also a source of life. On the contrary, water can also be the source of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery and other feco-oral diseases especially among children. Accessibility also affects productivity especially among women and children who are the traditional water bearers.

Water is very essential for human survival. Households, companies, offices among other set ups need water in one way or the other to effectively run their everyday activities. Thus, its availability and quality is essential for convenience and health purposes. According to the Population and Housing Census Report 2010, the main source of drinking water is pipe borne (53.7%), borehole (27.8%) and river/stream (11.6%). The main source of drinking water for half (50%) and one fifth (23.2%) of households in rural areas are borehole and stream/ river respectively. In Urban areas however, pipe (80.6%) is the main source of drinking water.

The insufficiency of supply also impacts negatively on environmental sustainability where people indiscriminately dig manholes and boreholes in search for water supply.

There is also the use of unhygienic water which could impact on the health and disease condition of people living in the Municipal. In effect, the search for water will affect universal education and hunger situation within the Municipal.

Table 1:0:5: Data on Potable Water Facilities in the Municipal

S/No.	Area\Town Council	Estimated Population	No. of B/H	Communities with B\H	No. of HDW	No. of com. With HDW	STWS	Conventional Water System
1	D'Nkwanta	31,487	19	15	5	4	1	
2	Yamfo	20,402	21	12	3	3	0	1
3	Bomaa	21,315	30	18	6	6	1	-
4	Terchire	18,434	31	13	4	3		
5	Tanoso	16,494	11	5	6	3		2
6	Undefined council	913	4	-	0	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>109,045</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: DWST, TNDA-2017

Table 1:0:6: Communities with Mechanized Bore-Holes

S/NO.	AREA/TOWN COUNCIL	COMMUNITIES	NO,OF B/H	MECH	FUNCTIONABILITY
1	BOMAA	Bomaa	1		1
		Asukese	2		1
		Subonpang	2		2
2	D/NKWANTA	Residency	1		1
		Susuanho	1		1
		Buokrukruwa	1		1
3	TERCHIRE	Terchire	5		5
		Adrobaa	3		3
4	TANOSO	Afrisipakrom	1		1
5	YAMFO	College of health	1		1
	<b>Total =</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>17</b>

Summary of Activities (On Going Bore-Holes 2016-2017)

Total number of new drilled bore-holes	22
Total number of completed bore-holes	12
Total number of uncompleted bore-holes	8
Total number of unsuccessfully drilled bore-holes	2

Communities Which Have Qualified For Small Town Water Supply Systems (STWSS)  
 Drilling and Construction of 4No. Small Town Water Supply Systems (STWSS) in Four Communities to be undertaken by Safewater Network in the Tano North Municipal. Feasibility studies, Needs Assessment and Survey are completed and below are the Communities that were selected to be up lifted from Mechanized Bore-Holes to Small Town Water Supply

Systems (STWSS), Bomaa -Asukese, Terchere, Adrobaa and Afrisipakrom. Currently, Bomaa-Asukese project is completed, Adrobaa is on-going.

**Table 1:0:7: Communities without Potable Water**

<b>NO</b>	<b>AREA COUNCIL</b>	<b>COMMUNITIES</b>
1.	Duayaw Nkwanta	Abuom, Asaasetre, Kwaku-Owusukrom, Nyetina, Owusuasua, TeacherNsia
2.	Yamfo	Dabenda, Dotomu, Kramokrom, Nyomase, Tadieso, Hia, Yawkyereme, Dwiriwkrom, Bawakrom, Maami-Meri Akuraa, Old Tanoano
3.	Tanoso	Abronye, Kobeda, Wamkogya, Tanoso-Fanosaa, Oforikrom
4.	Terchire	Kofinkrankrom, Yaw-Nyarko, Mmoho, Twabidi
5.	Bomaa	Beposo, Kyeikrom, Mmirekyirekrom, Bepokokoo

Table 1:0:8: Data on Institutional Latrines

No.	Name Of Community	Name Of School/Clinic	Type Of Latrine	Is It In Use? Yes/No
1	Yamfo	Presby primary	5 seater KVIP	No
2	√	Presby JHS	Pit latrine	Yes
3	√	Methodist cluster of schools	Pit latrine	Yes
4	√	Islamic Primary and JHS	6 seater KVIP	Yes
5	√	R/C A and B Primary and JHS	Nil	-
6	√	Anglican Cluster of schools (KG,Primary,JHS,and SHS	KVIP	-
7	√	Vocational institute	KVIP	-
8	Ahyaem	D/A Cluster of schools	Pit latrine	-
9	Assen	Presby primary	Nil	-
10	Assen	D/A primary school	Nil	-
11	Kopei	zion Primary school	Nil	-
12	Atudurobesa	Methodist Primary	Pit latrine	-
13	Rubbi Beposo	Anglican primary school	Pit latrine	-
14	Tanoano	D/A primary school	Pit latrine	-
15	<b>Yamfo</b>	<b>Health Centre</b>	4 seater KVIP under construction	-
16	Bomaa	R/C Cluster of schools	Pit latrine	-
17	√	Methodist cluster of schools	8 seater KVIP	-
18	√	Presby cluster of schools	Pit latrine	-
19	√	S.D.A cluster of schools	Pit latrine	-
20	√	Senior High School	Pit latrine	-
	Asukese	Primary school	8 seater latrine	-
21	√	Junior High school		-
22	Dwenase	Cluster of school	6 seater KVIP	-
23	Subonpang	Methodist Primary	6 seater KVIP	-
24	√	Methodist JHS	Nil	-

25	Kwasuagya	D/A Primary School	KVIP	Yes
26	Tanokrom	D/A Primary School	KVIP	Yes
27	Nsuapemkrom	D/A Primary School	5 seater KVIP	Yes
28	<b>Bomaa</b>	<b>Health Centre</b>	KVIP	
29	<b>Dwenase</b>	<b>Clinic</b>	KVIP	
30	Tanoso	R/C Cluster of Schools	Nil	-
31	√	S.D.A Cluster of Schools	Nil	-
32	√	D/A Model Cluster of Schools	Nil	-
33	√	Methodist Cluster of Schools	12 seater WC	Yes
34	√	PresbyPrimary School	Nil	-
35	Susuanso	PresbyCluster of School	10 seater KVIP	Yes
36	√	R/C Cluster of Schools	WC- 8 seater	No
37	Ponwaakrom	D/A Primary School	Pit latrine	-
38	Afrisipakrom	R\CCluster of Schools	8 seater KVIP	-
39	Tanoso	Community Health Nursing Training Collage	4 seater KVIP	-
40	<b>Tanoso</b>	<b>Clinic</b>	6 seater KVIP latrine	
41	Terchire	R/C Cluster of Schools	6 seater KVIP	-
42	√	D/A Cluster of School	12 seater STL and KVIP	
43	√	S.D.A Cluster of Schools	4 seater KVIP	-
44	√	Islamic JHS	8 seater KVIP	-
45	Adrobaa	R/C Cluster of Schools	12 seater KVIP	-
46	√	Methodist Primary	Pit latrine	-
47	√	D/A JHS	Pit latrine	-
48	Adagyamin	D/A Primary Schools	Pit latrine	-
49	Bafokrom	D/A Primary School	8 seater KVIP	-
50	Mankranho	D/A Cluster of Schools	8 seater KVIP latrine	-
51	Sukuumu	D/A Cluster of Schools	KVIP	-
52	Subriso No. 1	D/A Cluster of Schools	KVIP	-
53	Krofokrom	D/A Cluster of Schools	8 seater KVIP under construction	AFD

54	<b>Adrobaa</b>	<b>Health Centre</b>	6 seater latrine under construction	AFD
55	<b>Terchire</b>	<b>Health Centre</b>	2 seater KVIP	
56	Duayaw Nkwanta	Presby“A” Primary School	20 seater Aqua privy	GoG
57		Presby JHS		-
58	√	Presby“B” Cluster of Schools		-
59	√	D/A Jhs		-
60	√	Methodist Cluster of Schools	Pit latrine	-
61	√	BoakyeTromo Senior High School	8 seater WC	-
62	√	SerwaaKesse Senior High School	2 KVIP, 1 WC	
63		Pentecost Primary School	Pit latrine	-
64	√	Anglican Cluster of Schools	6 seater KVIP	-
65	√	R/C Primary “A”	Nil	-
66	√	R/C Primary “B”	10 seater KVIP	-
67	√	R/C JHS	6 seater latrine	-
68	√	Ibrahim Islamic Cluster of Schools	2 seater KVIP	AFD
69	Susuanho	R/C JHS	Pit Latrine	-
70	√	R/C Primary School	4 seater KVIP	NGO
71	Koforidua	Cluster of Schools	4 seater KVIP under construction	AFD
72	Bredi	Cluster of Schools	Pit latrine	-
73	Bommoden	D/A Primary of Schools	Pit latrine	-
74	Twabidi	D/A Primary of School	Pit latrine	-
75	Campso	D/A Primary of Schools	Pit latrine	Getfund
76	Buokrukruwa	R/C Cluster of School	8 Seater KVIP	-
77	Boaso	D/A Primary School	Nil	
78	Duayaw Nkwanta	St John of God Hospital	WC	-
79	Boukruruwa	Presby Health Centre	WC	



From the table above, it could be realized that, there are 69 schools and 8 health institutions. From this;

- 20 schools use pit latrines which is outmoded in the system.
- 10 schools do not have any toilet facility at all
- 3 schools have water closet
- 29 schools have KVIP
- Out of the 69 schools 32 of them have improved toilet facility.
- 30 of them have no improved toilet facility

However, some schools and health institution have water closet but since they don't have water, the system is not being utilized. There is the need to provide water facilities and construct improved toilet facilities to school and health institution.

## **1.18 Housing**

Housing is a pre-requisite to the healthy development of human beings and provides the framework within which their socio-economic and cultural needs are met. Extracts from the 2010 PHC Report indicates the Municipal has total of 12,420 houses with 6,877 in rural and 5,543 in urban constituting 55.4% and 44.6% respectively. The most common building type is the compound house. It a 61.4 % of the total housing units. The majority of the houses are built of sandcrete and landcrete which constitute about 52.6 percent of the houses in the Municipal. Irrespective of locality of residence, the main material used for roofing dwelling units in the Municipal is metal sheets (89.1%). In addition, relatively high proportions of dwelling units in the rural areas use thatch/palm leaf/raffia (10.9%) and bamboo (6.0%) as roofing materials. Quite a number of dwellings in urban areas also use thatch/palm leaf/raffia (5.6%) for roofing. On average there are 6.3 persons and 1.5 households per house. The average household size is 4.3in the Municipal. The average household size is higher in rural areas (4.7) than in urban areas (3.9). However persons per house and household per house are higher in urban areas than in rural area (Source: 2010 Population & Housing Census).

Most of the structures in the Municipal are poorly constructed with low quality building materials. The phenomenon is probably due to high poverty levels in the Municipal. There are no drains linking the various structures into one system. Deep cracks are also common on structures in the Municipal. The structures in the Municipal in fact are built/put-up in a haphazard manner. Adherence to Building regulations is also very poor.

Generally, towns in the Municipal are not well laid out and therefore, do not have good internal road network. However, Duayaw Nkwanta with the implementation of the street naming and property addressing system has improved the layout of the community.

### **1.18.1 Energy Sources for household Cooking**

The primary source of fuel for household cooking in the Municipal is wood. The 2010 PHC reports shows that Wood (62.3%), Charcoal (21.1%), and Gas (7.2%) are the main sources of cooking fuel in the Municipal. In rural areas, Wood (85.0%) is the main source of cooking fuel



while in urban areas it is Wood (45.1%) and Charcoal (32.5%).

**Table: Source of cooking fuel by household**

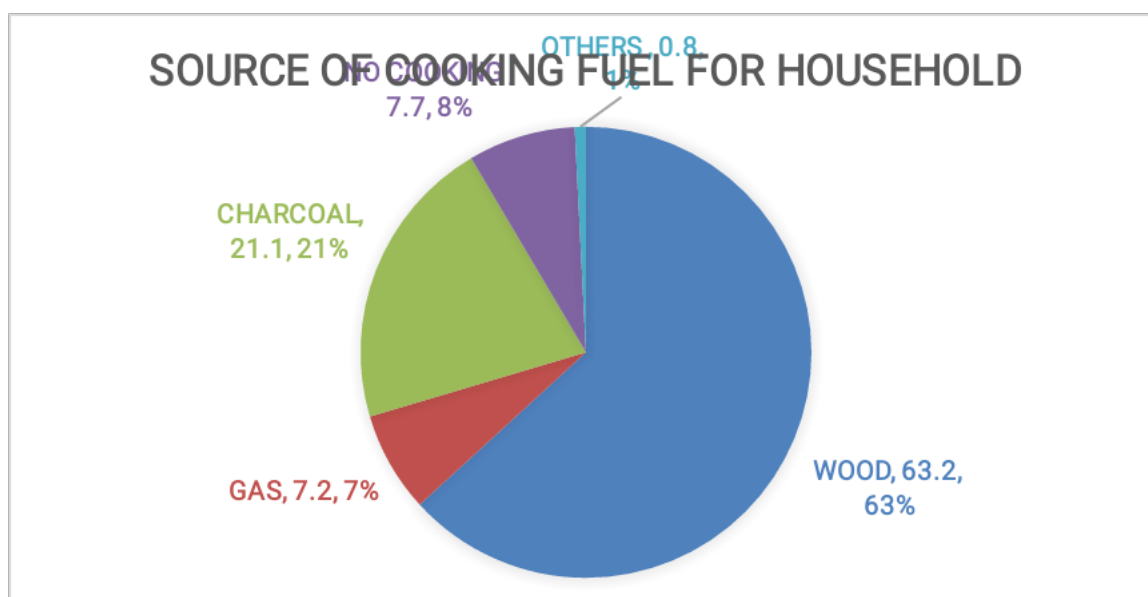
Main source of Cooking fuel	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
None cooking <sup>no</sup>	306,118	32,285	1,425	7.7	10.1	4.8
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	11,670	63.2	45.1	85.0
Gas	996,518	36,641	1,339	7.2	11.4	2.2
Electricity	29,794	1,073	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	3,894	21.1	32.5	7.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	63	0.3	0.3	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	26	0.1	0.3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Source: Municipal Analytical Report, 2010 Population and Housing Census*

It can be seen from the table that close to 85% (84.3%) of the households resort to wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking. This is predominantly used by households since is relatively cheaper than other sources. These are products from the forest and has enormous effects on the environment such as loss of vegetation, destruction of habitat of most species, loss of soil fertility, drying up of water bodies and land degradation.

However, less than 10% of the households use Liquefied petroleum gas and other sources for cooking. Although these other sources have effects on the environment, it cannot be compared to wood fuel. There is the need to encourage the use of LPG by majority of the people.

**Figure:**



Source: GSS, PHC 2010

### 1.18.2 Energy

The table below shows the main sources of lighting of dwelling units in the Tano North Municipal. It

is observed that 5 out of every 10 households (55.0%) have access to electricity from the main national grid, 27.5 percent use flashlight and 15.4 percent use kerosene lamp. More than 70 percent (72.4%) of urban households and about one-third (34.0%) of rural households use electricity as their main source of light. In the rural areas, flashlight/torch (38.1%) is the main source of light. A quarter (25.7%) of households in rural areas also use kerosene lamp as light.

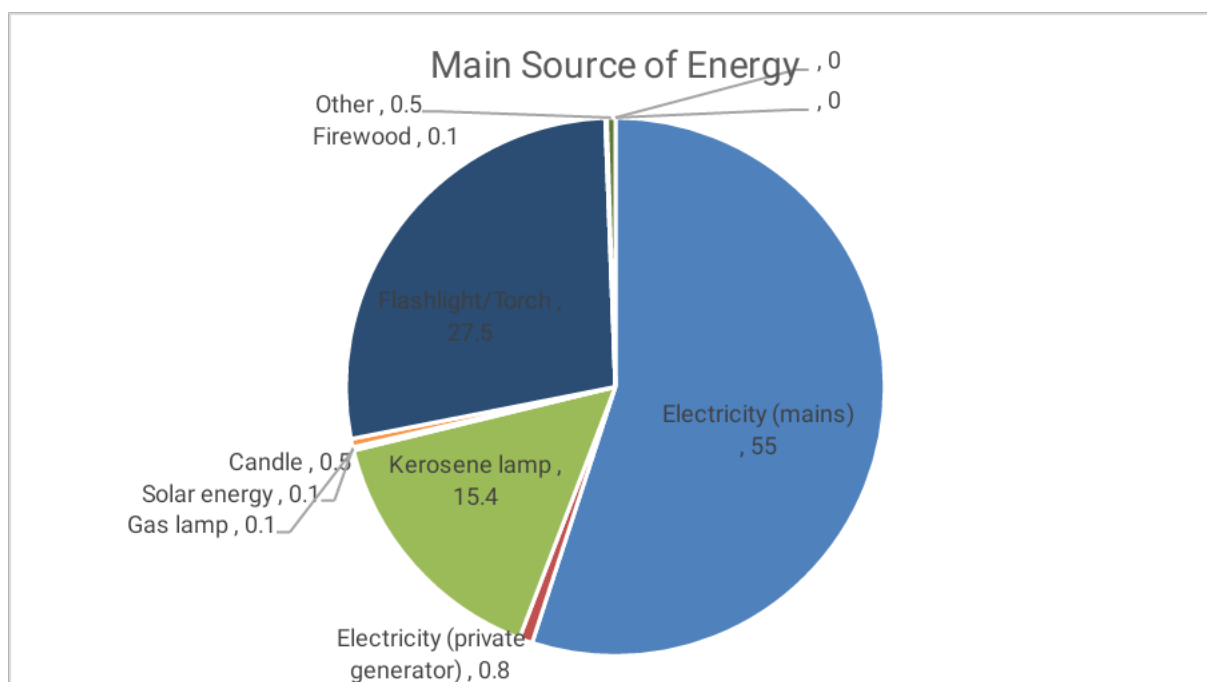
**Table 1:30 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	5,467,054	490,515	18,478	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	10,172	55.0	72.4	34.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	139	0.8	0.9	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2,839	15.4	6.8	25.7
Gas lamp	9,378	793	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	693	22	0.1	0.1	0.1

Candle	41,214	1,662	85	0.5	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	5,089	27.5	18.8	38.1
Firewood	13,241	997	23	0.1	0.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	85	0.5	0.0	1.0

Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1:8 Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality



Source: GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census, 2010

### 1.19 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability Analysis involves the examination of the capacity of individuals and groups to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from shocks or risks. People become prone to the

potential of being harmed as a result of social, economic, environment and physical factors. That is the likelihood that a shock will result in a decline in well-being of the household. Exclusion and lack of voice can also determine the extent of a person's access to resources. Lack of voice and the inability to make recourse to justice can increase a person's vulnerability to injustice and corruption and thus exclusion.

### **1.19.1 Vulnerable and Excluded Groups**

Groups which have been identified as vulnerable and excluded in the Municipal include; children in difficult circumstances (those from low income and broken homes and orphans). These children are likely to suffer from malnutrition or be involved in economic activity at an early age (child labour/street children), adolescent girls (those from low income and broken homes and single mothers as well as commercial sex workers). Other categories include, Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVA), the aged, persons with disability (PWDs), women and unemployed youth. Subsistence food/vegetable farmers were also identified as vulnerable and excluded.

### **1.19.2 Types of shock facing households in the Municipal**

The Municipal is agrarian and also dependent on rainfall for production. As a result the major shocks affecting food availability, incomes and wealth accumulation are those that relate mainly to crop production. The economic activities that individuals and household are involved in also determine to a large extent vulnerability to income and asset loss in the Municipal. Three main types of shocks affecting most families in the Municipal relate to the areas of food insecurity, human insecurity and job insecurity. Household also face a wide variety of shocks ranging from natural events to man-made (that is conflicts, policy induced, terms of trade shocks, illness and deaths).

The most cited shocks are production related. This may occur as a result of crop failure due to poor rains affecting harvests or pest invasion affecting storage, fluctuating prices of agricultural produce like maize and tomatoes and inadequate storage and processing facilities, increased harvest usually end up in glut of produce and low prices. Due to the increase in major food prices also on the contrary, reduced the real income of food farmers. This was partly explained by the fact that farmers tend to sell off their produce immediately after harvest to meet urgent social obligations, when prices are low. Farmers, especially subsistence ones, are forced to buy back the produce during the lean season, when prices are at their highest levels

Other shocks cited include illness, job loss and disability of income earner, loss of asset due to disease (death of livestock) or bushfire, or theft. Conflicts resulting from chieftaincy disputes and insecurity of land tenure were also cited as shocks. The seasonality in agricultural production and

the lack of non-farm income generating opportunities leaves most farmers and labourers without work during periods of the year. Some of the private sector employees and the self-employed have gone through periods of inactivity due to ill-health, infrequency in the demand for their services or the seasonal nature of their jobs. At the community level most communities reported of events relating to rainstorms that affect houses including schools and other individual and community's building as well as flooding during the peak rainfall periods.

### **1.19.3 Coping Strategies/ Impacts of shocks**

Within the Municipal, most poor households respond to shocks by recourse to self-help coping strategies like selling of assets or livestock and informal insurance mechanisms. The non-poor also use both self-help mechanisms, as well as market-based strategies such as falling on savings and banks loans. Majority of household do not use formal insurance mechanisms. The extent to which the affected household or individual can gain access to credit, private transfer or public safety nets to help maintain consumption, may determine the type of response. When it is not possible to access any public safety nets or sufficient credit to maintain current consumption, recourse may be made to other strategies that either directly or indirectly reduces assets or further consumption. This situation tends to further worsen the individual or households vulnerability to poverty.

It is therefore necessary to re-assess the strategy mix to address the vulnerable and excluded in the Assembly's development agenda, by providing safety nets to protect incomes from falling below unbearable levels. This may include the provision of a guaranteed minimum price for selected agricultural produce like maize and tomatoes. Current disaster management programmes need to be strengthened and the role of social assistance expanded. Greater collaboration between agencies/ organisations for the sector needs to be promoted to enhance effectiveness of assistance. Reliable data on the vulnerable, excluded and disadvantaged persons need to be addressed.

### **1.19.4 Social Protection (LEAP)**

Tano North Municipal is a beneficiary to the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. LEAP is a cash transfer programme which is meant to reduce poverty amongst extremely poor households which have orphans and vulnerable children, severely disabled persons without productive capacity and aged persons above 65 years. Currently, the number of beneficiary households is 98 in 13 communities. The beneficiary communities are Subonpang, Tanokrom, Asukese, Onwe-Nkwantabisa, Bommoden, Susuanho, Terchire, Afrisipa, Kotwe-sukuum, Yamfo, Duayaw-Nwanta Zongo, Duayaw Nkwanta-Jerusalem, and Santase. The amount paid to these beneficiaries ranges from GH¢ 64.00, GH¢76.00, GH¢88.00 and GH¢106.00 for one, two, three, four and more beneficiary household respectively.

The Municipal benefitted from LEAP in 2015 since as at 2014 it was on a plot base. In 2015, 94 households were paid an amount of GH¢ 11,698.00 whiles GH¢ 346.00 remain unpaid to 4

beneficiaries.

In 2016, 93 households were paid an amount of GH¢ 37,988.00. Five (5) beneficiaries were not paid because they had no ezwich cards. In 2017, 97 households were paid. The remaining one household's e-zwich cards have not been credited with funds upon several complains to the LEAP Management secretariat.

**Table 1:0:9: LEAP Beneficiaries**

Year	No. Of Communities	No. Household Paid	No. Household Un Paid	Amount Paid Gh¢	Amount Unpaid Gh¢
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	13	94	4	11,698.00	346.00
2016	13	93	5	37,988.00	2,350.
2017	13	97	1	39,020.00	-

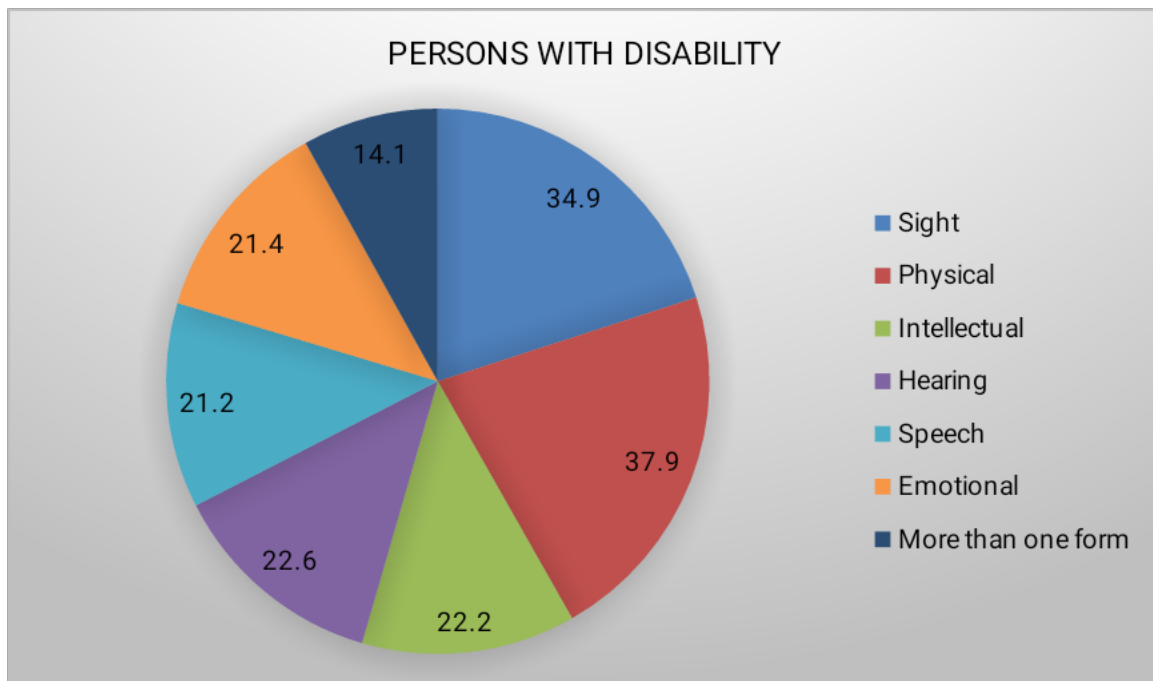
Source: DSWCD, 2017

## 1.20 Disability

Persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that 1,700 of the Municipal population representing 2.1 percent had some kind of disabilities including visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioral disorders and other physical challenges. This means that one person out of every fifty people in the Municipal have one kind of disability or the other.

The figure below indicates that 2.1 percent of the total population has one form of disability or another. The proportion of females with disability is 2.2 percent while that of males with disability is 2.1 percent. The commonest type of disability is Physical (37.9%) and Sight (34.9%). Females (42.5%) are more challenged by Physical disability than males (33.6%). On the other hand, Sight is the commonest form of disability among males (36.3%) compared with females (33.6%).

Figure 0:3 Persons with Disability



### 1.20.1 Negative attitude towards disability

The assembly is engaged in series of activities to reduce stigma and discrimination among PWDS. It is in line with this that the assembly through the department of social welfare organises talks and public shows to educate parents, guardian and citizens of the Municipal on the effects of negative attitude towards PWDS. Although the Municipal takes the lead to reduce negative attitude toward PWDS, there still exist myths surrounding the situation as a taboo and a punishment from god. PWDS are not considered in decision making at all levels, the education of PWDS is taken for granted especially those with difficulty seeing and strange behaviors.

Surprisingly, most families still hide PWDS and prevent them from interacting with the rest of the people in the Municipal. This attitude has led to a low standard of formal education among PWDS in the Municipal, high dependency among PWDs, low skill development and aggravated emotional pain.

In 2017, a data base of six hundred and fifteen (615) persons with disabilities (PWD's) was created. The breakdown is as follows 240 males, 285 females and 90 children were conducted in the Tano North Municipal in 41 communities

## 1.21 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Currently, about 42percent of the population in the Municipal has access to MTN, Tigo and Vodafone mobile services. Plans are also advanced to connect more communities with these mobile services. The Municipal Assembly has three functional internet facilities which enable it to access and send information to other parts of the globe.

## 1.22 Gender

Gender refers to roles, responsibilities and relationships that are socially ascribed to men, women, boys and girls. They are determined by many parameters including sex, age ethnicity, religion, caste, physical location and politico-economic status. Gender refers to the sexes, that is, male and females. Cultural perceptions and male aggression against females result in creating gender issues. It has been observed that the complementary role that both sexes should play to ensure rapid and balanced development of all the citizenry is undermined by male domination of all spheres of life. Cultural and social considerations make the female a subordinate to her male counterpart. The female is thus denied equal access to all key segments of life.

Gender equality is the state of equal access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender. It is also a precondition for advancing development and reducing poverty.

### Societal Roles

Men: - inheritance of ancestral property is owned by men (custodians of land)in our communities, head of the family, provider for the family, participates in community activities and decision making,

Women: - supports their husband, takes care of the family, carry out household chores, engages in other unskilled labour such as farming, petty trading to support the family

Boys: - supports their parents in farming activities, participates in community activities

Girls: - helps in household chore (cooking, washing), helps in farming activities

Currently, about 45 percent of the population in the Municipal has access to MTN, Tigo and Vodafone mobile services. Plans are also advanced to connect more communities with these mobile services. The Municipal Assembly has no internet facility which enables it to access and send information to other parts of the globe.

### 1.22.1 Key Gender Issues affecting Development

- Educational and Career goals on hold. Although many policies have been put in place for girl child education, some girls in our localities stop schooling for their male counterpart to continue due to inadequate resources. With the ideology that women belong to the husband and men take care of the house, some women put their career goals on hold to raise children while their husbands work. The income earned is not enough to take care of the family needs ( education)
- Women membership is marginalized. The Municipal is fortunate to have their Member of Parliament to be a female in our constituency. However the quota is still low for



development. Our culture and beliefs hinders women and girls participation in the society.

- Limited economic opportunities. Women have very little access to credit. Lack of education coupled with low self-esteem to take risks keep women away from seeking credit facilities from the banks. Besides they lack usual collateral that the banks demand. The mode of inheritance in the Municipal is matrimonial. By this system women are generally excluded from holding title to land and other valuable family properties. This affects the potential of women to improve their lot in agriculture and thus decrease their incomes.
- Male control over decision making and assets. Men are the head of the family and final decisions are made by them even though women make contributions. Women help their husband in farm work but their efforts are uncounted for, this prevents them from working hard to increase production and development.

In Ghana, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) is liable for the issues related to gender equality in governmental level. With regards to the Municipal Assemblies for instance, 70 percent of the members are elected and 30 percent are appointed. In local level governance, the Government of Ghana issued a directive in 1998 according to which reserved 30% of the appointed seats of assemblies for women. In Ghana, women's representation among elected councillors has been low; in the 1998 Municipal Assembly Elections out of an overall total of 4820 elected candidates only 196, thus 4 %, were women. There was an increase in the elected women councillors at the 2002 elections when out of 4583 there were 7.4 %, a total of 341 women councillors. The Government has tried to increase the number of female councillors by increasing the quota of female appointed members at the Municipal Assembly level from 30 percent to 50 percent in year 2002. Women constituted 35.5 percent of appointed members of 97 out of the 138 Municipals.

The Constitution of Ghana guarantees all persons the opportunity to participate in decision-making at every level. A study of specific gender roles reveals that over the years, traditionally, men are regarded as the bread winners and heads of families; hence they take up high positions in society making most decisions for all with women left in the homes to carry out household chores or duties.

In the year 2016, 37 women were elected to represent their constituencies in the 7<sup>th</sup> parliament of the 4<sup>th</sup> Republic. Though the figure represents a slight increase from 29 in the 6<sup>th</sup> parliament, some gender activists have complained that women's representation in the legislature was still low as it fell short of the minimum UN recommended threshold of 30% requirement that was deemed satisfactory by activists at the Beijing Conference of 1995.

Tano North Municipal is no exception with regards to gender disparity. Even though there are a high number of women in the Municipal as depicted by the population census data (male: 39,593 and female: 40,380) it still has a few of these women taking up positions. With a total of twenty-

five (25) Assembly members in the Municipal only one woman was elected. With regards to the appointed members also four (4) females were appointed out of 11 members. However, the current Member of Parliament is a female.

This situation is no different in other sectors. The education sector have a staff strength of 1,446 teachers comprising 778 males and 668 females. Total enrolment for public basic schools is 23,603 made up of 12,364 boys and 11,244 girls. The Gender parity index for primary and JHS is 1:1.03 and 1.1 respectively.

There is hence the need for innovative programs to sensitize the girl child especially if gender equality is to be achieved. A lot of girls begin school but before Junior High school level, most of this girls drop out of school due to factors such as early marriage, teenage pregnancy among others. This tends to affect the number of women that occupy high positions as compared to their male counterparts at high levels. Economically empowering women also can go a long way in transforming their lives. Based on this, training and provision of capital for women to engage in specific economic activities to transform their lives and that of their family members is essential. With the need and quest for development, this cannot be carried out effectively neglecting the needs of the very people that are considered to be majority in the Municipal hence the need to carry out special programmes to address the needs of women.

### **1.23 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment**

Environment is the surroundings of, and influences on, a particular item of interest. In summary, environment is the natural world or the ecosystem in which both living and non-living things exist. Environment embodies a composite aspect of human life. Environment, Climate and Green Economy are necessary bedmates to make life comfortable for humanity.

The adverse effects from these three combined has a serious effect on health and sanitation and overall development. Increase in population of the Municipal and the quest of people to make ends meet has seriously affected the vegetation and climate conditions of the Municipal. Illegal lumbering, charcoal burning, bad farming practices (slash and burn) and the clearing of areas for housing purposes (urbanization) are some of the activities which has affected the vegetation in the area. This has resulted in the degrading of the forest, semi- deciduous forest and farmlands since the trend has been increasing annually. The Municipal is agrarian, unfortunately the illegal felling of trees is high and its impact on agriculture is very significant. On forest reserve management, the Municipal has two Forest Reserves, the Bosomkese Forest Reserve (area: 138.35km<sup>2</sup>) and Aparapi (area: 19.03km<sup>2</sup>).

Temperature and relative humidity are unfavorable due to climate change. The implication is that, flooding, storms, soil infertility and the reduction of arable lands for farming (as a result of urbanization) are some of the calamities likely to befall the Municipal in subsequent years. It is important therefore, to educate the public on the dangers of their activities and institute rules and regulations to protect the vegetation and forest reserves of the Municipal.

## 1.24 Science Innovation and Technology

Table 1:0:10: Agric Technology and Labour

Type of Technology	T		Total	Remarks
	M	F		
Post-harvest losses management of maize and cowpea	10	10	20	Training by DOA
Practical training on the use of E-extension mobile application on the field	1	3	4	Training by WAAPP
Cocoyam and cassava farmer field school Training	8	4	12	WAVE
Safe use and handling of agro-chemical	23	12	35	Training by DOA
Training on the use of tablet in running Plant Clinics	2	0	2	CABI/PLANTWISE
Training in Pesticide Management	4	1	5	Training by EPA
Bird flu Training	1	1	2	VSD (NATIONAL)
Exposure visit and Training of Farmers and Processors	20	10	30	WIAD
Taro Training	12	15	27	CSIR (Crop Research) DOA
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>137</b>	

Source: DoA, TNDA-2017

## 1.25 Security

In terms of security, there is one Municipal Police Headquarters in Duayaw Nkwanta, one police station each in Duayaw Nkwanta, Bomaa, Terchire and Yamfo, one Prisons Camp is located at

Koforidua. In addition there is a Fire Station in Duayaw Nkwanta which serves the whole Municipal in case of fire outbreaks. There is a Municipal Security Council which sees to the security situation in the Municipal

### **1.25.1 Disaster**

Climate change has brought about a dramatic change in the weather pattern in the Municipal, resulting in unusual rainstorms, flash floods and bushfires which often leave in their trails destruction to livelihoods and vital socio economic infrastructure such as houses, schools, roads bridges and crops. Also, there are extended periods when the Municipality receives deficiency in rainfall (drought).

### **1.25.2 Migration**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census reported that majority of the migrants (66%) living in the Municipal were born in another region while 34 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Ashanti (15.9%), Upper West (12.1%), Northern (10.2%) and Upper East (9.6%).

The trend of migration is more of immigration than emigration. The vast fertile land available is suitable for the cultivation of a wide range of arable crops such as cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain, maize, citrus and vegetables. Aside the vast fertile land, the Municipal lies in the semi-equatorial zone which experiences two rainy seasons, major and minor. These and many more attract migrants into the Municipal. These migrants who are scattered all over the Municipal are mostly engaged in farming activities especially maize, cassava and vegetables production.

## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 2.1 Introduction

Since there is a great disparity between development problems/aspirations and resource availability, it is important to relate identified issues and the Municipality’s needs and aspirations to the 2018 – 2021 MTDP. These development issues and aspirations when addressed could have positive impact on majority of the inhabitants given priority attention for rapid transformation of the Municipality.

In a bid to get the Municipal goals to be consistent with and to determine harmony with the National goals, community needs and aspirations that emerged should be subjected to compatibility analysis with the Goals of the 2018-2021 Policy Framework.

This chapter discusses the priority development issues in the Municipal which the Assembly would target to address to improve upon the standard of living of the inhabitants.

#### 2.2 Harmonization of community issues with key problems/gaps from performance review

The community needs and aspirations or issues were harmonized with key development problems identified in the review of performance of the Assembly under the GSGDA II for 2014-2017.

**Table 2:0:1 GSGDA II Development dimensions and Harmonized Municipality Development Issues**

Development dimensions of GSGDA II	Key identified issues Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and Aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor revenue mobilization</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to Credit facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate viable income generating activities</li> <li>• Poor value addition to local produce. (Agric, etc.)</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor agriculture technology practices and adoption</li> <li>• Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>• High Post Harvest Losses</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Undeveloped tourist sites</li> <li>• Depletion of Forest Vegetation</li> <li>• Incidence of crop and livestock diseases</li> <li>• Inadequate storage facilities</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited compliance with building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate potable water and sanitary facilities</li> <li>• Poor solid and liquid waste disposal</li> <li>• Inadequate access to Energy, especially Electricity</li> <li>• Poor Road network</li> <li>• Undeveloped marketing and transportation facilities.</li> </ul>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Health Infrastructure and facilities (CHPS compound ,equipment, heath post, clinic )</li> <li>• Inadequate and dilapidated school Infrastructure and facilities (class room, staff accommodation, library )</li> <li>• Increasing lifestyle and diet-related diseases in the Municipal.</li> <li>• Limited geographical coverage of Nutrition Programmes</li> <li>• Prevalence of and Stigmatization against HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• High rate of Youth unemployment</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak institutional capacity of the Municipal Assembly and Decentralized Agencies</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budget</li> <li>• Inadequate staff accommodation</li> <li>• Non- performance of sub- Municipal structures</li> </ul>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li></ul> |
|--|---|

### **2.3 Linking harmonized issues to relevant Goals of the 2018- 2021 Policy Framework**

This section presents the harmonized development issues of the 2014-2017 and how they link with the issues in the 2018 -2021 Policy Framework under the respective Goals. Basically, the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development hinges on Five (5) goals namely:

- Economic Development
- Social development
- Environment, infrastructure and human settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana and the international Community

Table 2.2 shows the relationship between the harmonized issue and adopted issues of the 2018 – 2021 Policy Framework.





**Table 2:0:2 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021**

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor revenue mobilization</li> </ul>	<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p> <p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>• Narrow tax base</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to Credit facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate viable income generating activities</li> <li>• Poor value addition to local produce. (Agric, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>• Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agriculture production</li> <li>• Poor agriculture technology practices and adoption</li> <li>• High Post Harvest Losses</li> <li>• Inadequate extension services</li> </ul>	<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p> <p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Undeveloped tourist sites</li> <li>• Depletion of Forest Vegetation</li> <li>• High incidence of crop and livestock diseases</li> <li>• Inadequate storage facilities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices,</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
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<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate potable water and sanitary facilities</li> <li>• Poor solid and liquid waste disposal</li> <li>• Inadequate access to Energy, especially Electricity</li> <li>• Poor Rural Road network</li> <li>• Undeveloped marketing and transportation facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Create opportunities for all</p> <p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plant</li> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Uncovered drains</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Health Infrastructures(CHPS compound ,equipment, heath post, clinic )</li> <li>• Inadequate Educational Infrastructure(class room, staff accommodation, library )</li> </ul>	<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>• Limited access to Health Facilities</li> <li>• Persistent high malnutrition rates among children especially in rural areas</li> <li>• Increasing lifestyle and diet-related diseases in the Municipal.</li> <li>• Limited geographical coverage of Nutrition Programmes</li> <li>• Inadequate Public capacity and resources to provide full coverage of Healthcare</li> </ul>		<p>communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</li> <li>• Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</li> <li>• Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> </ul>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak institutional capacity of the Municipal Assembly and Decentralized Agencies</li> <li>• Non- performance of sub- Municipal</li> </ul>	<p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-Municipal structures</li> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and Municipal levels</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic</li> </ul>

	<p>structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> </ul>		<p>growth and job creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> <li>• Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>• Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>
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## 2.5 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints & Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The assessment of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the Municipal is an important part of the planning process. This analytical process affords stakeholders in the plan preparation and implementation to actually realize the potentials and opportunities in the Municipal that can be relied on to overcome the problems and challenges in

programme implementation. When this is known, policy-makers and implementers can know how to translate them into actions.

The constraints and challenges also present the limitations and possible situations which can derail the development activities or efforts.

The POCC analysis for the Tano North Municipal is presented under the four goals under the 2018 -2021 Policy Framework.

**Table 2:0:3 POCC Analysis**

**Economic Development**

KEY DEV'T ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Poor Revenue Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Market</li> <li>• High settlement expansion rate</li> <li>• Existence of well-structured institution within the Assembly for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Availability of fee fixing with which the assembly is mandated to collect revenue on any ratable item</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DACF as an additional source of revenue to the Municipal Assembly</li> <li>• Well-structured Tax systems such as VAT, IRS, CEPS</li> <li>• Market for agric products like cocoa, maize, tomato plantain, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization units</li> <li>• Lack of proper training for tax collectors.</li> <li>• Inadequate staff.</li> <li>• Unwillingness of cultigens to pay tax</li> <li>• Poor data base to allow for proper identification.</li> <li>• Ignore misapplication and non-enforcement of tax laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High invasion rate</li> <li>• Inconveniences in our tax payment system</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b>	The assembly should develop their data base system, train the collectors as well as employing more qualified people to ensure effective monitoring and efficiency. Also they should setup a well prioritize programmes and projects which in the long run meet the aspiration and demand of its people.			

**Economic Development**

DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate viable income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of raw material.</li> <li>• There are major markets in and around the Municipal.</li> <li>• Existence of skilled &amp; unskilled labour force</li> <li>• Existence of Business Advisory Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macroeconomic stability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low interest rate</li> <li>- Low inflation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2. Existence of CBRDP, HIPC, MASLOC, DACF, NGO's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income levels.</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills.</li> <li>• Existence of untrained labour force.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High inflation</li> <li>-High interest rate</li> <li>• Misappropriation of funds.</li> <li>• High illiteracy rate.</li> </ul>
Inadequate access to credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of financial institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BoG policy to reduce cost of credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of collateral security to access credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of Banks to reduce Interest Rates</li> <li>• Unstable Macroeconomic stability</li> </ul>
Poor entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Business Advisory Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favourable government policies to support entrepreneurship NYEP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely release of funds for policy implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of education</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	The Municipal can overcome this problem if these potentials harnessed and specifically train and support people financially on income generating activities.			

## Economic Development

KEY DEV'T ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vast arable land</li> <li>• Existence of financial institutions and macro finance.</li> <li>• Proximity to major marketing centers.</li> <li>• Availability of extension agents</li> <li>• Existence of inland valley project (IVRDP).</li> <li>• Existence of cocoa spraying programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Co-operatives &amp; other Farming Associations.</li> <li>• Existence of CBRDP &amp; NGO's that support agricultural production.</li> <li>• External market</li> <li>• Determination by government to reduce importation.</li> <li>• Government subsidizing &amp; agricultural policies.</li> <li>• Favorable whether condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate credit facilities.</li> <li>• High cost of agricultural input.</li> <li>• Poor road network.</li> <li>• Insufficient water for dry season.</li> <li>• Poor price for agricultural produce.</li> <li>• High post-harvest loss.</li> <li>• Incidence of pest and disease.</li> <li>• Lack of storage facilities.</li> <li>• High cost of land and poor land tenure system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor commitment of government to the development of rural road network.</li> <li>• Unfavorable climatic conditions.</li> <li>• High transportation costs.</li> <li>• Delays in the release of farmer support packages.</li> </ul>
Inadequate storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Agric Extension Officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support to help farmers store their produce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untimely government support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High illiteracy rate among farming population to use modern techniques</li> </ul>
Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of relevant government agencies e.g. NADMO, EPA, Meteorological service department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policy on Re-afforestation programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over exploitation of the forest for fossil fuel because of poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate logistics for government agencies</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<p>The Municipal has a comparative advantage so far as the production of the major Food Crops is concerned The development issue of low agricultural productivity can be addressed by the potentials and opportunities identified while the constraints can be addressed through timely meteorological information, bushfire education, education and training on post-harvest technologies and the support role of the Assembly. The challenge can be solved through dialogue between banks and the farmers and promotion of farming as a business</p>			



KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low Promotion of Tourism Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of NCCE, CNC</li> <li>Existence of these Tourist Site: e.g. Bosom Kese Forest Reserve, Apaape Forest Reserve, Tano River, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is the Ghana Tourist Board (GTB)</li> <li>Existence of an FM Station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate Funds</li> <li>The Culture of not visiting Tourist Centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice of Taboos and Superstition</li> <li>Poor road networks to these Tourist sites</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	Significant potentials and opportunities exist to solve the problem. Constraint and Challenges can be addressed by the Municipal Assembly.			

### Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Poor rural road Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of DA which has the department of Feeder roads to undertake maintenance of roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highways authority is available to also assist in the maintenance of roads</li> <li>Support from central Government budgetary allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of routine maintenance work</li> <li>Inadequate funds to undertake these routine maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoddy work by contractors</li> <li>Awarding of contracts to unqualified contractors</li> <li>Heavy rainfall</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	The livelihood of the people in the Municipal depends on the good road network. Putting the roads in proper shape will help open up the communities to other parts of the Municipal and also transport their foodstuffs to market centres			
KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of Physical Planning</li> <li>-Existence of Chiefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Building Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	: The Physical Planning Department should work hand in hand with land owners to adhere to planning and building regulations.			

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KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate potable water and Sanitary Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A Functional Municipal Water and Sanitation Unit</li> <li>-Existence of Water Board</li> <li>-Existence of Rivers and Streams</li> <li>-Willingness of Communities to Contribute towards the provision of Water Facilities</li> <li>-Existence of Zoomlion</li> <li>-Existence of environmental health staff</li> <li>-Availability of few refuse dumps</li> <li>-Existence of WATSAN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There exist CWSA</li> <li>-Existence of GWCL</li> <li>-Existence of the ministry of works Housing and Water Resources to provide Financial and technical support</li> <li>-Existence of the Ministry of LGRD and environment</li> <li>-There are also NGO's and development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rapid Population growth</li> <li>-Inadequate funds for water and sanitation programmes / projects</li> <li>-Low revenue generation</li> <li>-Inadequate education of communities on hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>-Long distances to refuse dumps</li> <li>-Non – enforcement of bye - laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate technical support from CWSA</li> <li>-Lack of fund to monitor and supervise donor funded projects</li> <li>-High costs of sanitation and water facilities</li> <li>-Non availability and high costs of spare parts.</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	Water and Sanitation is a priority issue significant potentials and opportunities abound to solve this set back. Stronger and better co-operation between the stake holders e.g. Government NGO's will address the constraint. Whereas the challenges can be addressed by the intervention of the Municipal Assembly.			
Inadequate access to Energy e.g. Electricity, LPG and Energy-Efficient Gadgets and Appliances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of electricity in the /towns and some communities</li> <li>-Availability of Teak plantations which could be used for high tension poles</li> <li>-Electricity extension contractors</li> <li>-Existence of Volta River Authority (V.R.A) with its Engineering staff-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government's Rural Electrification Projects</li> <li>-NGO,s /Multinationals' support</li> <li>-High sunshine which can be used to develop solar lighting systems</li> <li>V.R.A/ECG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate funds to purchase transformers and electric cables</li> <li>-High cost of electricity bills/charges</li> <li>-High growth of settlements and population</li> <li>High cost of projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracy in procedures of acquiring electricity</li> <li>• Delay in releases of funds from the government</li> <li>• Erratic power</li> </ul>

				supply
Conclusion	Inadequate access to safe and cheap energy sources is a problem in the Tano North Municipal. However significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the related challenges and constraints to help solve the problem and improve the people's access to safe and cheap energy for both domestic and industrial use.			

### Social Development

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Municipal Educational Directorate office to plan for Educational Development</li> <li>-Availability of land and labour for implementation of educational infrastructure programmes</li> <li>-Existence of SMC's &amp; PTA's to support teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of GETFUND and DACF to provide financial and other material support</li> <li>-Existence of NGO's</li> <li>-Existence of CBRDP</li> <li>-Support from MP's in a way of getting sponsorship to help build school structures</li> <li>-Support from MP's for provision of school infrastructure (MP's Common Fund)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor performance of pupil at the basic schools</li> <li>-Unwillingness of some teachers to accept posting into remote areas.</li> <li>-Deplorable natures of classroom infrastructure</li> <li>-High rate of absenteeism, lateness and drop-out</li> <li>-Lack of library and ICT centre</li> <li>-Inadequate logistics for Educational Units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of adequate funds for activity co-ordinator to undertake item duties in schools</li> <li>-Delay and cumbersome processes in the release of capitation grant funds</li> <li>-Poor monitoring &amp; supervision on the part of those who release the funds</li> </ul>

<b>CONCLUSION:</b>	The Tano North Municipal Education directorate has been over shadowed by a number of problems ranging from infrastructural deterioration to the decline in the BECE results. However significant potentials and opportunities exist for the redress of these numerous challenges and constraints to enhance infrastructural development and performance of education in Municipal.
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<b>KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Poor performance especially at the basic levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of library facilities in the Municipal</li> <li>-Existence of PTA and the other stakeholders to support educational development</li> <li>-Availability of learning materials.</li> <li>-Schools feeding programme</li> <li>-Availability of trained teachers and some level of educational infrastructures</li> <li>-Existence of scholarships scheme for reedy &amp; brilliant students.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of captain grant</li> <li>-Existence of tertiary institutions in and around the Municipal</li> <li>-Availability of GET Fund and CBRDP</li> <li>-Existence of GTZ, DFID and other donors to assist with funds &amp; materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor supervision by circuit supervisors, teachers &amp; parents.</li> <li>-Truancy on the part of pupils and students</li> <li>-Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>-Absence of keen completion among students &amp; schools</li> <li>-Poor attitude forwards learning</li> <li>-Inadequate in service training for teachers and circuit supervisors.</li> </ul>	-Lack of science resource centres in the Municipal
<b>Conclusion:</b>	Even though performance of school children at the Basic and Second Cycle level is poor, significant opportunities and potentials exist in the Municipal to overcome the related challenges and constraints in order to improve educational outcomes.			

High Illiteracy	-NFED -Religious Bodies -DEO -Depart. of community Dev't -Availability of some first and second schools	-Development Partners -NGO's -Institute of Adult Education -GES exist to provide support	-Inadequate school Infrastructure -Inadequate travel teacher -Inadequate logistics	-High level of poverty -Poor attitude toward Education
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	The Municipal is much distorted about the high rate of illiteracy among individuals and communities. Therefore serious and much attention could be given to exploit the various potentials and opportunities through a participatory efforts by the Municipal Assembly and other institutions of education. Donors and financial institution could provide sponsorship for the needy to at least help solve part of the poverty problems.			

<b>KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Qualified Staff	-Availability of land Labour for provision of Health Infrastructure -Some health staff are available -Assurance of Municipal Assembly's Support -Existence of nurses training school -Availability of some health training Facilities such as the physiotherapy training school	-Existence of NGO's and other development partners.	-Inadequate funding -Low internal revenue generation Problem of staff accommodation	-High cost of building materials -High cost of training health staff -High level of migration of staff -Untimely release of funds Increase in population
Conclusion:	Considering the huge potentials and opportunities in the Municipal, the problem of inadequate health infrastructure and qualified staff could be addressed if funds are made available, staffs are well motivated and more bungalows built to accommodate health staffs.			

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High rate of teenage pregnancy and child neglect and abuse	Existence of CBO's, NGO's, FBO's, Courts, Department of Social welfare, Department of Child Development to Educate people and enforce punitive measures Existence of Government departments such as: Courts, Child panel , Police ,Service, Prisons Service, health directorate	Existence of WAJU CHRAJ, FDA Tribunals to punish offenders Existence of the 1992 constitution of Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staff and facilities to educate the public about the consequences of teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• High poverty levels / low income levels</li> <li>• Lack of proper parental control</li> <li>• Broken homes</li> <li>• High divorce rate</li> </ul>	Showing of pornographic materials on TV, Video shows Adoption of Foreign cultures Flexibility of law enforcement
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	Parents, Teachers, the Communities and the Government could all contribute their quota to solving these constraints and challenges. However, the Potentials and Opportunities could mainly be exploited if the Law Enforcement Agencies work without fear or favors.			

### Economic Development

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate Economic Infrastructure	-Availability of raw materials for manufacturing and processing -Availability of vast land for development of economic infrastructure and large / small scale	-Existence of telecommunication network companies -Existence of DACF to support market and lorry	-Limited access of Internet Facilities -Un upgraded lorry park	-Untimely arrival release of funds from donor

	<p>businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There is electricity supply in the Municipal</li> <li>-Availability of labour</li> <li>-There exist feeder roads which link towns and areas</li> <li>-High demand for telephone and internet services</li> <li>-Availability of banks and other financial institutions</li> </ul>	<p>park Redevelopment scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of G. P. R. T. U. to partner Government / public sector Agencies including the Municipal Assembly in the implementation of Government's Transport Policies / programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of manufacturing and processing industries</li> <li>-Inadequate market facility</li> <li>-Difficulty in accessing loans from banks.</li> </ul>	<p>agencies and government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High cost of building material</li> <li>- Overburdened government expenditure</li> </ul>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<p>The problem of inadequate infrastructure could be solved by the construction of a new market / lorry park and improving the telephone network through the participatory efforts of the Municipal Assembly, Vodafone Ghana and other donor agencies.</p>			

### Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE / PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p>Weak Institutional Capacity of the Municipal Assembly and Decentralized Agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of human resource</li> <li>• Well organized administrative set up</li> <li>• There is office accommodation &amp; furniture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance from donor agencies in capacity building with the D.A e.g. CBRDP</li> <li>• Assistance from DACF &amp; DDF for training of staff and administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate logistics most especially computers and its accessories</li> <li>• Inadequate human resources development e.g. Lack of refresher courses, training of staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political interferences</li> <li>• Gender in equality</li> <li>• Delay in the release of funds especially the DACF</li> <li>• Weak collaboration between Assembly and Decentralized departments</li> </ul>

<b>CONCLUSION</b>	Weak Institution Capacity is Priority Significantly Potentials & Opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through collective efforts of central Government and the Municipal Assembly. Central government agencies and the Municipal Chief Executive can manage the challenges through Effective Control, Minimum Interference and Implementation of Gender Policies and programmes.
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## 2.6 Sustainable prioritised issues

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
<b>Economic Development</b>	Build A Prosperous Society	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> </ul>
		Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>
		Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>
		Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Inadequate development of and/or investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices,</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>
		Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among</li> </ul>

			<p>the vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>
		Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</li> <li>• Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> </ul>
		Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>
		Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>
		Child and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> </ul>
		The Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> </ul>
		Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>
		Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> </ul>
		Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</li> <li>• Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> </ul>
		Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> </ul>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</li> </ul>
		Mineral Extraction	
		Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> </ul>
		Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>• Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
		Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> </ul>
		Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> </ul>
		Information Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>
		Science, Technology and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs</li> </ul>
		Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> </ul>
		Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Uncovered drains</li> </ul>
		Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
		Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-Municipal structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>• Poor service delivery at the local level</li> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and Municipal levels</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> </ul>

		Public Institutional Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector</li> </ul>
		Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> </ul>
		Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>
		Culture for National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>



## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.0 Introduction

Human society is inevitably subject to change. However, through development planning the manner and pattern of change can be controlled to ensure the kind of change that we desire. This chapter focuses on definition of development focus, goal and objectives of the Municipal Development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), to enhance the realization of the desired future we envisage. This has been formulated in line with the NMTDP Framework pillars to ensure that efforts are harmonized at the Municipal, Regional and National levels.

#### 3.1 Municipal Development Focus

The Municipal development goal for 2018-2021 under the Five Pillars of the National Development Policy Framework is

- Promote local economic development, empowering the small and medium scale enterprises to expand and create new businesses, encourage private sector to participate in employment generation
- Increase agricultural productivity, promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth, promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation, protect existing forest reserves, enhance climate change resilience
- Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved equitable access to health care delivery, access to sustainable potable water, facilitate the provision of sanitation facilities and promote health education program
- Extension of electricity to newly developed areas, rehabilitate feeder roads to create all year accessibility to promote marketing of farm produce, promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement
- Build the capacity of the Assembly and its sub-structures, improve popular participation at the Municipal, enhanced revenue mobilization

#### 3.2 Projected Development Requirements for 2018-2021

Projections are important as it serves as one sure way of making sound judgments about the future. Government, policymakers and Planners around the world use population projections to gauge future demand for food, water, energy and services, and to forecast future demographic characteristics. Population projections can alert policymakers to major trends that may affect economic development and help policymakers craft policies that can be adapted for various projection scenarios. Owing to the above relevance of population projections, it is imperative

that demographic characteristics as well as basic service needs for the Tano North Municipal are projected for the plan period (2018-2021) in order to make sound judgments and efficient allocation of resources to projects and programmes.

***Assumptions for Population Projection***

- The current migration trend will remain constant throughout the planned period
- The proportion males to females will remain constant throughout the planed period
- The proportionate share of the various age cohorts will remain the same throughout the planned period.
- Birth and death rates remain constant throughout the planned period

***Justification of the Method Used***

The exponential method of population projection was used to project the population of Municipal and communities. The method was used due to the advantages it offers which are related to the situations in the Municipal. The geometric method is appropriate for projections within a long period of time. This makes it very relevant to use since the plan period is between 2018 and 2021 and the year 2010 was used as the base population. The formula for this projection is defined as  $P_t = P_0(e^{rt})$  where;

Where  $P_0$  = 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

**3.3 Project Population of Tano North Municipal for 2018-2021**

The population of Tano North Municipal is projected with the rate of 2.4% which is the current population growth rate of the Municipal. Table...shows the population of the Municipal for the next four years.

Table 3:0:4 Projected Population of Tano North Municipal for 2018-2021

Municipal	Growth rate	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tano North	2.4%	79,973	96,901	99,255	101,666	104,135

Source: TNDA, DPCU Projections, 2017

The Municipal is expected to have a percentage change of 5.9% by the end of the plan period. The changes in the population will be used to undertake various needs assessment of the Municipal within the plan period. As a result of the needs assessments that will be undertaken for the Municipal, the population of the Municipal was further divided into the specific age cohort to help in undertaking the needs assessment in relation a specific group in the entire population. The proportion of males and females under the various age cohorts are shown in table 3.2



**Table 3:0:5 Projection of Population by Age and Sex**

Age Cohorts	Proportion (%)		Year							
			2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14	51.9	48.1	18,607	18,831	20,299	19,288	20,792	19,758	21,298	20,239
15-64	48.78	51.22	26,122	27,346	26,756	27,996	27,406	28,678	28,072	29,375
65+	41.18	58.82	2,033	2,760	2,082	2,827	2,133	2,896	2,185	2,967
Total			46,762	48,937	49,137	50,111	50,331	51,332	51,555	52,581

Source: TNDA, DPCU Projection, 2017

### 3.2.1 Population of the Communities in Tano North Municipal

The population of the Municipal was further brought to the community level using some selected communities. This was to help determine the needs assessment at the community levels. The populations of the various communities are shown in table 3.3

**Table 3:0:6 Projections for 20 selected Communities in Population Tano North Municipal**

S/N	Settlement	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Duayaw Nkwanta	16,315	19,768	20,249	20,740	21,244
2.	Yamfo	11,062	13,403	13,729	14,063	14,404
3.	Tanoso	5,962	7,224	7,399	7,579	7,763
4.	Bomaa	6,637	8,042	8,237	8,437	8,642
5.	Terchire	4,652	5,637	5,774	5,914	6,058
6.	Adrobaa	3,153	3,820	3,913	4,008	4,106
7.	Susuanso	2,819	3,416	3,499	3,584	3,671
8.	Afrisipa	1,574	1,907	1,953	2,001	2,050
9.	Susuanho	1,447	1,753	1,796	1,839	1,884
10.	Subompan	1,188	1,439	1,474	1,510	1,547
11.	Asukese	1,171	1,419	1,453	1,489	1,525
12.	Nsuapem	1,048	1,270	1,301	1,332	1,365
13.	Mankranho	985	1,193	1,222	1,252	1,283
14.	Mesukrom	953	1,155	1,183	1,212	1,241
15.	Kwafo Krom	913	1,106	1,133	1,161	1,189
16.	Yaw Bafo	905	1,097	1,123	1,150	1,178
17.	Buokrukruwa	866	1,049	1,075	1,101	1,128
18.	Bredi	757	917	940	962	986
19.	Koforidua	751	910	932	955	978
20.	Ahyiyem	742	899	921	943	966

Source: TNDA, DPCU Projections, 2017

Table 3.3 shows that within the plan period Duayaw Nkwanta will have the highest population (21,244) while Ahyiayem also will record the least population (966) in 2021. The new populations of the various communities will increase the demand for various facilities and services. Consequently, this will also put pressure on the existing facilities and services if there are no interventions.

### **3.4 Educational Projections**

Quality education is one of the key ingredients of social development in Ghana particular and the Municipal as a whole. To help achieve this, there is the need to put some measures in place so that children of school going age would have more access to education. Adequate provision of classrooms, tables and chairs, teachers, other teaching and learning materials are all the necessary social services that would cushion the idea of quality education in the Municipal.

However, the Municipal lags behind in terms of the aforementioned amenities because the number of children of school going-age far outstrips the supply of these social services. Accordingly, measures to improve education in the Municipal can be solved or tackled holistically by looking critically at population growth and distribution, the resources at the disposal and how the people can have access to these facilities.

To help achieve these, the Assembly is expected to put up more school blocks, construct teachers quarters and supply tables and chairs to meet the enrolment demand. Table 3.4 and 3.5 show how school enrolment will increase from 2018-2021.

#### **Assumptions**

- A preschool will have only 2 classrooms and shall contain a maximum number of 40 pupils
- A primary school will contain 6 classrooms and shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils
- A JHS shall contain three classrooms and maximum of 40 pupils
- Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the Municipal

**Table 3:0:7 Projection for Enrolment and Teachers**

	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	KG	PRY	JHS	KG	PRY	JHS	KG	PRY	JHS	KG	PRY	JHS	KG	PRY	JHS
Gross Enrolment	5,892	12,137	4,854	6,343	12,648	5,175	6,471	13,120	5,194	6,600	13,712	5,205	6,660	14,195	5,280
No. of Teachers	332	565	556	358	555	436	352	504	380	347	467	327	338	420	312
PTR	17 to 1	21	9	17	23	12	18	26	14	17	29	16	19	34	17
Available Schools	65	67	56	65	67	56	66	68	56	67	70	57	67	70	57
Existing Classrooms	160	386	162												
Required Pupils Per Class	35	35	40	35	35	40	35	35	40	35	35	40	35	35	40
Classrooms Required	168	347	121	181	361	129	185	375	130	189	393	130	190	406	132
School blocks Required	4	0	0	11			13			15	1		15	4	
Backlog(classrooms)	8	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	29	7	0	30	20	0
Surplus(classrooms)	0	39	41	0	25	33	0	11	32	0	0	32		0	30

Note: Any classroom provided for the purpose of providing education is considered a classroom and therefore counted irrespective of the nature except sheds, open air, and churches. This consideration gives a misleading impression that, there are enough classrooms but in real sense, many of them are dilapidated, uncompleted, and makeshift structures.



### 3.5 Water Projection

**Table 3:0:8 Water Projection**

S/No.	Area\Town Council	Estimated Population	No. Of B/H	No. Of HDW	STWS	Pipe
1	Duayaw Nkwanta	31,487	19	5	1	
2	Yamfo	20,402	21	3	0	1
3	Bomaa	21,315	30	6	1	-
4	Terchire	18,434	31	4		
5	Tanoso	16,494	11	6		2
6	Undefined council	913	4	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>109,045</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

#### 3.4.1 Water projection for 20 selected communities

**Table 3:0:9 Water projection for 20 selected communities**

S/N	Settlement	2018	2021	No. of facility	Facilities required
1.	Duayaw Nkwanta	19,768	21,244	1 STWS with 30 Stand pipes	5 Standpipes needed
2.	Yamfo	13,403	14,404	2 BH with pipe scheme	3BH
3.	Tanoso	7,224	7,763	3BH	3BH
4.	Bomaa	8,042	8,642	3	3Bh
5.	Terchire	5,637	6,058	2	1 STWS
6.	Adrobaa	3,820	4,106	1 STWS	-
7.	Susuanso	3,416	3,671	2 HDW 1BH	3BH
8.	Afrisipa	1,907	2,050	1 LM 2BH	2BH
9.	Susuanho	1,753	1,884	2stand pipes 1 LM	2BH
10.	Subompang	1,439	1,547	1 LM 2BH	2BH
11.	Asukese	1,419	1,525	1LM 1BH	2BH
12.	Nsuapem	1,270	1,365	2BH	1BH
13.	Mankranho	1,193	1,283	2BH	1BH
14.	Mesukrom	1,155	1,241	1BH	1BH
15.	Kwafo Krom	1,106	1,189	-	-
16.	Yaw Bafo	1,097	1,178	2BH	1BH
17.	Buokrukruwa	1,049	1,128	1LM 1BH	2BH
18.	Bredi	917	986	2BH	1BH
19.	Koforidua	910	978	1LM	2BH
20.	Ahyiayem	899	966	1LM 3BH	1BH

### 3.6 Health Projection

In order to ensure good and effective health care delivery in Tano North Municipal for the plan period (2018-2021), health infrastructure needs to be improved to sustain the lives of the people which necessitate the need of for assessment on the health infrastructural gaps of the Municipal.

The following assumptions were used to undertake the health needs assessment

- The existing health facilities will not change within the plan period
- The standard for undertaking the needs assessment will not change within the plan period.
- The projected population should remain the same for the plan period

The table 3.6 shows the various health infrastructures available in the Municipal and the number required to meet the health needs of the people for the plan period.

Table 3:0:10 Health Needs Assessment of Tano North Municipal

Year	Population	Facilities	Standards	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog
2018	96,901	Municipal Hospital	80,000-200,000	1	1	0
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		Health Center	5000-25,000	4	4	0
		CHPS Compound	5,000	4	19	15
2019	99,255	Municipal Hospital	8000-200,000	1	1	0
		Health Center	5000-25,000	4	4	0
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		CHPS Compound	5,000	4	20	16
2020	101,666	Municipal Hospital	8000-200,000	1	1	0
		Health Center	5000-25,000	4	4	2
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	1
		CHPS Compound	5,000	4	20	14
2021	104,135	Municipal Hospital	8000-200,000	1	1	<b>0</b>
		Health Center	5000-25,000	4	4	<b>2</b>
		Poly Clinic	30,000-50,000	1	2	<b>1</b>
		CHPS Compound	5,000	4	21	<b>17</b>

Source: DHD, DPCU-TNDA, 2017.

It can be realised from the table above that development interventions to cater for the health needs of the Tano North Municipal by the end of the plan period will require 2 health centres, a Poly Clinic and 17 CHPS compound

### 3.7 Revenue Projections

**Table 3:0:11 Internally Generated Fund Projections**

	<b>2017 budgeted</b>	<b>2017 Actual</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Rates	105,275.40	104,696.27	97,657.27	100,098.72	102,601.19	105,166.22
Fees	55,500.00	59,587.00	66,887.50	68,559.69	70,273.68	72,030.52
Fines	15,900.00	16,873.00	57,297.50	58,729.94	60,198.19	61,703.14
Licenses	126,678.00	127,317.00	88,719.95	90,937.95	93,211.40	95,541.68
Land	705,025.00	686,008.00	39,150.63	40,129.40	41,132.63	42,160.95
Rent	10,050.00	10,170.00	12,301.25	12,608.78	12,924.00	13,247.10
Investment	0.00		-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2,500.00	10,000.00	1,562.50	1,601.56	1,641.60	1,682.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,020,928.40</b>	<b>1,014,651.27</b>	<b>363,576.62</b>	<b>372,666.04</b>	<b>381,982.69</b>	<b>391,532.25</b>

Source: DPCU, TNDA 2017

<b>REVENUE SOURCES</b>	<b>2017 budget</b>	<b>2017 Actual as at July</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Internally Generated Fund	305,928.40	202,256.27	363,576.62	372,666.04	381,982.69	391,532.25
Compensation Transfers (For Decentralised Department)	2,325,492.88	-	2,489,316.84	2,551,549.76	2,615,338.51	2,680,721.97
Goods and Services Transfers (For Decentralised Department)	41,033.01	15,575.81	42,645.03	43,711.16	44,803.93	45,924.03
Assets Transfer (for Decentralised Department)	-	-	280,000.00	287,000.00	294,175.00	301,529.38
DACF	3,056,249.75	468,380.51	3,600,112	3,690,115.13	3,782,368.01	3,876,927.21
DDF	787,279.75	0	1,178,760.43	1,208,229.44	1,238,435.18	1,269,396.06
School Feeding	-	-	-	-	-	-

Donor	218,260.00	95,589.90	115,000.00	117,875.00	120,821.88	123,842.42
Other Funds Ground rent	610,000.00	610,000.00	331,117.23	339,395.16	347,880.04	356,577.04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,344,243.79</b>	<b>1,391,802.49</b>	<b>8,400,528.46</b>	<b>8,610,541.67</b>	<b>8,825,805.21</b>	<b>9,046,450.34</b>

**Table 3:0:12 All Revenue Sources of TNDA**



### 3.8 Adopted development issues, goals, objective and strategies

Table 3:13 Adopted issues, goals, objectives and strategies

Adopted Goals	Issues	Objectives	Strategies
<b>Build a Prosperous Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>Strengthen revenue institutions and administration</li> <li>Diversify sources of resource mobilization</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</li> <li>Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the “One Municipal, One Factory” Initiative</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</li> <li>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor marketing systems</li> <li>High cost of production inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain</li> <li>Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure improved Public Investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce Municipal Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the Municipal level</li> <li>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each Municipal</li> <li>Create Municipal Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve production efficiency and yield</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinvigorate extension services</li> <li>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</li> <li>Intensify and increase access to agricultural</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> </ul>		<p>mechanization along the value chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote commercial and block farming</li> <li>• Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices,</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve Post-Harvest Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One Municipal, One Factory initiative.</li> <li>• Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the Municipal level and a warehouse receipt system</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension -Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>• Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</li> </ul>
<b>Create opportunities for all</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen school management systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance quality of teaching and learning</li> <li>• Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</li> <li>• Expand and equip health facilities</li> <li>• Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce disability morbidity,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen maternal, new born care and</li> </ul>

	and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	and mortality	adolescent services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</li> <li>• Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy</li> <li>• Strengthen rehabilitation services</li> <li>• Intensify efforts for polio eradication</li> <li>• Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</li> <li>• Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)</li> <li>• Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</li> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>• Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration among HIV &amp; AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</li> <li>• Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure food and nutrition security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</li> <li>• Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve population management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</li> <li>• Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• High dependency on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</li> <li>• Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery</li> <li>• Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs</li> <li>• Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6</li> </ul>

	development partners for support to urban water		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation</li> <li>Provide public education on solid waste management</li> <li>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</li> <li>Increase awareness on child protection</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the well-being of the aged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote economic empowerment of women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues</li> <li>Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak social protection systems</li> <li>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</li> <li>Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</li> <li>Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote participation of PWDs in national development</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</li> <li>Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</li> <li>Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</li> </ul>

<b>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>• Forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect existing forest reserves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country</li> <li>• Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce environmental pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance climate change resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and maintain the national road network</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance application of ICT in national development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream ICT in public sector operations</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid</li> <li>• Expand the distribution and transmission networks</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> <li>• Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>• Uncovered drains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address recurrent devastating floods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote a sustainable,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure proper urban and landscape design and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>implementation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance quality of life in rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</li> <li>• Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</li> </ul>
<b>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-Municipal structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepen political and administrative decentralization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen sub-Municipal structures</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and Municipal levels</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve decentralised planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</li> <li>• Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the Municipal level</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen fiscal decentralization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</li> <li>• Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve popular participation at regional and Municipal levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</li> <li>• Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited modernization and the use of technology in public sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build an effective and efficient Government machinery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernise public service institutions for efficiency and productivity</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak relations between citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance public safety and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve relations between law enforcement</li> </ul>

	<p>and law enforcement agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>	<p>security</p>	<p>agencies and the citizenry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote culture in the development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation</li> </ul>
<p>Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximising investment and trade opportunities for local authorities</li> </ul>





### 3.9 Spatial Development Option

For each refined development priority of the Tano North Municipal has more or less a spatial implication in a long term planning horizon. Various stakeholders were engaged to select a long term spatial dimension which will not only fit in to the national policy framework but also enhance the future growth and development of the Municipal.

The stakeholders envisioned the Municipal in five dimensions namely;

1. Administrative zone

- To maintain Duayaw Nkwanta as an administrative led community.
- Already existing administrative institutions

2. Agricultural and Commercial zone

- Make Yamfo Bomaa and Terchire as an agric and commercial hub of the Municipal
- Notable for the production of large quantities of tomatoes, vegetables, yam, cocoyam, cassava, plantain, pineapple etc
- Proximity to major commercial centers which includes Sunyani, Techiman, Akomadan, Tepa and Kumasi
- Surrounded by farming communities
- Existence of water bodies which can be exploited for irrigation purposes eg. Tanokrom

3. Industrial Zone

- Earmarked Tanoso and Afrispakrom as an Industrial Zone
- Existence of large deposit of clay at Tanoso which can be exploited to produce ceramics
- Vast land has been earmarked for light industrial area at Afrisipa and Duayaw Nkwanta

4. Forest Reserve

- Maintain the existing 2 forest reserves at Bomaa and Yamfo
- 

5. Enhance the capacity of the already existing industries(agro processing industries)

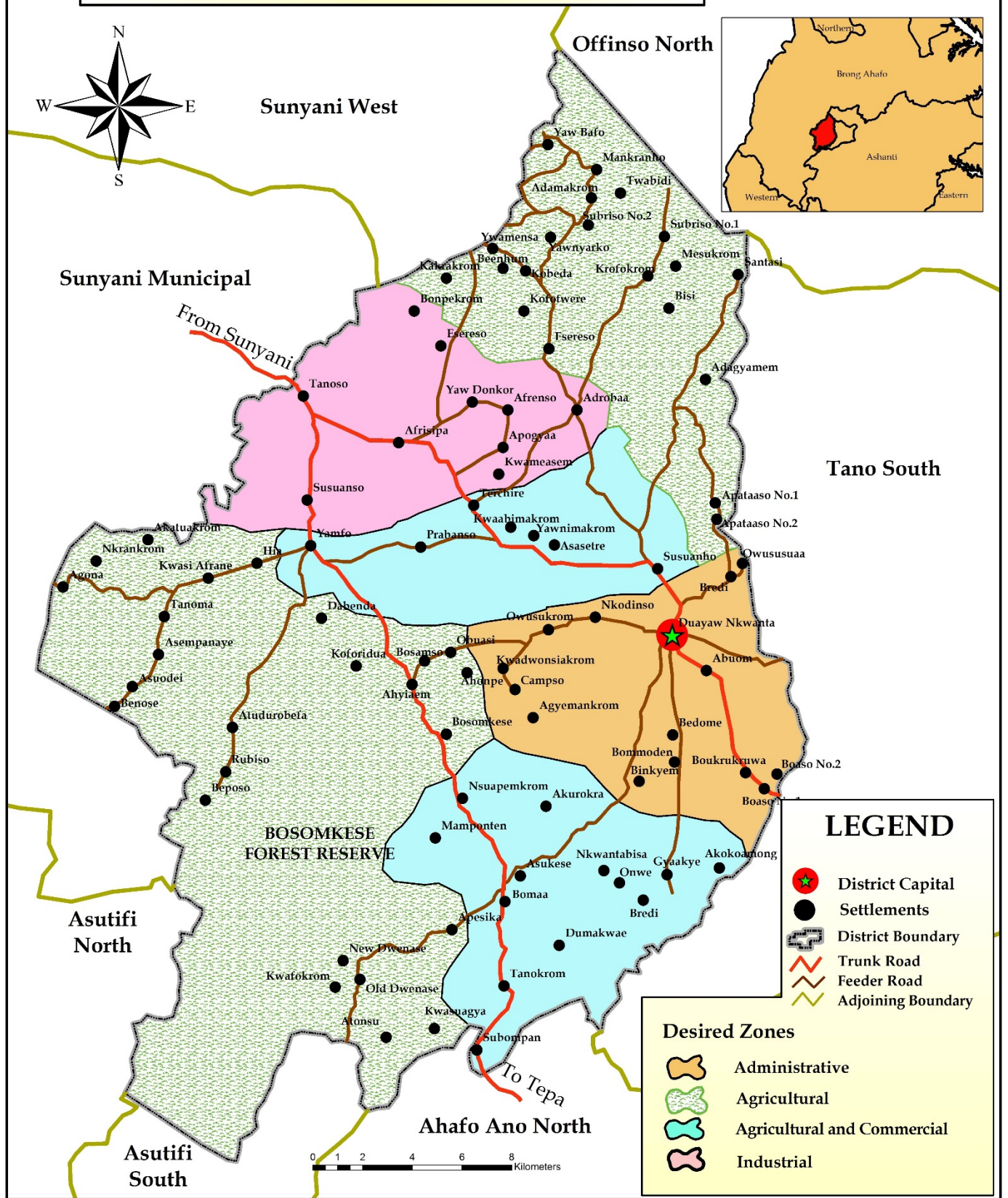
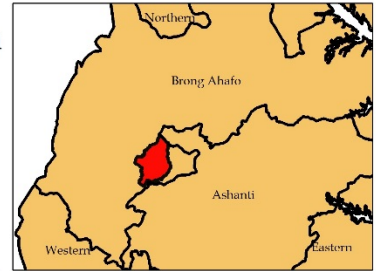
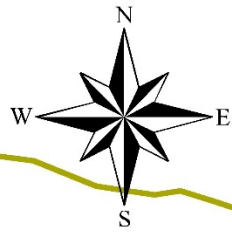
- Already existing agro processing industries
- Proximity to rural farming communities for raw materials

## 6. Mining Zone

- Newmont has acquired concession for mining in 5 communities namely Yamfo, Susuanso, Afrsipakrom, Terchire and Adrobaa

The Municipal development option is presented in the figure below

# Spatial Development Option of Tano North



## LEGEND

- District Capital
- Settlements
- District Boundary
- Trunk Road
- Feeder Road
- Adjoining Boundary

## Desired Zones

- Administrative
- Agricultural
- Agricultural and Commercial
- Industrial

## CHAPTER FOUR

### COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This broad composite programme of action (PoA) covering the plan period (2018-2021), consist of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives as outlined under the NMTDF goals. For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated as below.

The successful implementation of the listed programmes and projects depends on the availability of resources, the efficient mobilisation as well as the judicious use of the resources. This section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external in relation to a set of programmes and projects to be implemented under the various goals and indicative financial plan for the NMTDF (2018-2021).

## GOAL 1: Economic Development

**Sub-Goal:** Build a Prosperous Society

**Objectives:** Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development

**Strategies:** Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs



Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial dev't	Support for BAC Activities; i. Organise Community based training in soap making, batik tie & dye, baking and confectionary ii. Provide training and business Dev't services to entrepreneurs iii. Equip clients with new innovative skills and training	No. of trainings organised					44,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA
		Support the implementation of the Green Skills project	No. of youth and communities engaged in the project							30,000	DA	PLAN GH, WIDO, DoA, BAC
		Develop light industrial area at D/Nkwanta & Afrisipa	Light industrial area developed at D/Nkwanta & Afrisipa					800,000			DA	BAC, Private Sector
<b>Sub-total</b>								<b>844,000.0</b>		<b>30,000</b>		

	0		
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**Objective:** Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives


**Strategy:** Implement the “One Municipal, One Factory” Initiative

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support the one-Municipal -one factory project initiative	No. of factories constructed					100,000			DA	BAC, DoA, Traditional Authority Private Sector
		Support the one Municipal one exportable product initiative	Production of 2 exportable product in the Municipal					100,000			DA	GEPA, DoA, Traditional Authority Private sector
Sub-total							200,000.00					

**Objective:** Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

**Strategy:** Ensure universal access to electricity

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the extension of electricity to all sections of Settlements in the Municipal (un-serviced neighbourhoods	No. of extensions done in communities					150,000.00	10,000.00		DA	VRA, Private Contractors

		and newly expanding areas)										
		Procure 250 No. LVP	No. LVP procured					160,000.00	-		TNDA	Private Contractors VRA
			Sub-total					310,000.00	10,000.00			

**Objective:** Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development

Ensure improved Public Investment

Improve production efficiency and yield

Improve Post-Harvest Management

Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation


**Strategies:** Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain

Reinvigorate extension services

Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture

research system to increase participation of end users in technology development

Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support for DoA Activities; i. Conduct 1,718 farm and home visits (10 AEAs) 504 supervisory (6 DAOs and 24 supervisory ii. Conduct community field						27,685.00	-	-	DoA	DA BAC

	demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties etc											
	Conduct one RELC Planning session	1No. RELC Planning Session organised annually							20,800.00		DoA	DA
	Train and resource extension staff in post-handling technologies	No. of AEAs trained and resourced							5,050.00		DoA	DA
	Organise training sessions for farmers in post-harvest handling and value chain concept	No. of Farmers trained							5,9370.00			
	Organize 48 plant health clinics in two operational areas	48No. health clinic organised							11,700.00		DoA	DA
	Organize 1 Training for 30 women farmers on food fortification	No. of training organized							9,045.00		DoA	DA
	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties	3No. maize, 15No rice and 5No. cassava field demonstrations conducted							40,000.00		DoA	DA
	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and	No. of SRID activities carried out							25,740.00		DoA	DA



		market data) of crops & livestock to establish database for DOA											
		Organize training for 40 farmers on livestock housing and feeding	No. of trainings organized for farmers					7,965.00			DoA	TNDA	
		Promote private investment in aquaculture/ fish farming	No. of people engaged in fish farming					20,000.00			DoA	TNDA	
		Create awareness of climate change impacts	No. of activities organized to create awareness					6,000.00			DoA	TNDA	
		Organise Farmers Day	Farmers Day organised					20,000.00	10,000		TNDA	DoA	
								<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>253,355.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>			
									<b>0</b>				
								<b>Grand total = GH 783,355.00</b>					



## GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

**Sub-Goal:** Create opportunities for all

**Objective:** Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels






Strengthen school management systems

**Strategy:** Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels

Enhance quality of teaching and learning

Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 9No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	9No. classroom blocks constructed					1,620,000	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
		Construct 4No. 6-Unit Classroom block with ancillary facility	4No. of classroom block constructed					1,460,000	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
		Construct 10No. KG block	10No. of KG block constructed					1,600,000	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
		Construct Administration block for Boakye Tromo SHS	Admin block constructed					450,000	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils

	Construct 2No. dormitory for Boakye Tromo & Bomaa SHS	No. Dormitory constructed		1,200,000	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construct 4No. teachers quarters for Serwaa Kesse SHS, Bafokrom, Subrisi No. 2, Kuntun	1No. of teachers quarters constructed		1,000,000	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Maintain and renovate school buildings	No. of sch. Buildings renovated and maintained		60,000.00	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Procure school furniture	No. of furniture procured & supplied		150,000.	-	-	D/A	GES, Dev't Partners, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Support GES Programmes; i. STME ii. Municipal Science Fair iii. Mock exams for BECE candidates iv. My First Day v. Best Teachers Award Scheme	No. of educational programmes organised		67,000.00	-	-	GES	TNDA, T/A Councils, Traditional Authorities
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>7,607,000</b>				




**Objective:** Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)  
 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality  
 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

**Strategy:** Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care

- Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services
- Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy
- Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)
- Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels
- Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
- Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
- Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
- Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and furnish 6No. CHPS Compound	6No. of CHPS compound constructed and furnished					1,500,000	-	-	GHS	TNDA
		Construct mother & baby unit at St. John of God Hospital D/Nkwanta	Mother and baby unit constructed					660,000	-	-	GHS	TNDA
		Purchase of medical equipment	No. of medical equipment purchased					40,000.00	-	-	GHS	TNDA
		Support for GHS Programmes; i. Organise DHMT	No. of GHS Programmes supported					53,500.00	-	-	GHS	TNDA

	meetings ii. Intensify TB and malaria Control activities iii. Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) iv. Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB										
	Construct 2No. Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters	2No. Nurses Quarters constructed					500,000	-	-	GHS	TNDA
	Rehabilitate health facilities	No. health facilities rehabilitated					200,000	-	-	D/A	DHS
	Construct 1No. Office Accommodation Block for Municipal Health Directorate	1No. of office constructed					200,000	-	-	GHS	D/A, Dev't Partners
	Construct Lecture Hall for Presby Midwifery school	Lecture hall constructed					-	200,000 (Stool Lands)	-	D/A	DHD, Health Institution, Contractors
	Construct Hostel facility for Tanoso Health School	Hostel facility constructed					-	500,000 (Stool Lands)	-	D/A	DHD, Health Institution,
	Construct Hostel Facility for Yamfo Medical College	Hostel facility constructed					-	500,000 (Stool Lands)		D/A	DHD, Health Institution,

		Enroll 50,000 inhabitants into the National health insurance scheme	No. of inhabitants enrolled into the scheme		300,000.00			TNDHIS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members
		Enroll membership of LEAP Beneficiaries and PWD Associations, indigents and other vulnerable groups	No. of beneficiaries enrolled		5,000.00			TNDHIS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members
		Enroll basic school pupils in Tano North into the NHIS	No. of pupils enrolled		10,000.00			TNDHIS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members, GES
					3,468,500	1,200,000.00			
		<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>GHC4,668,500.00</b>				

**Objective:** Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

Enhance the well-being of the aged

Promote economic empowerment of women

Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country

Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development

**Strategy:** Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children

Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues

Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable

groups

Promote participation of PWDs in national development

Progra	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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mmes	mes			2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and register PWD including children and LEAP beneficiaries	No. of PWDs identified and registered					2,000.00			Social Welfare	DA
		Train PWD's in business management	No. of PWD's trained					10,000.00			Social Welfare	DA, Com'ty Dev't, Ass. of PWDs, BAC
		Monitoring of the LEAP programme and PWD Activities	LEAP and PWD programmes monitored					2,000.00			Social Welfare	D/A, Community Dev't
							Sub-total= GH ₵14,000.00					









**Objective:** Enhance quality of life in rural areas









**Strategy:** Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development

Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Manufacture 15 No. Communal refuse Containers	15No. of communal refuse containers manufactured					225,000.00			D/A	EHU, Zoomlion
		Purchase of chemicals and sanitary tools	No. of chemicals and sanitary tools purchased					20,000.00			D/A	EHU



		Promote Hand Washing with soap in schools	Hand washing with soap education promoted		10,000.00			DWST	GES , GHS, EHU , CWSA
		Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities	No. of household with toilet facility		4,000.00			D/A	EHU, DWST, Zoomlion, Dev't partners
		Construct 4No. toilet facility	4No. toilet facility constructed		100,000.00			D/A	EHU, DWST, contractors
		Construct revenue post at the Duayaw Nkwanta Public cemetery	Cemetery post constructed		12,000.00	-	-	D/A	EHU, Works Dept.
		Promote the provision of Toilet Facilities in Building Plans	Toilet facilities in building plans promoted		5,000.00	3,000		D/A	Building Inspectorate Works Dep't TCPD, GHS
<b>Sub-total= GH¢</b>					<b>472,000.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>			
Infrastr ucture delivery & mgt	Infrastru cture develop ment	Construct of 32 boreholes	32No. boreholes constructed		480,000.00			D/A	DWST, CWSA
		Organise Capacity Building training for WATSAN Committees and Area Mechanics	No. of Capacity building training organised		15,000.00			D/A	CWSA, DWST
		Carry out Municipal wide boreholes and hand-dug wells disinfection	No. of wide boreholes and hand-dug wells disinfected		4,500.00			DWST	D/A, AGUD Quality Water Project

	Extend water distribution networks to newly developed areas in Duayaw Nkwanta	No. of water distribution networks extended					35,000.00 (Water Board)		Water Board	D/A, CWSA, DWST, Area Mechanics
	Construct 1No. Small Water Town System	1No. of Small Water Town System constructed						2,500,000	DWST	TNDA, CWSA, Consultants
	Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole at Duayaw Nkwanta Slaughter house	1No. borehole drilled and mechanised				80,000.00			DWST	TNDA, EHU
	Repair and maintain of non-functional boreholes	No. of Non-functional boreholes repaired and maintained				30,000.00			D/A	DWST, CWSA
	Acquisition of final disposal site in all five sub-Municipals	Final disposal site acquired				100,000.00			D/A	EHU, ZOOMILION, Traditional Authority
	Evacuate 4No. refuse dumps at D/Nkwanta, Asukese, Terchire and Bomaa	Refuse evacuated				100,000.00			TNDA	EHU, Zoomlion
	Procure 1No. Cesspool Emptier	No. of Cesspool emptier purchased				300,000.00			D/A	EHU, Zoomlion, Suppliers
	Construct and rehabilitate storm drains in all five sub Municipal	No. of storm drains constructed and rehabilitated				25,000.00			D/A	EHU, Works Dept.
						<b>Sub-total= GH ₵11,344,500.00</b>				
						<b>Grand total = GH₵ 21,837,000.00</b>				



### GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

**Sub-Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

**Objective:** Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Strategy: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt.	Physical and Spatial Planning	Produce Spatial development framework and structure plans for the Municipal	Spatial development framework and structure plans produced						4,500.00		TCPD	D/A, SPC, TA
		Enforce and inspect building permits and monitor Building Sites in the Municipal	Building permits and monitoring of building sites enforced and inspected						1,000.00		Building Inspectorate	D/A, TCPD
		Embark on Street naming and property Addressing system	Street naming and property address system engaged					100,000.00			TCPD	TNDA, SPC, TA Authority, works Dept.
		Prepare Documents on all Assembly lands	No. of assembly lands documented					10,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	TCPD, TA
		Revise and update of worn out planning schemes	Worn out planning schemes revised and updated					300.00	17,000.00		TCPD	D/A, SPC, TA

					Sub-total=	GH	GH¢27,500.00		
					¢110,300.00				

**Objective:** Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources  
 Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts  
 Protect existing forest reserves  
 Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response

**Strategy:** Restore degraded forests  
 Train the workforce and volunteers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental & Sanitation Mgt.	Natural Resource Conservation	Clean and Inspect the External Boundaries of Bosomkese and Aparapi forest reserves	% of forest reserves impacted and cleaned	→				3,000.00			FSD	D/A, T/A Councils, TA
		Detect and control forest offences in Aparipari and Bosomkese Forest Reserves	No. of forest offences detected and controlled	→				3,000.00			FSD	D/A, T/A Councils, TA
		Stock- pile Relief Items for Disaster Victims		→				20,000.00			NADMO	D/A
		Construct 3No. Water hydrant	1No. water hydrant constructed	→				10,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
		Procure Fire extinguishers	No. of fire extinguishers procured	→				5,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
		Organize firefighting demonstration	No. of workshops organised for	→				10,000.00			D/A	Fire Service,

	workshop in the zonal councils	firefighting										NADMO
								<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>51,000.00</b>			

**Objective:** Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

**Strategy:** Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 5No. culverts and foot bridges	No. of culverts and footbridges constructed					80,000.00	-	-	DA	Works Dept., Feeder Roads
		Construct bridge at Terchire Health Centre	Bridge constructed at Terchire Health Centre					100,000.00	-	-	DA	Works Dept., Feeder Roads
		Routine maintenance of 119.2km Feeder Roads in the Municipal	119.2km of feeder road maintained					878,000.00	-	-	DA	Works Dept., Feeder Roads
		Reshaping/ Surfacing of Access Roads to D/A Residential Area	1.2km of road reshaped					350,000.00	-	-	DA	Works Dept., Feeder Roads
				<b>Sub-total</b>				= GH¢				
				<b>1,408,000.00</b>								
<b>Grand total = GH¢1,153,716.00</b>												









**GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Sub-Goal:** Maintain a stable, united and safe society









- Objectives:**
- Deepen political and administrative decentralization
  - Improve decentralised planning
  - Strengthen fiscal decentralization
  - Improve popular participation at regional and Municipal levels
  - Build an effective and efficient Government machinery
  - Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination
  - Enhance public safety and security
  - Promote culture in the development process
  - Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability










- Strategy:**
- Strengthen sub-Municipal structures
  - Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
  - Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
  - Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
  - Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability
  - Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue
  - Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation
  - Eliminate revenue collection leakages
  - Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
  - Diversify sources of resource mobilization




Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Management & administration	General Administration	Procure Office Equipment (5No. Laptops, 3No. Printers, 10No. UPS & 3No. desktop Computers)	No. of laptops, printers, UPS & desktop procured					50,000.00			D/A	Suppliers
		Procure Office Furniture (swivel chair & tables for staff	No. of chairs and tables procured					15,000.00	10,000		D/A	Suppliers
		Maintain Official vehicle and equipment	No. of vehicles and equipment maintained					40,000.00	10,000			
	Finance & revenue mobilisation	Train Accounting and Revenue Staff to improve revenue generation & ensure effective Debt, Revenue & Risk Mgt.	No. of revenue staff trained					20,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	T/A Councils Private Sector
		Educate the public through regular radio programmes in the Tano North Municipal on the need to pay taxes	No. of education programmes organised					3,000.00	2,000.00		D/A	Information service Division, Information centers
		Build a reliable Municipal Revenue Database System to ensure effective revenue mobilization and expenditure management.	Existence of a reliable revenue database system					30,000.00	20,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
		Hold Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders on the Review of Annual Rates / Fees and preparation of the Assembly's Fee Fixing Resolution	No. of consultative meetings held					10,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector



	Establish revenue check points on all major routes to marketing centres.	No. of revenue check points established					5,000.00	2,000.00		D/A	Trad. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Renovate market stalls/stores	No. markets stalls renovated					5,000.00	3,000.00		D/A	TA, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Construct market stalls and stores	No. of stalls and stores constructed					100,000	20,000.00		D/A	TA, T/A Councils, Private Contractors
	Construct and pave lorry park at Bomaa	Bomaa lorry park constructed and paved								D/A	Contractors
<b>Planning, Budgeting &amp; coordination</b>	Organize Quarterly, Mid-Year and End of Year Plan Review, DPCU, Budget Committee & Tender Committee meetings	No. of meetings organised					20,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Dept.
	Prepare 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Municipal Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, and Procurement Plans.	2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 Municipal Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, and Procurement Plans approved					10,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Depts. Sub-Committees, Tender C'ttee, Budget C'ttee
	Embark on Monitoring and evaluation of assembly projects	No. Monitoring & evaluations conducted					20,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Dept.
<b>Legislative Oversight</b>	Prepare and Gazette Municipal Assembly Bye-Laws, Fee Fixing Resolutions, etc.	Gazetted FFR and Bye-laws					10,000.00			D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector

		Organise Statutory Quarterly Meetings (General Assembly, DPCU, Stakeholder and sub-committee meetings)	No. of general meetings organised			60,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Dept. Assembly members
		Construct 2No. zonal Council Offices	2No. offices constructed			150,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	T/A Councils, Traditional Authority,
		Prepare and Gazette Municipal Assembly Bye-Laws, Fee Fixing Resolutions, etc.	Gazetted FFR and Bye-laws			10,000.00			D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
		Facilitate the organisation of Municipal Assembly Elections	Municipal Assembly Elections organised successfully			70,000.00			TNDA	Finance Unit
	<b>Human Resource mgt.</b>	Organize Capacity Building Workshops for Management, Staff, other staff, Area Councillors and Hon. Assembly Members	No. capacity building workshops organised			40,000.00	10,000.00		Human Resource Unit	TNDA, Consultants
						<b>Sub-total= GH 1,163,000.00</b>	<b>GH¢180,200.00</b>			
Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Maintain official & residential buildings	No. of buildings maintained			50,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Works Dept. Contractors
		Construct 3No. semi-detached quarters	3No. staff quarters constructed			440,000.00	220,000		TNDA	Works Dept. Contractors
		Pavement of DCE's Residence	DCE's residence paved						TNDA	Works Dept. Contractors
		Rehabilitation of Municipal Administration block	Municipal Admin block rehabilitated			50,000.00			TNDA	Works Dept.

		Construction of Municipal Administration Block	Municipal Admin. Block constructed				500,000.00			TNDA	MLGRD, Private Sector, Contractors
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>= GH ₵1,040,000</b>	<b>GH₵230,000.00</b>			
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise sensitization programmes to promote gender equality in the Municipal.	No. of programmes organised				2,000.00	500.00		TNDA	Social Welfare
		Support Women Groups with a start-up capital for Businesses in the Municipal	No. of women supported financially				20,000.00			TNDA	Social Welfare
							<b>Sub-total = GH 22,000.00</b>	<b>GH ₵500.00</b>			
<b>Grand total = GH ₵ 2,616,700.00</b>											

## **4.2 Indicative Financial Plan Strategy**

This section deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources that are going to be used to implement activities and programmes. It mainly focuses on the cost of Medium Term Development Policy Framework using the cost of inputs. These strategies for funds mobilisation takes into consideration sources of funding including Internally Generated Funds including ground rent, projected Central Government inflows such as Municipal Development Fund, Municipal Assemblies Common Fund, as well as inflows regarding planned programmes of development partners. It is expected that some of the projects would be funded by the oil revenue and the one million dollar per constituency initiative. With the Municipal attaining a municipal status, it is likely that the Assembly would benefit for Urban Development Grant (UDG).

## **4.3. Estimated Cost and Revenue of the DMTDP (2018-2021)**

The estimated cost of the entire Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is **GH¢20,602,107.70** and it is expected to be financed from IGF including ground rent, DACF, DDF and other external sources. The success of plan implementation depends highly on the ability to finance it. For a plan to be effective, its finance should have a reliable source. Most Plans have failed to be executed and remained blueprint due to lack of finance resulting from weak and inefficient revenue mobilisation strategies.

However, the Municipal's revenue sources both internal and external should be revised to ensure effective and efficient execution of the plan. The other external source of revenue is royalties from timber and mineral concessions. The table below unveils the Indicative financial plan for the DMTDP under the 5 Pillars



**Table 4.2 Indicative Financial Plan**

Programme	Total Cost 2018- 2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		IGF	GOG	Others	Donor					
Management and administration	2,566,200.00	1,262,081.55	6,350,819.36	1,142,172.97	175,241.81	<b>8,930,315.68</b>	6,364,115.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosecute tax defaulters by serving them demand notices</li> <li>• Erection of revenue collection barriers</li> <li>• Establish a revenue database</li> <li>• Training of revenue staff</li> <li>• Identify new revenue sources and include it in the Fee Fixing Resolution</li> <li>• Establish a single commodity market such as maize, vegetables etc and station a revenue collector there</li> <li>• Creating an enabling environment to attract private sector investments</li> </ul>	Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organisations and development partners	
Infrastructure delivery and Management	1,535,716.00	78,897.80	3,656,656.05	-	-	<b>3,735,553.85</b>	2,199,837.85			
Social services delivery	15,977,000.00	119,089.29	4,948,241.97	232,796.50	1,153,484.47	<b>6,453,612.24</b>	(9,523,387.76)			
Economic Development	1,412,550.00	41,525.16	1,167,493.22	-	99,343.16	<b>1,308,361.54</b>	(104,188.46)			
Environmental and Sanitation Management	87,000.00	8,163.76	166,100.63	-	-	<b>174,264.39</b>	87,264.39			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,578,466.00</b>	<b>1,509,757.55</b>	<b>16,289,311.23</b>	<b>1,374,969.47</b>	<b>1,428,069.44</b>	<b>20,602,107.70</b>	(976,358.30)			

#### **4.4 Strategies to Mobilise and Utilize Financial Resources**

The implementation of projects and programs under the 4-Year Medium – Term Plan will require huge financial resources. Obviously, such financial resource cannot be generated within the Municipal alone over the planned period. Even with its share of the Common Fund, the Municipal

will still need extra strategies to improve its revenue base. As part of utilizing the financial resources of the Assembly, the Municipal aims at using the strategies below;

- Prosecute tax defaulters by serving them demand notices
- Erection of revenue collection barriers
- Establish a revenue database
- Training of revenue staff
- Identify new revenue sources and include it in the Fee Fixing Resolution
- Establish a single commodity market such as maize, vegetables etc and station a revenue collector there
- Creating an enabling environment to attract private sector investments
- Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organisations and development partners

#### **4.5 Key Expenditure Areas and Financial Control Mechanisms**

The five pillars are given equal priority in the DMTDP. However, there would be massive investments in Social development, Governance, corruption and public accountability and productive infrastructure. These areas alone constitute a greater percent of the entire financing requirements of the DMTDP. In this regard therefore, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets its fair share. There are already measures in place to ensure fiscal prudence at the Municipal level and these would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921): this Act defines responsibilities of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, assets, liabilities and resources, to ensure that public funds are sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt; to provide for accounting and audit of public funds and to provide for related matters.
- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663): this Act guides the tender processes in the Municipal. It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654): this Act ensures that there is counterbalancing in the way resources are disbursed. It is relevant to ensure that

no one person can sit somewhere and decide on payments and amounts. The Municipal would ensure that payment schedules and procedures are firmly followed.

- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the Municipal has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before payments are made

# **ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**



## CHAPTER FIVE

### ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

#### 5.1 Introduction








This chapter captures the annual action plan for the plan period (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). It outlines the specific activities to be implemented in order to achieve the set goals and objectives of the Municipal, the spatial location of the activities, indicators for measuring performance, budget, sources of funding and the implementing agencies in a tabular format.






#### ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

##### GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT





PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 4: Economic development  SP 1 : Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support for BAC Activities; i. Organise Community based training in soap making, batik tie & dye, baking and confectionary ii. Provide training and business Dev't services to entrepreneurs iii. Equip clients with new innovative skills and training	Duayaw Nkwanta Bomaa Yamfo Tanoso Terchire		No. of women trained					11,000.00			BAC/REP	DA









	Support the implementation of the Green Skills project	20 Selected communities		No. of youth and communities engaged in the project					10,000.00	BAC/REP	TNDA
	Support the one-Municipal -one factory project initiative	Selected community		No. of factories constructed		25,000.00				DA	BAC, DoA, Traditional Authority Private Sector
	Support the one Municipal one exportable product initiative	Municipal wide		Production of 2 exportable product in the Municipal		25,000.00				DA	GEPA, DoA, Traditional Authority Private sector
Program 2:Infrastructure Delivery And Management Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the extension of electricity to all sections of Settlements in the Municipal (un-serviced neighbourhoods and newly expanding areas)	Selected communities		No. of extensions done in communities		40,000.00				DA	VRA, Private Contractors
	Procure 250 No. LVP	Municipal wide		No. LVP procured		40,000.00				TNDA	Private Contractors VRA
Program 4: Economic development  SP 4. 2: Agricultural Development	Support for DoA Activities; i. Conduct 1,718 farm and home visits (10 AEAs) 504 supervisory (6 DAOs and 24 supervisory ii. Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of extension staff trained		1,000.00				DoA	DA

	varieties etc												
	Conduct one RELC Planning session	selected communities		No. of visits conducted					24,000.00			DoA	DA
	Train and resource extension staff in post-handling technologies	selected Communities		No. of field demonstrations conducted					5,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organise training sessions for farmers in post-harvest handling and value chain concept	selected Communities		No. of plant health clinic organised					2,300.00			DoA	DA
	Organize 48 plant health clinics in two operational areas	selected Communities		No. of seed grower trained					1,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organize 1 Training for 30 women farmers on food fortification	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of farmers and staff trained					2,200.00			DoA	DA
	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of women trained					1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops & livestock to establish database for DOA	selected communities		No. of farmers trained					2,000.00			DoA	DA









	Organize training for 40 farmers on livestock housing and feeding	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of SRID activities carried out					1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Promote private investment in aquaculture/ fish farming	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of staff of trained					2,209.00			DoA	DA
	Create awareness of climate change impacts	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of RELC session conducted					5,200.00			DoA	DA
	Organise Farmers Day	Selected Town		Municipal Farmers Day organized					20,000.00			DoA	DA
	Completion of Office Accommodation for DoA	Duayaw Nkwanta		DoA Office completed					55,375.43			DoA	DA
				<b>Sub-Total</b>									

## GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<b>Program 3: Social Services Delivery</b>													
SP 3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Buokrukuwa		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Methodist school	Subonpaning		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at R/C JHS	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of KG Block	Subriso No. 1		KG block constructed					60,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils









	construction of KG Block Methodist	Adrobaa		KG block constructed		60,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of D/A KG	Terchire		KG block constructed		60,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Completion of KG Block	Apataasu		KG block constructed			15,000.00		D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
SP 3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at R/C School	Terchire		School block constructed		60,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Procurement of furniture for basic schools	selected schools		No. of furniture procured & supplied		50,000.00	10,000.00		D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Support GES Programmes; i. STME ii. Municipal Science Fair iii. Mock exams for BECE candidates iv. My First Day v. Best Teachers Award Scheme	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of educational programmes organised		3,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound	Atudrube sa Bommoden		2No. CHPS Compound constructed		500,000.00			DA	DHD, Contractors, Dev't Partners
	Operationalizati	Tanoano		CHPS		10,000.00			GHS	D/A, Dev't

	on of Sukuum and Tanoano CHPS Compounds	Sukuum	Compound fully functional									partners
	Construction of staff quarters at Presby Mid-wifery	Duayaw Nkwanta	Staff quarters constructed					220,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Contractors,
	Procurement of medical equipment	Duayaw Nkwanta	No. of medical equipment procured					50,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Suppliers , Dev't partners
	Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN)	selected Communities	No. of RHN talks organised					10,000.00			DHD	TNDA
	Support for GHS Programmes; i. Organise DHMT meetings ii. Intensify TB and malaria Control activities iii. Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) iv. Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB	Municipal wide	No. of GHS Programmes supported								DHD	DA NGOs SJGH



	Enroll 50,000 inhabitants into the National health insurance scheme	Municipal wide		No. of inhabitants enrolled into the scheme						TNDHIS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members
SP 3: Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Identify and register PWD including children and LEAP beneficiaries	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs identified & registered			2,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA
	Train PWD's in business management	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs trained			10,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA, Com'ty Dev't, Ass. of PWDs, BAC
	Monitoring of the LEAP programme and PWD Activities	Beneficiary communities		LEAP and PWD programmes monitored supported			2,000.00			S Social Welfare	TNDA Association of disabled
	Support activities of Social Welfare and Community Development	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. activities supported			2,000.00			D/A,	Community Dev't Social Welfare
<b>Program 2: Infrastructure delivery &amp; management</b>											
SP 2: Infrastructure development	Repair & maintenance of non-functional borehole	selected Communities		No. of non-functional boreholes repaired			30,000.00	10,000.00		DWST	TNDA, CWSA
	Construction of 8No. borehole	selected Communities		8 No. of boreholes constructed			50,000.00			DWST	TNDA, CWSA, Contractors
	Carry out Municipal wide boreholes and hand-dug wells disinfection	selected Communities		No. of HDW disinfected			4,500.00			DWST	D/A, AGUD Quality Water Project








**Program 3: Social Services Delivery**

SP: 2 Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. Aqua privy	D/Nkwanta Zongo, Asukese		2No. aqua privy constructed		180,000.00			TNDA	EHU, Contractors
	Daily collection and evacuation of refuse	Municipal wide							TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,
	Manufacture 4No. refuse Containers	Duayaw Nkwanta		4No. Refuse Containers Manufactured						
	Purchase of sanitary tools and materials	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of tools procured		10,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION, suppliers
	Educate the populace on CLTS	sub-Municipals		No. of people with HH toilets		15,000.00	5,000.00		EHU	TNDA, T/A Councils, private sector
	Screening of food vendors	sub-Municipals		No. of food vendors screened		2,000.00	3,000.00		EHU	TNDA, DHD
	Engage in premises and hospitality inspection	sub-Municipals		No. of premises inspected		4,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	TNDA
	Promote Hand Washing with soap in school	Selected schools		No. of schools visited		2,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	GES, GHS, DWST


### GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt.													
SP 1. Physical and Spatial Planning	Produce Spatial development framework and structure plans for the Municipal	D/Nkwan ta		Spatial development framework and structure plans produced					1,000.00			TCPD	D/A SPC
	Enforce and inspect building permits and monitor Building Sites in the	Municipal wide		Building permits and monitoring of building sites enforced and inspected					12,416 .00			TCPD	D/A Building Inspectorate
















	Create awareness on climate change	Duayaw Nkwanta				6,000.00			DoA	TNDA
SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management	Stock- pile Relief Items for Disaster Victims.	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of relief items stocked		20,000.00			NADMO	D/A
	Construction of 1No. Water hydrant	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. water hydrant		40,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
	Procure Fire extinguishers	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of fire extinguishers procured		5,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
	Organize firefighting demonstration workshop in the zonal councils	Selected communities		No. of demonstration organized		10,000.00			D/A	Fire Service, NADMO

#### GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DO NOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 1: Management & administration													
SP 1.General	Celebration National Days	Duayaw Nkwanta		All national celebrations					1,000.00			DA	





Administration	( Independence day, May day etc			observed								
	Procurement of computer & accessories	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of computers procured				15,000.00	5,000.00		DA	Suppliers, Consultants
	Procurement of stationary and other logistics	Duayaw Nkwanta									DA	
	Maintenance of official vehicle	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of vehicles maintained				20,000.00	10,000.00		DA	
	Purchase of fuel & lubricants	Duayaw Nkwanta						30,000.00	10,000.00		DA	
	Payment of utility bills	Duayaw Nkwanta						12,000.00	2,000.00		DA	
SP 2: Finance & revenue mobilisation	Purchase of value books	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of valued books purchased				10,000.00			Finance Unit	DA
	Provision of equipment and logistics for revenue staff	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of equipment & logistics purchased				10,000.00			DA	Finance Unit,
	Educate the public through regular radio programmes	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of radio programmes held				3,000.00	2,000.00		D/A	Information service Dept., Information centers
	Intensify supervision of Revenue Collectors to minimize leakages	Duayaw Nkwanta Tanoso Yamfo Bomaa Adrobaa		No. of supervisions conducted				4,000.00	1,000.00		D/A	Trad. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Build a reliable Municipal Revenue Database System	Municipal wide						30,000.00	20,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils,

	to ensure effective revenue mobilization and expenditure management.											Private Sector
	Hold Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders on the Review of Annual Rates / Fees	Municipal wide		No. of meetings held				10,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	Traditional Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Educate the communities on the payment of ground rent	Selected communities		No. of communities educated					400.00		stool lands	D/A Traditional Council, T/A Council
SP 3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Quarterly, Mid-Year and End of Year Plan Review , DPCU , Budget Committee & Tender Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised				5,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Dept.
	Prepare 2019 Municipal Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, and Procurement Plans.	Duayaw Nkwanta		2019 AAP, Composite Budget and Procurement approved				5,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.
	Preparation of 2019 Fee Fixing resolution	Duayaw Nkwanta		2019 FFR prepared & gazetted				4,000.00			TNDA	
	Support DPCU activities	Duayaw Nkwanta						25,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.

	Monitoring of projects	Municipal wide		No. of monitoring conducted				16,000.00			D/A	DPCU traditional authorities, Contractors
	Organise stakeholders meeting, public hearing, Town hall meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of town Hall meetings organised				15,000.00			D/A	Decentralised dept., traditional authorities, NGO'S
SP 4:Legislative Oversight s	Organise General Assembly, Sub-committee and Executive Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised				20,000.00			TNDA	Decentralised Dept., Assembly members
SP 5: Human Resource Management	Staff Capacity building and Development	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of capacity building workshops organised				60,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Departments , consultants
<b>Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery &amp; Management</b>												
SP 2: Infrastructure Development	Pavement of DCE's residence	Duayaw Nkwanta		DCE's Residence paved							Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Maintenance of office & residential buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of buildings maintained				50,000.00	10,000		Works Dept.	TNDA
	Construction of 1No. Semi-detached staff quarters	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. Semi-detached staff quarters constructed				320,000.00			Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors



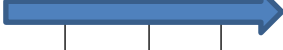





## 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

## GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT







PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 4: Economic development  SP 1 : Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support for BAC Activities; i. Organise Community based training in soap making, batik tie & dye, baking and confectionary ii. Provide training and business Dev't services to entrepreneurs iii. Equip clients with new innovative skills and training	Duayaw Nkwanta Bomaa Yamfo Tanoso Terchire		No. of women trained					11,000.00			BAC/REP	DA
	Support the implementation of the Green Skills project	20 Selected communities		No. of youth and communities engaged in the project							10,000.00	BAC/REP	TNDA
	Development of light industrial area	D/Nkwanta Afrispakrom											
	Support the one-Municipal -one factory project initiative	Selected community		No. of factories constructed					25,000.00			DA	BAC, DoA, Traditional Authority Private Sector
	Support the one Municipal one exportable product initiative	Municipal wide		Production of 2 exportable product in the Municipal					25,000.00			DA	GEPA, DoA, Traditional Authority Private










												sector	
Program 2:Infrastructure Delivery And Management Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the extension of electricity to all sections of Settlements in the Municipal (un-serviced neighbourhoods and newly expanding areas)	Selected communities		No. of extensions done in communities					40,000.00			DA	VRA, Private Contractors
	Procure 250 No. LVP	Municipal wide		No. LVP procured					40,000.00			TNDA	Private Contractors VRA
Program 4: Economic development  SP 4. 2: Agricultural Development	Support for DoA Activities; i. Conduct 1,718 farm and home visits (10 AEAs) 504 supervisory (6 DAOs and 24 supervisory ii. Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties etc	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of extension staff trained					1,000.00			DoA	DA
	Conduct one RELC Planning session	Selected communities		No. of visits conducted					24,000.00			DoA	DA
	Train and resource extension staff in post-handling technologies	selected Communities		No. of field demonstrations conducted					5,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organise training sessions for farmers in post-harvest handling and value chain concept	selected Communities		No. of plant health clinic organised					2,300.00			DoA	DA

	Organize 48 plant health clinics in two operational areas	selected Communities		No. of seed grower trained		1,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organize 1 Training for 30 women farmers on food fortification	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of farmers and staff trained		2,200.00			DoA	DA
	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of women trained		1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops & livestock to establish database for DOA	selected communities		No. of farmers trained		2,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organize training for 40 farmers on livestock housing and feeding	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of SRID activities carried out		1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Promote private investment in aquaculture/ fish farming	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of staff of trained		2,209.00			DoA	DA
	Create awareness of climate change impacts	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of RELC session conducted		5,200.00			DoA	DA
	Organise Farmers Day	Selected Town		Municipal Farmers Day organized		20,000.00			DoA	DA










## GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 3: Social Services Delivery													
SP 3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Adongo		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Boaso		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at R/C JHS	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 5No. 2Unit KG Block	Kwasuagya, Duayaw Nkwanta, Kotwe, Susuanso, Adagyaem		KG block constructed					300,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Procurement of furniture for basic schools	selected schools		No. of furniture procured & supplied					50,000.00	10,000.00		D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Support GES Programmes; i. STME ii. Municipal	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of educational programmes organised					3,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils






	Science Fair iii. Mock exams for BECE candidates iv. My First Day v. Best Teachers Award Scheme												
	Construction of dormitory	Boakye Tromo SHS		Dormitory Block				600,000.00			GES	TNDA, Private Contractor	
SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound	Gyaakye Adongo		2No. CHPS Compound constructed				500,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Contractors, Dev't Partners	
	Construction of staff quarters at Presby Mid-wifery	Duayaw Nkwanta		Staff quarters constructed				220,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Contractors,	
	Construction of 1No. Lecture Hall for Presby Mid-Wifery	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. Lecture Hall Constructed				200,000.00			TNDA	Presby Mid-Wifery, Contractors	
	Procurement of medical equipment	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of medical equipment procured				50,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Suppliers , Dev't partners	
	Rehabilitation of health Facilities	Selected Facility		No. of facilities maintained				50,000.00			TNDA	DHD	
	Support for GHS Programmes; i. Organise DHMT meetings ii. Intensify TB and malaria Control activities iii. Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) iv.	Municipal wide		No. of GHS Programmes supported								DHD	DA NGOs SJGH

	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB											
	Enroll 50,000 inhabitants into the National health insurance scheme	Municipal wide		No. of inhabitants enrolled into the scheme							TNDHIS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members
SP 3: Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Identify and register PWD including children and LEAP beneficiaries	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs identified & registered				2,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA
	Train PWD's in business management	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs trained				10,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA, Com'ty Dev't, Ass. of PWDs, BAC
	Monitoring of the LEAP programme and PWD Activities	Beneficiary communities		LEAP and PWD programmes monitored supported				2,000.00			S Social Welfare	TNDA , Association of disabled
	Support activities of Social Welfare and Community Development	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. activities supported				2,000.00			D/A,	Community Dev't Social Welfare
Program 2:Infrastructure delivery & management												
SP 2: Infrastructure development	Repair & maintenance of non-functional borehole	selected Communities		No. of non-functional boreholes repaired				30,000.00	10,000.00		DWST	TNDA, CWSA
	Construction of 8No. borehole	selected Communities		8 No. of boreholes constructed				50,000.00			DWST	TNDA, CWSA, Contractors
	Carry out	selected		No. of HDW				4,500.00				



	Municipal wide boreholes and hand-dug wells disinfection	Communities		disinfected							DWST	D/A, AGUD Quality Water Project	
	Construction of 1No. Small Water Town System	Selected Town		1No. Small Water Town System							DWST	TNDA, Safe Water , CWSA	
<b>Program 3: Social Services Delivery</b>													
SP: 2 Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. Aqua privy	Selected community		2No. aqua privy constructed					180,000.00			TNDA	EHU, Contractors
	Daily collection and evacuation of refuse	Municipal wide										TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,
	Manufacture 4No. refuse containers	Duayaw Nkwanta		4No. Refuse Containers manufactured								TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,
	Purchase of sanitary tools and materials	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of tools procured					10,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION, suppliers
	Educate the populace on CLTS	sub-Municipals		No. of people with HH toilets					15,000.00	5,000.00		EHU	TNDA, T/A Councils , private sector
	Screening of food vendors	sub-Municipals		No. of food vendors screened					2,000.00	3,000.00		EHU	TNDA, DHD
	Engage in premises and hospitality inspection	sub-Municipals		No. of premises inspected					4,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	TNDA
	Promote Hand Washing with soap in school	Selected schools		No. of schools visited					2,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	GES, GHS, DWST

### GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt.													
SP 1. Physical and Spatial Planning	Produce Spatial development framework and structure plans for the Municipal	D/Nkwantas		Spatial development framework and structure plans produced					1,000.00			TCPD	D/A SPC
	Enforce and inspect building permits and monitor Building Sites in the Municipal	Municipal wide		Building permits and monitoring of building sites enforced and inspected					12,416 .00			TCPD	D/A Building Inspectorate
	Embark on Street naming and property Addressing system	Municipal wide		Street naming and property address system engaged					50,000.00			TCPD	D/A, SPC, Traditional council
	Prepare Documents on all Assembly lands	Selected towns		No. of assembly lands documented					1,500			TCPD	D/A, SPC. Works Dept.
	Revise and update of worn out planning	Duayaw Nkwanta		Worn out planning schemes revised					1,000.00			TCPD	TNDA, SPC, Traditional Authority

	schemes			and updated								
SP 2: Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of feeder roads	Selected Towns		Length of road maintained							DFR	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Procurement of LVPs	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of poles procured							Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Integrate safeguard issues into all assembly projects	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of assembly projects safeguarded							safeguard Team	TNDA, EHU,

**Program 5: Environmental & Sanitation Management**

SP. 2 Natural Resource Conservation	Cleaning and Inspection of the External Boundaries of Bosomkese and Aparapi forest reserves	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of KM cleaned and inspected					3,000.00		Forest Service D	TNDA, T/A Councils, Traditional Authority
	Detection and control of forest offences in Aparipari and Bosomkese Forest Reserves	Duayaw Nkwanta							3,000.00		FSD	D/A, T/A Councils, Traditional Authority
	Create awareness on climate change	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of activities organised					6,000.00		DoA	TNDA
SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management	Stock- pile Relief Items for Disaster Victims.	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of relief items stocked					20,000.00		NADMO	D/A
	Construction of 1No. Water hydrant	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. water hydrant					40,000.00		D/A	Fire Service
	Procure Fire extinguishers	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of fire extinguishers procured					5,000.00		D/A	Fire Service
	Organize firefighting	Selected communitie		No. of demonstration					10,000.00		D/A	Fire Service, NADMO














demonstration workshop in the zonal councils	s		organized										
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#### GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY





PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DO NO R	LEAD	COLLABORATING	
<b>Program 1: Management &amp; administration</b>														
SP 1.General Administration	Celebration National Days (Independence day, May day etc)	Duayaw Nkwanta		All national celebrations observed					1,000.00					
	Procurement of computer & accessories	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of computers procured					15,000.00	5,000.00		DA	Suppliers, Consultants	
	Procurement of stationary and other logistics	Duayaw Nkwanta												
	Maintenance of official vehicle	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of vehicles maintained					20,000.00	10,000.00		DA		
	Purchase of fuel &	Duayaw								10,000.00		DA		

	lubricants	Nkwanta						30,000.00	0			
	Payment of utility bills	Duayaw Nkwanta						12,000.00	2,000.00		DA	
SP 2: Finance & revenue mobilisation	Purchase of value books	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of valued books purchased				10,000.00			Finance Unit	DA
	Provision of equipment and logistics for revenue staff	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of equipment & logistics purchased				10,000.00			DA	Finance Unit,
	Educate the public through regular radio programmes	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of radio programmes held				3,000.00	2,000.00		D/A	Information service Division, Information centers
	Intensify supervision of Revenue Collectors to minimize leakages	Duayaw Nkwanta Tanoso Yamfo Bomaa Adrobaa		No. of supervisions conducted				4,000.00	1,000.00		D/A	Trad. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Build a reliable Municipal Revenue Database System to ensure effective revenue mobilization and expenditure management.	Municipal wide						30,000.00	20,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Hold Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders on the Review of Annual Rates / Fees	Municipal wide		No. of meetings held				10,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector


	Educate the communities on the payment of ground rent	Selected communities		No. of communities educated			400.00		stool lands	D/A Traditional Council, T/A Council
SP 3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Quarterly, Mid-Year and End of Year Plan Review , DPCU , Budget Committee & Tender Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised		5,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Dept.
	Prepare 2020 Municipal Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, and Procurement Plans.	Duayaw Nkwanta		2020 AAP, Composite Budget and Procurement approved		5,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.
	Preparation of 2020 Fee Fixing resolution	Duayaw Nkwanta		2020 FFR prepared & gazetted		4,000.00			TNDA	
	Support DPCU activities	Duayaw Nkwanta				25,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.
	Monitoring of projects	Municipal wide		No. of monitoring conducted		16,000.00			D/A	DPCU traditional authorities, Contractors
	Organise stakeholders meeting, public hearing, Town hall meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of town Hall meetings organised		15,000.00			D/A	Decentralised dept., traditional authorities, NGO'S
	SP 4:Legislat	Organise General Assembly, Sub-	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings		20,000.00			TNDA


ive Oversight	committee and Executive Committee meetings			organised								Assembly members
	Facilitate the organisation of Municipal Assembly Elections	Municipal wide		Municipal Assembly Elections organised successfully				70,000.00			TNDA	Finance Unit
	Construct 1No. zonal Council Offices	Selected Area Council		1No. office constructed				75,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	T/A Councils, Traditional Authority ,
SP 5: Human Resource Management	Staff Capacity building and Development	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of capacity building workshops organised				60,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Departments , consultants

**Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery & Management**

SP 2: Infrastructure Development	Pavement of DCE's residence	Duayaw Nkwanta		DCE's Residence paved							Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Construct of D/A Block Phase 1	Duayaw Nkwanta		D/A							DA	Consultants Contractors
	Maintenance of office & residential buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of buildings maintained				50,000.00	10,000		Works Dept.	TNDA
	Construct of 1No. Semi-detached staff quarters	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. Semi-detached staff quarters constructed				320,000.00			Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors


**Social Services Delivery**








Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise sensitization programmes to promote gender equality in the	Municipal wide		No. of programmes organised				2,000.00	500.00		TNDA	Social Welfare
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	Municipal.												
	Support Women Groups with a start-up capital for Businesses in the Municipal	Municipal wide		No. of women supported financially					20,000.00			TNDA	Social Welfare




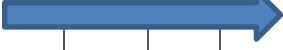
## 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

### GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 4: Economic development  SP 1 : Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support for BAC Activities; i. Organise Community based training in soap making, batik tie & dye, baking and confectionary ii. Provide training and business Dev't services to entrepreneurs iii. Equip clients with new	Duayaw Nkwanta Bomaa Yamfo Tanoso Terchire		No. of women trained					11,000.00			BAC/REP	DA

	innovative skills and training												
	Support the implementation of the Green Skills project	20 Selected communities		No. of youth and communities engaged in the project						10,000.00	BAC/REP	TNDA	
	Development of light industrial area	D/Nkwanta Afrispakrom											
	Support the one-Municipal -one factory project initiative	Selected community		No. of factories constructed						25,000.00	DA	BAC, DoA, Traditional Authority Private Sector	
	Support the one Municipal one exportable product initiative	Municipal wide		Production of 2 exportable product in the Municipal						25,000.00	DA	GEPA, DoA, Traditional Authority Private sector	
Program 2:Infrastructure Delivery And Management Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the extension of electricity to all sections of Settlements in the Municipal (un-serviced neighbourhoods and newly expanding areas)	Selected communities		No. of extensions done in communities						40,000.00	DA	VRA, Private Contractors	
	Procure 250 No. LVP	Municipal wide		No. LVP procured						40,000.00	TNDA	Private Contractors VRA	
Program 4: Economic development SP 4. 2: Agricultural	Support for DoA Activities; i. Conduct 1,718 farm and home visits (10 AEAs) 504 supervisory (6 DAOs and 24	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of extension staff trained						1,000.00	DoA	DA	








Development	supervisory ii. Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties etc												
	Conduct one RELC Planning session	selected communities		No. of visits conducted					24,000.00			DoA	DA
	Train and resource extension staff in post-handling technologies	selected Communities		No. of field demonstrations conducted					5,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organise training sessions for farmers in post- harvest handling and value chain concept	selected Communities		No. of plant health clinic organised					2,300.00			DoA	DA
	Organize 48 plant health clinics in two operational areas	selected Communities		No. of seed grower trained					1,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organize 1 Training for 30 women farmers on food fortification	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of farmers and staff trained					2,200.00			DoA	DA
	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of women trained					1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops & livestock to establish database for DOA	selected communities		No. of farmers trained					2,000.00			DoA	DA







	Organize training for 40 farmers on livestock housing and feeding	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of SRID activities carried out					1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Promote private investment in aquaculture/ fish farming	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of staff of trained					2,209.00			DoA	DA
	Create awareness of climate change impacts	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of RELC session conducted					5,200.00			DoA	DA
	Organise Farmers Day	Selected Town		Municipal Farmers Day organized					20,000.00			DoA	DA










## GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 3: Social Services Delivery													
SP 3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Adagyamem,		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. 3 Unit	Nuapemkrom		1No. 3 Unit classroom					200,000			D/A	GES, GETFUND,



	Classroom Block with ancillary facilities			block constructed								T/A Councils	
	Construction of 2No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at R/C JHS	Kotwe, Mankranho		2No. 6 Unit classroom block constructed				1,600,000				D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 5No. 2Unit KG Block	Bommoden, Boaso, Tanoano, Sereso, Mesukrom		5No. 2-Unit KG block constructed				300,000.00				D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of teachers quarters	Subriso No. 1		1No. Teachers Quarters constructed								D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Procurement of furniture for basic schools	selected schools		No. of furniture procured & supplied				50,000.00	10,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Support GES Programmes; i. STME ii. Municipal Science Fair iii. Mock exams for BECE candidates iv. My First Day v. Best Teachers Award Scheme	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of educational programmes organised				3,000.00				D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of Dormitory	Bomaa SHS		Dormitory block constructed				600,000.00				GES	TNDA, Private Contractor
	Construction of Teachers Quarters	Serwaa Kesse SHS		1No. Teachers Quarters				250,000.00				GES	TNDA, Private Contactor









				Constructed									
SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound	Agona Rubi Campso		2No. CHPS Compound constructed					500,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Contractors, Dev't Partners
	Construction of Nurses quarters	-		Nurses quarters constructed					220,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Contractors,
	Procurement of medical equipment	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of medical equipment procured					50,000.00			TNDA	DHD, Suppliers, Dev't partners
	Rehabilitation of health Facilities	Selected Facility		No. of facilities maintained					50,000.00			TNDA	DHD
	Support for GHS Programmes; i. Organise DHMT meetings ii. Intensify TB and malaria Control activities iii. Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) iv. Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB	Municipal wide		No. of GHS Programmes supported								DHD	DA NGOs SJGH
Enroll 50,000 inhabitants into the National health insurance scheme	Municipal wide		No. of inhabitants enrolled into the scheme								TNDHS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members	

SP 3: Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Identify and register PWD including children and LEAP beneficiaries	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs identified & registered		2,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA
	Train PWD's in business management	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs trained		10,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA, Com'ty Dev't, Ass. of PWDs, BAC
	Monitoring of the LEAP programme and PWD Activities	Beneficiary communities		LEAP and PWD programmes monitored supported		2,000.00			S Social Welfare	TNDA Association of disabled
	Support activities of Social Welfare and Community Development	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. activities supported		2,000.00			D/A,	Community Dev't Social Welfare
<b>Program 2: Infrastructure delivery &amp; management</b>										
SP 2: Infrastructure development	Repair & maintenance of non-functional borehole	selected Communities		No. of non-functional boreholes repaired		30,000.00	10,000.00		DWST	TNDA, CWSA
	Construction of 8No. borehole	selected Communities		8 No. of boreholes constructed		50,000.00			DWST	TNDA, CWSA, Contractors
	Carry out Municipal wide and hand-dug wells disinfection	selected Communities		No. of HDW disinfected		4,500.00			DWST	D/A, AGUD Quality Water Project
	Construction of 1No. Small Water Town System	Selected Town		1No. Small Water Town System					DWST	TNDA, Safe Water , CWSA
<b>Program 3: Social Services Delivery</b>										
SP: 2 Health	Construction of 2No. Aqua privy	Selected community		2No. aqua privy		180,000.00			TNDA	EHU, Contractors








Delivery				constructed									
	Daily collection and evacuation of refuse	Municipal wide										TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,
	Manufacture 4No. refuse containers	Duayaw Nkwanta		4No. Refuse Containers manufacture d								TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,
	Purchase of sanitary tools and materials	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of tools procured					10,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION, suppliers
	Educate the populace on CLTS	sub-Municipals		No. of people with HH toilets					15,000.00	5,000.00		EHU	TNDA, T/A Councils , private sector
	Screening of food vendors	sub-Municipals		No. of food vendors screened					2,000.00	3,000.00		EHU	TNDA, DHD
	Engage in and premises hospitality inspection	sub-Municipals		No. of premises inspected					4,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	TNDA
	Promote Hand Washing with soap in school	Selected schools		No. of schools visited					2,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	GES, GHS, DWST

### GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT










PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING






Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt.											
SP 1. Physical and Spatial Planning	Produce Spatial development framework and structure plans for the Municipal	D/Nkwanta		Spatial development framework and structure plans produced		1,000.00				TCPD	D/A SPC
	Enforce and inspect building permits and monitor Building Sites in the Municipal	Municipal wide		Building permits and monitoring of building sites enforced and inspected		12,416 .00				TCPD	D/A Building Inspectorate
	Embark on Street naming and property Addressing system	Municipal wide		Street naming and property address system engaged		50,000.00				TCPD	D/A, SPC, Traditional council
	Prepare Documents on all Assembly lands	Selected towns		No. of assembly lands documented		1,500				TCPD	D/A, SPC. Works Dept.
	Revise and update of worn out planning schemes	Duayaw Nkwanta		Worn out planning schemes revised and updated		1,000.00				TCPD	TNDA, SPC, Traditional Authority
SP 2: Infrastruc ture Develop ment	Maintenance of feeder roads	Selected Towns		Length of road maintained						DFR	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Procurement of LVPs	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of poles procured						Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Integrate safeguard issues into all assembly projects	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of assembly projects safeguarded						safegu ard Team	TNDA, EHU,

**Program 5: Environmental & Sanitation Management**

SP. 2 Natural Resource Conservation	Cleaning and Inspection of the External Boundaries of Bosomkese and Aparapi forest reserves	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of KM cleaned and inspected		3,000.00			Forest ry Service D	TNDA, T/A Councils, Traditional Authority
	Detection and control of forest offences in Aparipari and Bosomkese Forest Reserves	Duayaw Nkwanta				3,000.00			FSD	D/A, T/A Councils, Traditional Authority
	Create awareness on climate change	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of activities organised		6,000.00			DoA	TNDA
SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management	Stock- pile Relief Items for Disaster Victims.	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of relief items stocked		20,000.00			NADMO	D/A
	Construction of 1No. Water hydrant	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. water hydrant		40,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
	Procure Fire extinguishers	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of fire extinguishers procured		5,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
	Organize firefighting demonstration workshop in the zonal councils	Selected communities		No. of demonstration organized		10,000.00			D/A	Fire Service, NADMO









#### GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY






PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DO NO R	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 1: Management & administration													
SP 1. General Administration	Celebration National Days (Independence day, May day etc)	Duayaw Nkwanta		All national celebrations observed					1,000.00				
	Procurement of computer & accessories	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of computers procured					15,000.00	5,000.00		DA	Suppliers, Consultants
	Procurement of stationary and other logistics	Duayaw Nkwanta											
	Maintenance of official vehicle	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of vehicles maintained					20,000.00	10,000.00		DA	
	Purchase of fuel & lubricants	Duayaw Nkwanta							30,000.00	10,000.00		DA	
	Payment of utility bills	Duayaw Nkwanta							12,000.00	2,000.00		DA	
SP 2: Finance & revenue mobilisation	Purchase of value books	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of valued books purchased					10,000.00			Finance Unit	DA
	Provision of equipment and logistics for revenue staff	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of equipment & logistics purchased					10,000.00			DA	Finance Unit,
	Educate the public through regular radio programmes	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of radio programmes held					3,000.00	2,000.00		D/A	Information service Division,

												Information centers	
	Intensify supervision of Revenue Collectors to minimize leakages	Duayaw Nkwanta Tanoso Yamfo Bomaa Adrobaa		No. of supervisions conducted					4,000.00	1,000.00		D/A	Trad. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Build a reliable Municipal Revenue Database System to ensure effective revenue mobilization and expenditure management.	Municipal wide							30,000.00	20,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Hold Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders on the Review of Annual Rates / Fees	Municipal wide		No. of meetings held					10,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Educate the communities on the payment of ground rent	Selected communities		No. of communities educated						400.00		stool lands	D/A Traditional Council, T/A Council
SP 3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Quarterly, Mid-Year and End of Year Plan Review , DPCU , Budget Committee & Tender Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised					5,000.00			TNDA	Decentralised Dept.
	Prepare 2021	Duayaw		2021 AAP,					5,000.00			D/A	Decentralised









	Municipal Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, and Procurement Plans.	Nkwanta		Composite Budget and Procurement approved								Dept.
	Preparation of 2021 Fee Fixing resolution	Duayaw Nkwanta		2020 FFR prepared & gazetted				4,000.00			TNDA	
	Support DPCU activities	Duayaw Nkwanta						25,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.
	Monitoring of projects	Municipal wide		No. of monitoring conducted				16,000.00			D/A	DPCU traditional authorities, Contractors
	Organise stakeholders meeting, public hearing, Town hall meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of town Hall meetings organised				15,000.00			D/A	Decentralised dept., traditional authorities, NGO'S
SP 4:Legislative Oversight	Organise General Assembly, Sub-committee and Executive Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised				20,000.00			TNDA	Decentralised Dept., Assembly members
	Facilitate the organisation of Municipal Assembly Elections	Municipal wide		Municipal Assembly Elections organised successfully				70,000.00			TNDA	Finance Unit
	Construct 1No. zonal Council Offices	Selected Area Council		1No. office constructed				75,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	T/A Councils, Traditional Authority ,
SP 5: Human	Staff Capacity building and	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of capacity				60,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Departments ,








Resource Management	Development			building workshops organised								consultants
<b>Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery &amp; Management</b>												
	Construct of D/A Block Phase 2	Duayaw Nkwanta		D/A block phase 2 completed							DA	Consultants Contractors
	Maintenance of office & residential buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of buildings maintained		50,000.00	10,000				Works Dept.	TNDA
	Construct of 1No. Semi-detached staff quarters	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. Semi-detached staff quarters constructed		320,000.00					Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
<b>Social Services Delivery</b>												
Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise sensitization programmes to promote gender equality in the Municipal.	Municipal wide		No. of programmes organised		2,000.00	500.00				TNDA	Social Welfare
	Support Women Groups with a start-up capital for Businesses in the Municipal	Municipal wide		No. of women supported financially		20,000.00					TNDA	Social Welfare

## 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN






### GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 4: Economic development  SP 1 : Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support for BAC Activities; i. Organise Community based training in soap making, batik tie & dye, baking and confectionary ii. Provide training and business Dev't services to entrepreneurs iii. Equip clients with new innovative skills and training	Duayaw Nkwanta Bomaa Yamfo Tanoso Terchire		No. of women trained					11,000.00			BAC/REP	DA
	Development of light industrial area	D/Nkwanta Afrispakrom											
	Support the one-Municipal -one factory project initiative	Selected community		No. of factories constructed					25,000.00			DA	BAC, DoA, Traditional Authority Private Sector
	Support the one Municipal one exportable product initiative	Municipal wide		Production of 2 exportable product in					25,000.00			DA	GEPA, DoA, Traditional Authority Private



	health clinics in two operational areas	Communities		grower trained									
	Organize 1 Training for 30 women farmers on food fortification	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of farmers and staff trained					2,200.00			DoA	DA
	Conduct community field demonstration on improved maize, cassava and rice varieties	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of women trained					1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Carry out SRID activities (listing, holder enquiry, farm measurement, yield analysis and market data) of crops & livestock to establish database for DOA	selected communities		No. of farmers trained					2,000.00			DoA	DA
	Organize training for 40 farmers on livestock housing and feeding	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of SRID activities carried out					1,800.00			DoA	DA
	Promote private investment in aquaculture/ fish farming	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of staff of trained					2,209.00			DoA	DA
	Create awareness of climate change impacts	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of RELC session conducted					5,200.00			DoA	DA
	Organise Farmers Day	Selected Town		Municipal Farmers Day organized					20,000.00			DoA	DA












## GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT


PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 3: Social Services Delivery													
SP 3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Akokoamong, Camposo		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Mesukrom		1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed					200,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 5No. 2Unit KG Block	Nkrakrom, Kopei, Bisi, Subriso No.2, Binkyiem		KG block constructed					300,000.00			D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Construction of 1No. teachers quarters	-		1No. Teachers Quarters constructed					220,000.00			GES	TNDA
	Procurement of	selected		No. of					50,000.00	10,000.00			GES,

	furniture for basic schools	schools		furniture procured & supplied					0		D/A	GETFUND, T/A Councils
	Support GES Programmes; i. STME ii. Municipal Science Fair iii. Mock exams for BECE candidates iv. My First Day v. Best Teachers Award Scheme	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of educational programmes organised					3,000.00		D/A	GES, GETFUND, T/A Councils
SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound	Ahyiyem Nsuapemkrom		2No. CHPS Compound constructed					500,000.00		TNDA	DHD, Contractors, Dev't Partners
	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Duayaw Nkwanta		Staff quarters constructed					220,000.00		TNDA	DHD, Contractors,
	Procurement of medical equipment	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of medical equipment procured					50,000.00		TNDA	DHD, Suppliers , Dev't partners
	Rehabilitation of health Facilities	Selected Facility		No. of facilities maintained					50,000.00		TNDA	DHD
	Support for GHS Programmes; i. Organise DHMT meetings ii. Intensify TB and malaria	Municipal wide		No. of GHS Programmes supported							DHD	DA NGOs SJGH



	Control activities iii. Health talk on Regenerative Health and Nutrition (RHN) iv. Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB											
	Enroll 50,000 inhabitants into the National health insurance scheme	Municipal wide		No. of inhabitants enrolled into the scheme							TNDHIS	TNDA, DHD, SW & CD, Assembly members
SP 3: Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Identify and register PWD including children and LEAP beneficiaries	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs identified & registered				2,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA
	Train PWD's in business management	Municipal wide		No. of PWDs trained				10,000.00			Social Welfare	TNDA, Com'ty Dev't, Ass. of PWDs, BAC
	Monitoring of the LEAP programme and PWD Activities	Beneficiary communities		LEAP and PWD programmes monitored supported				2,000.00			S Social Welfare	TNDA , Association of disabled
	Support activities of Social Welfare and Community	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. activities supported				2,000.00			D/A,	Community Dev't Social Welfare



	Development												
Program 2:Infrastructure delivery & management													
SP 2: Infrastruct ure developm ent	Repair & maintenance of non-functional borehole	selected Communities		No. of non-functional boreholes repaired		30,000.00	10,000.00			DWST	TNDA, CWSA		
	Construction of 8No. borehole	selected Communities		8 No. of boreholes constructed		50,000.00				DWST	TNDA, CWSA, Contractors		
	Carry out Municipal wide boreholes and hand-dug wells disinfection	selected Communities		No. of HDW disinfected		4,500.00				DWST	D/A, AGUD Quality Water Project		
	Construction of 1No. Small Water Town System	Selected Town		1No. Small Water Town System						DWST	TNDA, Safe Water , CWSA		
Program 3: Social Services Delivery													
SP: 2 Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. Aqua privy	Selected community		2No. aqua privy constructed		180,000.00				TNDA	EHU, Contractors		
	Daily collection and evacuation of refuse	Municipal wide								TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,		
	Manufacture 4No. refuse containers	Duayaw Nkwanta		4No. Refuse Containers manufacture d						TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION,		
	Purchase of sanitary tools and materials	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of tools procured		10,000.00	5,000.00			TNDA	EHU, ZOOMILION, suppliers		
	Educate the populace on CLTS	sub-Municipals		No. of people with HH toilets		15,000.00	5,000.00			EHU	TNDA, T/A Councils , private sector		
	Screening of food vendors	sub-Municipals		No. of food vendors screened		2,000.00	3,000.00			EHU	TNDA, DHD		
	Engage in	sub-		No. of		4,000.00	1,000.00			EHU	TNDA		

	premises and hospitality inspection	Municipals		premises inspected									
	Promote Hand Washing with soap in school	Selected schools		No. of schools visited					2,000.00	1,000.00		EHU	GES, GHS, DWST

### GOAL 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt.													
SP 1. Physical and Spatial Planning	Produce Spatial development framework and structure plans for the Municipal	D/Nkwan ta		Spatial development framework and structure plans produced					1,000.00			TCPD	D/A SPC
	Enforce and inspect building	Municipal wide		Building permits and					12,416 .00				











	permits and monitor Building Sites in the Municipal			monitoring of building sites enforced and inspected							TCPD	D/A Building Inspectorate	
	Embark on Street naming and property Addressing system	Municipal wide		Street naming and property address system engaged					50,000.00			TCPD	D/A, SPC, Traditional council
	Prepare Documents on all Assembly lands	Selected towns		No. of assembly lands documented					1,500			TCPD	D/A, SPC. Works Dept.
	Revise and update of worn out planning schemes	Duayaw Nkwanta		Worn out planning schemes revised and updated					1,000.00			TCPD	TNDA, SPC, Traditional Authority
SP 2: Infrastructure Development	Maintenance of feeder roads	Selected Towns		Length of road maintained								DFR	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Procurement of LVPs	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of poles procured								Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
	Integrate safeguard issues into all assembly projects	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of assembly projects safeguarded								safeguard Team	TNDA, EHU,

Program 5: Environmental & Sanitation Management													
SP. 2 Natural Resource Conservation	Cleaning and Inspection of the External Boundaries of Bosomkese and Aparapi forest	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of KM cleaned and inspected					3,000.00			Forest ry Service D	TNDA, T/A Councils, Traditional Authority










	reserves													
	Detection and control of forest offences in Aparipari and Bosomkese Forest Reserves	Duayaw Nkwanta								3,000.00			FSD	D/A, T/A Councils, Traditional Authority
	Create awareness on climate change	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of activities organised						6,000.00			DoA	TNDA
SP5.1 Disaster prevention and Management	Stock- pile Relief Items for Disaster Victims.	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of relief items stocked						20,000.00			NADMO	D/A
	Construct 1No. Water hydrant	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. water hydrant						40,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
	Procure Fire extinguishers	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of fire extinguishers procured						5,000.00			D/A	Fire Service
	Organize firefighting demonstration workshop in the zonal councils	Selected communities		No. of demonstration organized						10,000.00			D/A	Fire Service, NADMO






#### GOAL 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

PROGRAM & SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUARTERLY SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DO NO	LEAD	COLLABORATING

										R		
<b>Program 1: Management &amp; administration</b>												
SP 1.General Administ ration	Celebration National Days ( Independence day, May day etc	Duayaw Nkwanta		All national celebrations observed		1,000.00						
	Procurement of computer & accessories	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of computers procured		15,000.00	5,000.00		DA	Suppliers, Consultants		
	Procurement of stationary and other logistics	Duayaw Nkwanta										
	Maintenance of official vehicle	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of vehicles maintained		20,000.00	10,000.0 0		DA			
	Purchase of fuel & lubricants	Duayaw Nkwanta				30,000.00	10,000.0 0		DA			
	Payment of utility bills	Duayaw Nkwanta				12,000.00	2,000.00		DA			
SP 2: Finance & revenue mobilisat ion	Purchase of value books	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of valued books purchased		10,000.00			Financ e Unit	DA		
	Provision of equipment and logistics for revenue staff	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of equipment &logistics purchased		10,000.00			DA	Finance Unit,		
	Educate the public through regular radio programmes	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of radio programmes held		3,000.00	2,000.00		D/A	Information service Division, Information centers		
	Intensify supervision of Revenue Collectors to	Duayaw Nkwanta Tanoso Yamfo		No. of supervisions conducted		4,000.00	1,000.00		D/A	Trad. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector		

	minimize leakages	Bomaa Adrobaa											
	Build a reliable Municipal Revenue Database System to ensure effective revenue mobilization and expenditure management.	Municipal wide							30,000.00	20,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Hold Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders on the Review of Annual Rates / Fees	Municipal wide		No. of meetings held					10,000.00	5,000.00		D/A	Traditional. Authorities, T/A Councils, Private Sector
	Educate the communities on the payment of ground rent	Selected communities		No. of communities educated						400.00		stool lands	D/A Traditional Council, T/A Council
SP 3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Quarterly, Mid-Year and End of Year Plan Review, DPCU, Budget Committee & Tender Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised					5,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Dept.
	Prepare 2022 Municipal Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, and Procurement Plans.	Duayaw Nkwanta		2020 AAP, Composite Budget and Procurement approved					5,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.

	Preparation of 2022-2026 MTDP	Duayaw Nkwanta		Approved 2022-2026 MTDP		60,000.00			TNDA	Decentralised Depts.
	Preparation of 2022 Fee Fixing resolution	Duayaw Nkwanta		2020 FFR prepared & gazetted		4,000.00			TNDA	
	Support activities DPCU	Duayaw Nkwanta				25,000.00			D/A	Decentralised Dept.
	Monitoring of projects	Municipal wide		No. of monitoring conducted		16,000.00			D/A	DPCU traditional authorities, Contractors
	Organise stakeholders meeting, public hearing, Town hall meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of town Hall meetings organised		15,000.00			D/A	Decentralised dept., traditional authorities, NGO'S
SP 4: Legislative Oversight	Organise General Assembly, Sub-committee and Executive Committee meetings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of meetings organised		20,000.00			TNDA	Decentralised Dept., Assembly members
	Facilitate the organisation of Municipal Assembly Elections	Municipal wide		Municipal Assembly Elections organised successfully		70,000.00			TNDA	Finance Unit
	Construct 1 No. zonal Council Offices	Selected Area Council		1 No. office constructed		75,000.00	5,000.00		TNDA	T/A Councils, Traditional Authority ,
SP 5: Human Resource Management	Staff Capacity building and Development	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of capacity building workshops organised		60,000.00	10,000.00		TNDA	Decentralised Departments , consultants

Program 2: Infrastructure Delivery & Management											
SP 2: Infrastruc ture Develop ment	Construct of D/A Block Phase 1	Duayaw Nkwanta		D/A						DA	Consultants Contractors
	Maintenance of office & residential buildings	Duayaw Nkwanta		No. of buildings maintained		50,000.00	10,000			Works Dept.	TNDA
	Construct of 1No. Semi-detached staff quarters	Duayaw Nkwanta		1No. Semi- detached staff quarters constructed		320,000.0 0				Works Dept.	TNDA, Consultants Contractors
Social Services Delivery											
Social Welfare and Communi ty Dev't	Organise sensitization programmes to promote gender equality in the Municipal.	Municipal wide		No. of programmes organised		2,000.00	500.00			TNDA	Social Welfare
	Support Women Groups with a start -up capital for Businesses in the Municipal	Municipal wide		No. of women supported financially		20,000.00				TNDA	Social Welfare



## **SUSTAINABILITY TEST**

This section seeks to assess the sustainability of the DMTDP (2018-2021) by subjecting the various objectives to the environmental concerns identified. This will subsequently help in identifying plans, policies and programmes that compound the problems of environment and hence proposing measures geared towards mitigating them. Also, objectives that are inconsistent with each other will be identified and rectified appropriately.

The sustainability test was used mainly on the physical projects. Four criteria namely: Effect on the Natural Resources, Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions, Effect on the Economy and institutional Issues were the parameters used. These criteria have components which could be either favoured otherwise by the implementation of the various activities.

## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

<b>Activity Statement:</b> Rehabilitate and reshape Feeder Roads, construct bridge and culverts		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 <b>■</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making process	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Human Rights</b>	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to information</b>	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Regulation/ Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines</b>	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

Activity Statement: Extension of electricity to communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/ private Partnership:</b> The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of public/private partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making process	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	materials developed to educate the public	
Regulation/ Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

<b>Activity Statement:</b> Construct 1No. STWS, drill 32 No. Boreholes and install hand pumps, Mechanise Boreholes and rehabilitate non-functional boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Public/ Private Partnership:</b> The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of private/public partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	making process	
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/ materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/ Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

<b>Activity Statement:</b> Construct 6No. CHPS Compounds, Mother and Baby Unit , Nurses Quarters		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Public/Private Partnership:</b> The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of public/private partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making process	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
Access to information	Number of programmes/ materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Regulation/ Compliance.</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5



## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

<b>Activity Statement:</b> Construct 9No. 3 unit, 4No. 6 Unit , 10No.KG block , teachers quarters		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 <b>2</b> <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 <b>2</b> <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Public/ Private Partnership:</b> The activity should promote public/private partnership	Number of public/Private partnership formed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making process	■ 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Human Rights</b>	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Access to information</b>	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Regulation/ Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines</b>	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 <b>5</b>





## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

<b>Activity Statement:</b> Construct 1No. Administration block, 2No. Hostel facility , lecture Hall		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 <b>2</b> <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 <b>2</b> <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>Public/ private Partnership:</b> The activity should promote public/private partnerships	Number of public/private partnerships formed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making process	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> <b>5</b>
Regulation/ Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 <b>5</b>



## SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

<b>Activity Statement:</b> Construct 3No. Semi Detached Staff Bungalow, pavement of DCE's residence		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) map	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity/type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 <b>■</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS/database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Gender:</b> The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 <b>■</b> 4 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access:</b> to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access:</b> to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Environmental Report (or)	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of local materials and services:</b> The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles	Number of people participating in decision making process	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Human Rights	Number of human rights abuses evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Access to information	Number of programmes/materials developed to educate the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
Regulation/ Compliance. PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines	Regulation / Compliance to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

## SUSTAINABILITY TEST FOR PROGRAMMES



## CHAPTER SIX

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.1 Introduction

To assess the performance of programmes and to measure achievement of the set objectives as set out in the DMTDP requires data collection and analysis. The extent to which the DMTDP will achieve its set goals and objectives depends, to a very large extent, on a well-structured M&E framework that tracks the use of resources and ensures a high level of efficiency.

The core premise of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Fueled by the recognition that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times. This is particularly true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability.

To support and sustain effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP (2018-2021) roles and responsibilities of Government Agencies, Officials and other Stakeholders in accordance with the relevant legal provisions have been defined. Emphasis has placed on the involvement of Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners to create a holistic participatory approach, effective feedback mechanisms and demand for monitoring and evaluation.

The M&E framework if well developed and implemented will serve several uses including:

- Identifying constraints facing plan implementation and recommending improvement options;
- Tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders in the plan;
- Ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries;
- Evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the DMTDP (2018-2021) and its goals, objectives and targets.
- Assess whether DMTDP (2018-2021) developmental targets were being met
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP (2018-2021) and project designs to achieve better impact
- Provide quarterly information for effective coordination of Municipal development at the regional level
- Provide Municipal authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.

- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the Municipals and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

## 6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring Matrix is a framework for summarizing the entire monitoring and evaluation plan. Indicators and targets are critical in monitoring and evaluation. Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. Indicators help to measure progress towards a target which could be a goal or an objective. A target on the other hand, refers to the quantifiable level of an indicator set for achievement at a given point in time. The Municipal indicators have been categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives.

The Monitoring Matrix presents the various levels of results expected from the implementation of programmes and projects in the DMTDP for 2018-2021 in accordance with pillars in the NMTDP. The Monitoring matrix for the Assembly is presented in [Annex A](#).





## MONITORING MATRIX

Pillar 1 : Economic Development										
Objective 1: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<i>Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish</i>			-							
Maize (metric tons – metric tons)	% increase in yield of selected crops	Output	36,730.20mt	37,100mt	39,500mt	41,400mt	42,600	Enumerati on areas	Annually	DoA
Cassava		Output	117,360mt	120,100mt	121,900mt	123,700mt	125,000mt			
Rice (milled) - metric tons		Output	3,060mt	3,210mt	3,300mt	3,360mt	3,500mt			
Yam (metric ton)		Output	6,350mt	6,410mt	6,520	6,590	6,600			
Plantain (metric ton)		Output	60,939mt	62,400	63,100	63,900	64,200			
Cocoyam		Output	5,600	6,100	7,300	8,400	10,100			
Pineapple (metric ton)		Output	-							
Tomatoes		Output	2,400mt	2,900mt	3,340mt	4,100	4,880			
<i>Livestock</i>										
Cattle	% increase in yield of selected Livestock	Output	3,621	4,200	4,900	5,200	5,600	Operationa l area	Annually	DoA
Sheep		Output	17,934	20,500	23,000	25,200	26,900			
Goat		Output	25,413	28,600	30,400	32,100	34,000			
Pig		Output	5,832	6,202	6,581	7,340	7,540			
Rabbit		Output	974	1,220	1,480	1,780	2,120			
Grass cutter			446	520	610	630	694			
Poultry		Output	78,826	83,500	88,000	96,400	102,900			
Fish		Output	-						Annually	DoA
Extension farmer ratio		Output	1: 4,938						Annually	DoA
Community Field demonstrations on improved variety of crops	No. of field demonstrations on improved variety	Output							Quarterly	DoA

	maize rice cassava		3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5			
GENDER	No. of women engaged in Agric									

**Pillar 2 : Social Development**

Objective 1: Objective 1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Gross Enrolment rate</b>			-							
KG	% increase in the KG enrolment	Input	150.1%	150.6%	154%	157.3%	157.4%	By levels	Periodically	Municipal education office
Primary	% increase in the primary enrolment		106.4%	106.5%	111.4%	116.3%	119.9%			
Junior High School	% increase in the JHS enrolment		81.4%	79.4%	8.5%	83.7%	87.6%			
Senior High School	% increase in the SHS enrolment		61.6%	66.9%	70.2%	73.5%	80%			
<b>Net admission rate in Primary Schools</b>	% increase in pupils attending P1 at their right ages	Input	74.4%	76.6%	81.7%	86.8%	92%		Periodically	Municipal Education office
<b>Gender Parity Index (ratio)</b>										
Kindergarten	Proportional increase in the enrolment of boys & girls	Input	1:1.05	1:1.05	1:1.04	1:1.04	1:1.03	By levels	Periodically	Municipal Education office
Primary			1:1.01	1:1.01	1:1.04	1:1.06	1:1.11			
JHS			1:1.01	1:1.06	1:1.07	1:1.05	1:1.09			
SHS			1:2.20	1:1.98	1:1.80	1:1.65	1:1.43			
<b>Pupil Teacher Ratio</b>										
a. Kindergarten	Proportional	Input	19:1	18:1	19:1	19:1	19:1	By levels	Periodically	Municipal

b. Primary	Increase in enrolment		21:1	22:1	25:1	28:1	34:1	y	al Educatio n office Heads of SHS	
c. Junior High School			10:1	10:1	13:1	15:1	19:1			
d. SHS			17:1	19:1	22:1	24:1	29:1			
<b>BECE pass rate by gender</b>										
Male								Gender	Periodicall y	GES
Female										
School feeding program	No. of new schools enrolled on the SFP	Output	16 schools	20	24	27	30		Periodicall y	GES
<b>Pillar 2 : Social Development</b>										
Objective 2: Objective 2. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	HIV and AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)	Outcom e	0.18%	0.17%	0.16%	0.14%	0.12%	Age Gender	Annually	DHD
Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the Municipal	Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	impact	1	0	0	0	0	Gender	Annually	DHD
Implement activities and programmes to reduce child (U-5) mortality in the Municipal	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000	impact	10	0	0	0	0	<b>Age</b>	Annually	DHD

	live births									
Carry out expanded programme on immunization	Percentage of EPI coverage: - Penta 3 - Measles	output	92%	96%	98%	100	100	Age	Annually	DHD
Intensify TB Control activities	No. of TB cases detected and treated	Output	99/45	102	105	107	110		Annually	DHD
No. of functional CHPS zones			25	25	25	27	28		Annually	DHD
No. of new CHPS compounds constructed by DA and development partners									Annually	DHD
Nurse - Population to ratio			316	303	292	283	275		Annually	DHD
Category	Percentage increase in enrollment on the NHIS scheme		103.21%					Gender Category of people enrolled	Annually	DHIS
<b>Objective 3 : Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>										
% of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	Share of population with access to improved	Outcome								
Total number of functional water system										
a. Boreholes with hand pump (new)			110	120	130	140	150	Location	Annually	DA DWST
b. Hand dug wells with hand pump (new)			24	26	28	30	32	Location	Annually	DA DWST
c. Limited mechanized boreholes (new)			23	26	29	32	35	Location	Annually	DA DWST
d. Piped water systems/schemes (new)			-	-	-	-	-	Location	Annually	DA DWST
e. Small towns water system/limited mechanized piped system (new)			3	4	5	-	-	Location	Annually	DA DWST
f. Number of hand			2	-	-	-	-	Location	Annually	DA

pumps (boreholes/hand dug wells) rehabilitated										DWST
No. of non-functional boreholes repaired			8	-	-	-				
Objective 4: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)		Outcome	38.1%	43%	55%	65%	70%	Location	Annually	DA EHU
Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines	% of population with sustainable access to safe sanitation (Latrines)	Output	-					Location	Annually	DA EHU
Acquisition of final disposal site	No. of acres acquired		-					Location size	Annually	DA EHU
Manufacture refuse containers	No. of refuse containers manufactured		11	13	15	17	19	Location	Annually	DA, EHU, Zoomilion
Objective:										
Households benefiting from the LEAP	No. of households benefiting from the LEAP		98	138	-	-	-	Location and status	Annually	DA SW
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)										
Percentage of DACF received and disbursed to PWDs										
Objective 5: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development										
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and										

entrepreneurial training.									

<b>Pillar 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Objective 1 : Protect existing forest reserves</b>										
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/restored										
Forest (hectares)										
Mining										
Dry and wetlands										
<b>Objective 2: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>										
<b>Proportion/length of roads, rehabilitated</b>										
Trunk Roads (in km)										
Urban Roads (in km)										
Feeder Roads (in km)										
No. of culverts constructed										
No. of bridges constructed										
Objective										

Electrification Project	Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)									
<b>Pillar 4: Governance, Corruption and public Accountability</b>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>Objective 1: Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>										
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Ratio of IGF generated to the total revenue received over the period	Output	33.84%					Revenue Sources	Annually	DA Revenue Unit
Development projects implemented with IGF by the Municipal		Output						-	Annually	DA
Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Ratio of Annual budget to Expenditure	Outcome	100%						Annually	DA



## **6.3 Data Collection, Validation and Collation**

### **6.3.1 Data Collection**

In undertaking monitoring and evaluation, it requires the collection of data both primary and secondary for effective analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the DMTDP. Data collection methods such as interviews, participant observation, questionnaires, focus group discussions and surveys will be used to gather primary data from the field. Primary data such as demographic and socio-economic data will be gathered.

Secondary data will be gathered from Decentralized Departments and other Civil Society Organizations as well as our Development partners. Data will be gathered on the physical development projects going on in the Municipal implemented from the DMTDP.

### **6.3.2 Data Collation**

In the process of data collection, data was collected employing various techniques including interviews, questionnaires, and participant observations among others. The data derived will be in a disorganised manner since it will be obtained from different sources and thus has to be organized to help in the data analysis. Collation of the data gathered will be done manually. Other computer software programs such as SPSS, Excel will also be used in the process.

### **6.3.3 Data Validation**

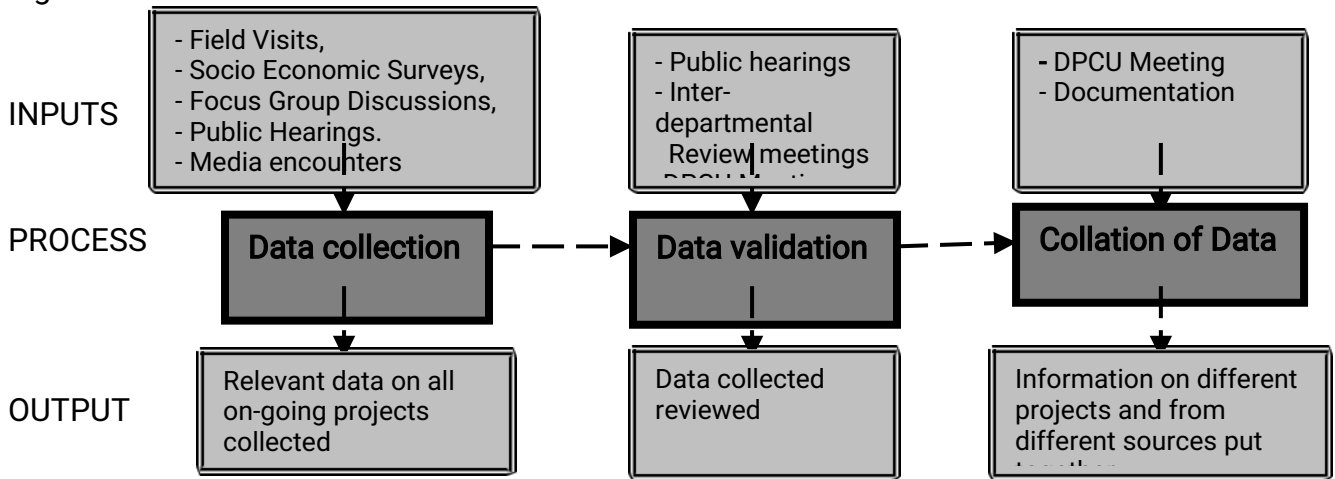
Data received will be verified to ascertain their authenticity by carrying out field visits to relevant decentralised departments and other organisations where data has been sourced. Further, the DPCU will undertake presentations of findings to all stakeholders for clarification on the data obtained. Also, gaps and missing information which were missing during the data documentation process will be clarified. The DPCU will also rely on other research findings such as the Ghana Living Standards Survey report relevant to the Municipal. This process will not be a one off activity but will be carried out throughout the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan as well as after its completion.

The Municipal currently has no well-functioning ICT based monitoring information system that is required to effectively and efficiently enter data and assess the success and impact of the implementation of the DMTDP and to provide evidence for people within and outside the Municipal. However, the Municipal is presently making use of computer software programs such as Microsoft Excel, SPSS and Word for its data entry and processing

With reference to hardware availability, the DPCU currently has two computers, a laptop and their accessories.

The DPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 6.1 below provides a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

Figure 6.1: Framework for data collection



Source: DPCU (2017)

This framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the Medium Term Development Plans. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process. It also details out the expected output at the end of each process.

Data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Yield of maize	October to November 2018	Survey covering all 2,000 maize farmers in a Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male farmers</li> <li>Female farmers</li> </ul>	i. 2 tonnes per hectare ii. 5% increase in yield from 2012 iii. 7% increase for males, and 4% for females

6.3.4. Data Analysis

Data collected becomes useful only when it has been analysed. The process of research is not complete until the data gathered is properly analysed to come out with issues of concern and how those issues will be addressed. This section therefore seeks to explain how the data generated during the collection stage will be analysed and put to use. Data analysis will be done using coding editing as well as other software programs such as SPSS, Excel, and Access. This is done to track whether the targets set are being achieved.

Further data analysis will help in the identification of problems that have affected the effective implementation of the DMTDP. It will also reveal the key areas of intervention as far as poverty reduction is concerned. Information on the result of each project will also be ascertained through the M & E results. The Municipal will again assess its performance based on the feedback on the monitoring and evaluation

#### **6.4 Municipal Level Monitoring and Evaluation**

At the Municipal level, the activities of Monitoring and Evaluation are responsibilities of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). Section 46, sub-section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 as amended Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936 establishes the DPCU to assist the Municipal Assembly to execute designated planning functions.

The National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994, Act 480 defines the DPCU's planning, M&E and coordinating functions. The DPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines.

Again, it is required to provide over all Municipal level monitoring and evaluation of projects and development policies. Actual specific project monitoring and evaluation are, however, the responsibility of the Municipal sectoral departments.

Assistance would be obtained from the community, governmental and non-governmental organizations. To fulfill its M&E functions, the DPCU of the Tano North Municipal Assembly shall perform the following roles and responsibilities.

- Be directly responsible for the development and implementation of the Municipal M&E plan
- Convene quarterly DMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- Liaise with RPCU to agree on goals and targets
- Define indicators for measuring change, especially on gender equity and other cross cutting issues
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-Municipal levels for preparation of the Municipal Annual Progress Report
- Conduct Mid-Term, Annual and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP and
- Produce composite Municipal Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports using the NDPC proposed Municipal M&E Report

The outline for the Quarterly and Annual Progress Report is shown below:

#### **Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format**

##### **Title Page**

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

## Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

## M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

## The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

## 6.5 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is at ensuring its progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

In accordance with the planning guidelines issued by the NDPC, the Tano North Municipal Assembly being the Planning Authority as conferred on it by the Local Government Act (Act 462) prepared its MTDP in accordance with the National Goals. After the successful preparation of the DMTDP, annual action plans outlining various projects were derived. To keep an accurate data on the projects implemented the Municipal prepared a programme and project register to provide a detailed information on the programme and project status.

Table 6.1: Programme/Project Register Format

No.	Programme/ Project Name	DMTDP Medium-term goal	Municipal Sector	Project Description	Project Location	Contractor	Budget, source and type of funding	Date Started	Expected Completion Date	Contract Sum	Expenditure to Date	Remarks

Source: NDPC Guidelines for Preparation of MTDP, 2016

## 6.6 Dissemination

The Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be forwarded to all stakeholders who have participated in the preparation and Implementation of the plan as well as the monitoring and evaluation process. Copies of the annual progress reports will be sent to RPCU, NDPC, and other stakeholders.

The purpose for disseminating reports is to promote accountability and transparency in the

Municipal.

Public hearings will also be organized in each of the five Town and Area Councils to brief community members on the progress made as far as the implementation of the plan is concerned and the achievements made so far. The strategies to be adopted for disseminating the M & E findings will include community fora, meeting with community leaders, as well as radio broadcast.

### **6.7 Evaluation**

One important component of the planning process is evaluation. The essence of this step in the cycle is to assess the performance of the project or plan implementation and why some targets have not been met. Undertaking evaluation helps to identify progress and also track problems associated with the various projects being carried out. Through the evaluation the reasons for successes and failures will be identified. These will then become lessons which will be fed into subsequent projects so that similar problems might not recur in future. It is in this direction that evaluation will be an integral component of the M & E plan. The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit in collaboration with other Civil Society Organisations such as CBOs, NGOs and the Development Partners as well as beneficiary communities will embark on evaluation to assess the performance of the Municipal Medium Term Development and its Component Projects.

In doing this, a mid-term evaluation will be done to help improve the performance of the projects during the rest of the implementation period. Besides, an end of project evaluation will be undertaken to assess the performance of the DMTDP and to identify successor projects as well as projects that have not been implemented successfully. In addition, ex-post evaluation will be conducted a few years after the DMTDP implementation to assess its lasting impact.

Other studies and evaluations such as thematic evaluation, Municipal poverty profiling and mapping, impact assessment (economic, social, and environmental), strategic evaluation and beneficiary assessment will be conducted by the DPCU and its collaborators.

### **6.8 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

For any intended beneficiaries of any development intervention to be convinced that the project objectives have been met, they must be involved in the monitoring and evaluation. Their role is to assist in the selection of indicators for monitoring and evaluation. This is intended to build a good partnership between the Municipal assembly and other stakeholders. It is on this premise that the assembly will employ a participatory approach in its monitoring and evaluation to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the process.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be used to encourage greater participation of

communities, Civil Society Organisations as well as our Development Partners in the Monitoring and Evaluation process. Special attention will be paid to the vulnerable and excluded and the poor in society. The adoption of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is to encourage the communities, CBOs/NGOs to identify their own needs and objectives and then monitor and evaluate to assess whether interventions have met their expectations (needs and objectives).

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 monitor projects and programmes implemented within their areas.

## 6.9 Stakeholders Analysis

To ensure participation, capacity building, effective dissemination and demand for M&E results, all organizations and groups of people with an involvement in development and poverty reduction in the Tano South Municipal were identified and classified, their roles, responsibilities and aspirations were also identified.

The Stakeholders identified are presented in Table below;

*Table 2.1 Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders*

<b>M &amp; E STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>INFORMATION NEEDS/ RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>STAKHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN M &amp; E ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR M &amp; E</b>
A.DPCU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Needs assessment</li> <li>2. Data Collection and analysis</li> <li>3. Preparation and co-ordination of DMTDP and M &amp; E Plan</li> <li>4. Implementation of M &amp; E Plan</li> <li>5. Information Dissemination</li> <li>6. Impact monitoring</li> <li>7. Monitor financial performance and expenditure against activity, resources and cost schedules</li> <li>8. Monitoring outcome</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake community/ organizational needs assessment in the Municipal</li> <li>2. Analysis outputs</li> <li>3. Prepare and co-ordinate DMTDP / M &amp; E Plans</li> <li>4. Implement M &amp; E Plan</li> <li>5. Disseminate information on M&amp; E</li> <li>6. Evaluation of policies and risk</li> <li>7. Impact assessment</li> <li>8. Evaluating beneficiary perceptions</li> <li>9. Initiating consultative for corrective measures</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for capacity building for members</li> <li>2. logistical support</li> <li>3. Mechanism for information dissemination and feedback</li> </ol>
B. Decentralised Departments and Agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy formulation</li> <li>2. Resource mobilization</li> <li>3. Capacity Building</li> <li>4. Advocacy</li> <li>5. Compliance with policy directives</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide inputs/ technical advice for policy making</li> <li>2. Mobilise resources for development</li> <li>3. Provide technical support for DA</li> <li>4. Assessment of conformity with policy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for capacity building for DA and other staff</li> <li>2. Strengthen and resource MPCU and AC's for M &amp; E</li> </ol>

	6. Identification of lessons		
C. DA Substructures, AC' Unit Committees, Assembly Members	1.Data collection 2.Information Dissemination 3.Monitoring and Evaluation	1.Assist in data collection 2.Disseminate information and provide feedback 3. Monitor	1.Needs for capacity building for key community members in M & E 2.Ensure information sharing among all stakeholders
D. Members of Parliament	1.Co-ordination and harmonization of M & E Plans 2.Monitoring 3. Information dissemination	1.Co-ordinate and harmonise M & E Plans 2. Monitor on-going projects including constituency projects 3. Brief constituents on national issues	1.Need for capacity building 2.feedback mechanism
E. Development Partners/ NGO's	1. Capacity building 2.Financial and logistics support 3.Monitor inflow and utilization of funds 4. Transparency and accountability 5.Provide data 6.Policy formulation	1.Support training in M & E 2.Monitor performance of funds projects/ programmes 3. Ensure transparency and financial accountability	1.Information sharing mechanism 2.M & E format for data collection and reporting
F. Community Based Organisation (CBO's)	1. Needs assessment 2.Provide data 3.Dissemination of information	1.Data for M& E 2.Provide feedback on implementation 3.Dessemination of M & E information 4. Advocacy role	1. Capacity building for key actors 2.Standardized M & E format
G. Communities	1. Needs identification 2.Data collection 3. M & E	1.Participation in identification of community needs 2.Assist in data collection 3.Assist in monitoring of projects/ programmes in their areas	1.Need for capacity building for key community leaders in M & E 2. Standardized M & E and data collection formats
H. Media (FM Stations/	1.Information Dissemination 2. Transparency and	1. Play Advocacy role 2. Hold stakeholders and policy makers	1.Use media as avenue for information dissemination



Journalist)	accountability 3. Advocacy	accountable to the people	and feedback
I. Political parties	1. Performance evaluation 2. Advocacy 3. Information dissemination	1. Evaluate performance and offer alternatives 2. Ensure accountability 3. lobbying	1. Use of political party platforms for dissemination of M & E information
J. Civil Society Organization	1. Individual/ group identification 2. Involvement of marginalized groups 3. Advocacy 4. Monitoring	1. Support capacity building 2. Provide data for M & E 3. Dissemination of M & E information	1. Use CSO's/ other interests groups to promote community participation, information dissemination and accountability

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

#### 7.1 Introduction

Development Communication have become very integral in the development process across all levels of initiatives. In addition to the regular communications, the demand driven accountability from the general public and citizenry, there is the need to adopt a deliberate and proactive communication strategy to get all stakeholders in the municipality well informed of the development process. This makes Communication key to the development process which also ensures sustainability.

The communication strategy of the plan is intended to create awareness about the MTDP of the Tano North Municipal. It is also to inform all stakeholders about the programmes, sub-programmes and activities that the Tano North Municipal intends to implement during the period 2018-2021. The programmes are strategically mapped out to enable the Municipal contribute to the achievement of the goal of the National Medium Term Policy Framework 2018 -2021. In this strategy, efforts will be made to foster greater collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders in the achievement of set targets. There would be greater emphasis on transparency and accountability so as to maximum benefits to be derived from the implementation of planned interventions.

The varied membership of the DPCU is expected to collaborate with all departments/ institutions/ agencies as well as other stakeholders to communicate to the general public on the roles of stakeholders in the Municipal in the implementation of Municipal programmes, projects and activities. The involvement of stakeholders at all levels of implementation ensures sustainability since the projects, programmes and activities are seen as the people's own. Public forums, meetings, durbars are expected to create a platform for stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the Municipal programmes and projects.

There are existing means of communication within the Tano North Municipal Assembly which can be tapped to improve the propagation of development issues to stakeholders. Assembly members can for instance inform members of their electoral areas about development programmes and other issues of the Assembly and provide feedback to the assembly. The existence of zonal councils is another means by which the Assembly communicates to the people and get any feedback.

Other sources of information dissemination available to the Municipal are the Information Services Department and National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE). This serves as an effective means of communicating to those who cannot read and write. Community information centres in the Municipal will provide opportunity for the assembly to effectively

communicate to the citizenry.

## 7.2 Channels of Communication

The Assembly aims at disseminating information on the DMTDP and other government policies and programmes to communities through community forums, durbars, Assembly members and Annual progress reports to the RCC. Discussions at the General Assembly meeting is expected to reach out to the people. Government agenda and policies embodied in the DMTDP are constantly communicated to the general public through the Information Service Department and Community Information Centre.

Below is a matrix indicating target institutions and means of communication

Table 6.1 Matrix Indicating Target Institutions, Stakeholders and Approaches

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Means of Communication
Tano North Municipal Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipal Chief Executive</li> <li>- Presiding Member</li> <li>- Heads of Department</li> <li>- Assembly Members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General Assembly meetings</li> <li>- Follow-ups</li> <li>- Seminars</li> </ul>
Area Council/ Sub-Municipal Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional Authorities</li> <li>- Sub-Municipal Councillors</li> <li>- Sub-Municipal Officers</li> <li>- People</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Durbars</li> <li>- Training Workshops</li> <li>- Calls-ins,</li> <li>- Follow-ups etc</li> </ul>
CARE International/CARGIL and other Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leadership of Organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seminars</li> <li>- Follow-ups</li> <li>- Consultative Meetings</li> <li>- Workshops</li> </ul>
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs/CBOs</li> <li>- Bilateral Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultative Meetings</li> <li>- Follow-ups</li> <li>- Workshops</li> </ul>
Universities and Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Academics</li> <li>- Researchers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy Forums</li> <li>- Seminars</li> <li>- Workshops</li> </ul>
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Businessman and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings</li> <li>- Seminars</li> <li>- Workshops</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU, TNDA, 2017

### **7.3 Communication Strategy**

Dissemination of the contents of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 is critical to ensuring ownership by stakeholders. It is also necessary to seek for support for the implementation of programmes and projects, which have been captured in the plan. It also creates conducive environment for the participation of local actors and civil society groups in programme and project monitoring and evaluation. The DPCU will facilitate the communication process.

The implementation of the communication strategies that will be adopted by the DPCU to disseminate the information and details pertaining to the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan for 2018-2021 is shown in the table below :

**Table: Implementation Arrangements**

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience	Method	Time Frame	Resource Needed	Responsibility
Stakeholders Meeting	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	NDPC, RCC, CSO, DP, TA, Depts, Assembly members, Area council	Meetings with audio-visuals Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	Tuesdays of every quarter in each year	Meeting venue, refreshment, material	DPCU
Community Meeting / Durbar	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	Community members, TA, Assembly Members	Community durbars, drama, role play etc	Twice every year	Meeting venue, rent audio-visual equipment, fuel	DPCU, NCCE/ Information Unit
Public hearing	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members/ TA, Assembly members,	Community durbars, drama, etc	Nov 2017	Meeting venue, rent audio-visual equipment, fuel	MPCU, Departments
Mass Communication (comm.. van)	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, TA, Assembly member	Use of Information Van, Public Address system	Twice every year	Fuel for the van, generator, communication brief	MPCU, Information Unit
Radio Discussion	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, CSO	Panel Discussion	Within the first and second quarters of the year	Buy air time	ISD, MPCU
Annual reports	To update them on implementation progress of DMTDP.	NDPC, RCC, CSO, DP Dept	Distribution of Annual Progress Reports	First Tuesday of every quarter in each year	Gathering of data	DPCU
Brochures	To update them on business opportunities	Private sector	Distribution of Brochures	Yearly	Funds	MA
Website	To update them on business opportunities and partnership	Private sector, DP	Creation of website and uploading, updating of information	Quarterly update January 2018,	Hire web designer, gather appropriate information	MA



### **7.3 CONCLUSION**

The realisation of the overall goal of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan requires concerted efforts by all stakeholders to mobilise explicit support, resources and commitment. This calls for active collaborative efforts of all Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Assembly members, Development Partners and other stakeholders.

It is expected that once the Assembly has adopted the plan, it will accord it all the importance and resources it requires to ensure that it is fully implemented and the overall goal of the Plan achieved. Adequate resources must be mobilized both internally and externally to fund the planned activities.

This will help improve the quality of lives of the people by ensuring wealth creation and improving the living standards of the people in the Municipal.





## APPENDICES

**Table 1: Performance Review for 2014**

Development dimension: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Improve Fiscal Policy Management							
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of programmes	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline Target (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Fiscal Policy Management	Review DA billing, collection and enforcement procedures on all revenue items	Fully implemented	DA billing, collection and enforcement procedures on all revenue items reviewed	Billing collection and enforcement procedures reviewed in 2013	Billing collection and enforcement procedures reviewed in 2014	Quarterly review of DA billing, collection & enforcement procedures on all revenue items	
	Review and gazette DA's Fee Fixing	Fully implemented	2014 fee fixing gazetted	2013 fee fixing gazetted	2014 fee fixing gazetted	1 No. fee fixing reviewed and gazetted	Fully achieved
	Training of Revenue Staff on collection and enforcement procedures	Not implemented	No. of staffs trained	29 revenue staff	Train 29 revenue collectors on revenue collection & enforcement procedures	Organized 3 day workshop	Achieved
	Construction of 1 No. 6 -Unit Lockable Stores at Yamfo	On-going(Lentil level)	1No. 6 -unit lockable store constructed	No market stores	1No. 6 -unit lockable store constructed	1No. 6 -unit lockable store constructed at Yamfo	Fully achieved
	Construction of 1 No. 10-Unit Market sheds at Tanoso	Fully implemented	1No. 10-unit sheds constructed	No market sheds	Construction of 1 No. 10-Unit Market sheds at Tanoso	1No. 10-unit sheds constructed at Terchire	Fully achieved
	Construction of 1 No. 5 -Unit Market stalls	Fully implemented	1No. 5 -unit lockable store constructed	No market sheds	Construction of 1 No. 5-Unit Market stalls	1No. 5 -unit lockable store constructed Tanoso	Fully achieved

	Renovation of Market stores	Fully implemented	No. of markets renovated	No of markets renovated	No of markets renovated	Tanoso market stores renovated	In use Improved income of beneficiary users
<b>Development dimension: Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency And Competitiveness Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises							
Develop Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises In The Tano North Municipal	Facilitate access of 700 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the Tano North Municipal to Business Support Services including training in Advanced Beauty Care, Advanced Fashion Designing, Business Start-up Techniques, Banking Culture, Group Development, etc.	Fully implemented	130 no. of SMEs received training in Advanced Beauty Care, Advanced Fashion Designing, Business Start-up Techniques, Banking Culture, Group Development, etc.	-	Advanced Beauty Care, Advanced Fashion Designing, Business Start-up Techniques, Banking Culture, Group Development, etc	130 clients supported (67 females and 53 males ) at Yamfo, Apesika, Bomaa, Baffokrom & Duayaw Nkwanta	Achieved
	Conduct Needs Assessment Survey on Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the Tano North Municipal and design appropriate interventions to address their Needs.	Fully implemented	No. of activities carried out	-	300 SMEs	14No. training in soap making done, counseled 252 clients, organized 24 general business management	Achieved
<b>Development dimension: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource</b>							
Policy Objective: Increase Access To Extension Services and Agricultural Education							
	Build capacity of Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of	Fully implemented	No. of FBO's and CBO's formed	4 groups exist with 274 membership( 273 males, 105 females)	700 members of FBOs	14 groups exist with a total membership of 512 (323 males & 189 females)	Achieved

	Extension Services to their Members.						
Policy Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development For Food Security and Income							
	Upgrade the competence of 10 Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) in disease control and surveillance.	Fully implemented	10 Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) competencies disease control and surveillance upgraded	Livestock farmers in the Municipal	10 Community livestock farmers	13 No livestock farmers trained in bird flu	Achieved
	Strengthen capacity collaboration between public and private sector institutions	Partially implemented	No. of private sector partnered	Care international	Care international and Advance	Partnered with Care International/ Cargill	Achieved
	Organize Annual Farmers Day	Fully implemented	2014 Annual farmers day organized at Bomaa	2013 Annual farmers day celebrated	2014 Annual farmers day celebration	2014 Annual farmers day organized	Fully implemented
	Establish farmer fields	Fully implemented	No. of farmer fields established	1 No. farmer field established	Establish 2 No. farmer fields	Established cassava, cocoyam & Taro (3 no.) farmer fields	Achieved
	Promote research on soil fertility on cassava and yam varieties						
Policy Objective: Mitigate and Reduce Natural Disasters and Reduce Risks and Vulnerability							
	Stock-pile relief items for Disaster Victims in the Tano North Municipal.	Not fully implemented	Quantity and variety of relief items stock-piled				
	Embark on afforestation on degraded lands	Fully implemented	No. of trees planted on degraded lands				On-going
	Monitoring of weather conditions and its impact on agric	Fully implemented	4 quarterly monitoring undertaken	Quarterly monitoring of weather conditions	4 quarterly monitoring of weather condition	Monitoring done every quarter with assistance from ISOCO	Lack of equipped weather station
	Forest reserve	Fully	No. of Km cleaned	Cleaning	150km	134.65km forest	Achieved

	protection Cleaning and inspection of external boundaries	implemented	and inspected	(123.25km) Inspection (119.61km)		reserve boundary inspection was conducted 136.55km cleaning was done	
	Supervise harvesting of teak from private plantations	Fully implemented	No. of teak harvesting supervised	40No. species	Akata & Ceiba	46 teak species representing 33.3% with the volume of 22.653m <sup>3</sup> were removed	Achieved
	Public education on the prevention of wild life	Fully implemented	No. of public education carried out	Municipal wide	Duayaw Nkwanta Bomaa Yamfo	Formed fire volunteers squad in communities, through the use information van & radio stations	Need logistical support

#### Development dimension: Oil And Gas Development

Policy Objective : Ensure the Development of the Oil and Gas Industry

	Support conversion of Institutional Kitchens from fuel wood to gas	Not implemented	No of communities engaged the use of gas	7.2%	10%	Not implemented	Lack of funds
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Policy Objective: Improve Of Electrical Coverage In The Municipal

Ensure Access Of Households And Rural Industries To Efficient, Reliable Adequate Energy	Procurement of 200 LT electric poles	fully Implemented	No. of electric poles procured		Procure 200No LT electric poles	200 LT electric poles procured and installed	Achieved
	Procurement of 100 halogen electric bulbs	Fully Implemented	No. of halogen electric bulbs procured		Procure 100 halogen electric bulbs	100 halogen electric bulbs procured installed	Achieved

Development dimension: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Infrastructure Development Maintenance and Provision of Basic Services

	Demarcate and properly acquire all Municipal Assembly Lands	Not implemented	No. of properties demarcated	Koforidua Abuom- Residency	Demarcate all assembly properties	Demarcated 2No. Assembly properties & plans on-going for their acquisition	On-going
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Policy Objective : Accelerate the Provision and Improvement Of Environmental Sanitation

	Construction of 1No. 10-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Fully implemented	1No. 10 seater aqua privy constructed	2No. Aqua privy	Construct 10No. aqua privy	1No. 10 seater aqua privy constructed	
	Evacuation of refuse	Partially implemented	No. refuse evacuated			Evacuation of refuse undertaken Leveling of refuse sites	On-going
	Mechanization of 1 No. Borehole at Residency	On-going	1No. borehole mechanized	nil	Mechanization of 1No Bh at Residency	1No. borehole mechanized at Abuom	On-going
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Slaughter house	On-going	Slaughter house rehabilitated	1No. slaughter house	Rehabilitate slaughter house at Duayaw Nkwanta	1No. slaughter house rehabilitated	On-going
	Public education on Environmental Health	Fully implemented	No. of public education carried out	Duayaw Nkwanta	Municipal wide	Carried out education Municipal wide	Fully achieved
	Procurement of sanitary tools and chemicals	Fully implemented	No. of tools procured	Availability of wheel barrow, scrubbing brushes, weedicides etc	Procure detergents, cutlass, weedicides etc	Sanitary tools and chemicals procured	Fully achieved
	Re-organize and strengthen WATSAN committees to manage water systems	partially implemented	No. of committees re-organized	64 WATSAN Committee 2 Management team	10 WATSAN Committees	Held quarterly WATSAN committees	On-going

**Policy Objective: Create And Sustain an Efficient Transport System that Meets User Needs**

Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water, And Air Transport	Reshaping of Kotwe Junction- Baffourkrom Road (9.2Km)	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped		9.2km	Kotwe Junction- Baffourkrom Road (9.2Km) Reshaped	100% completed improved accessibility to communities & agric production
	Reshaping of Atonsu junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Atonsu junction Reshaped	100% completed improved accessibility to communities &

							agric production
	Reshaping of Nkrankan junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Nkrankan junction reshaped	100% completed
	Reshaping of Mpensenbi junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Mpensenbi junction reshaped	100% completed improved accessibility to communities & agric production
	Reshaping of Mamponteng junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Mamponteng junction reshaped	100% completed improved accessibility to communities & agric production
	Reshaping of Nkwantabisa junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Nkwantabisa junction reshaped	100% completed
	Reshaping of Nkrankrom junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Nkrankrom junction reshaped	100% completed
	Reshaping of Asen junction	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Asen junction reshaped	100% completed
	Reshaping of Tanokrom Dumankwae	Fully implemented	Segment of Road reshaped			Tanokrom Dumankwae road reshaped	100% completed
	Gravelling of 400m access road to Tano North Municipal Assembly Adm. Block	Fully implemented	Access road to admin. Graveled	Surfacing of access road to DA Admin block	Graveling of 400m access road to DA Admin block	400m access road to Tano North Municipal Assembly Adm. Block graveled	100% completed
Policy Objective: Promote the Use Of ICT in all Sectors of the Economy							
Information And Communication Technology (ICT)	Installation of Internet and Intercom Equipment and Networking of Municipal Assembly Office Block	Not implemented	No. of Offices with internet connection	-	-	None achieved	Lack of funds
	Provide In-Service Training on ICT for Core-Staff of DA and Decentralized Depts.	Not implemented	No. of staff trained in ICT	-	-	None achieved	Not implemented

<b>Development dimension: Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>							
Policy Objective: Increase Equitable Access To and Participation In Education In Education at all Levels							
	Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with ICT Centre, Office and Store at Bomaa Presby Primary School at Bomaa	Fully implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 3No. 6 unit classroom block	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block constructed at Bomaa	No equipment at the ICT center School enrolment increased
	Completion of 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store at Subriso No. 1	Fully implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 2No. 2 unit classroom block	1No. 2-Unit Classroom Block completed at Subriso No.1	Achieved School enrolment increased
	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at Anglican Primary School at Duayaw-Nkwanta.	Implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block completed	Achieved School enrolment increased
	Completion of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office and store at Asukese	Partially implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom		On-going (sub-structure)
	Completion of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store at Presby JHS at Yamfo	Partially implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom		On-going
	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and supply of furniture at Twewaaho	Partially implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom constructed	On-going
	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with office, store and supply of furniture at Methodist JHS at Yamfo	Partially implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom		On-going

	Municipal education fund e.g. STME, scholarships	Implemented		Annually	Support STME, scholarship	30 students engaged in STME,	Achieved
Policy Objective :Bridge the Equity Gaps In Access To Health Care and Nutrition Services and Ensure Sustainable Financing Arrangements							
	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Bedroom Nurses Quarters at Buokrukruwa	On-going	1No. 2Unit nurses quarters constructed	1No. nurses quarters	Construct 1No. nurses quarters	1No. 2Unit nurses quarters constructed at Buokrokruwa	
	Completion of Duayaw-Nkwanta Health Centre	On-going	Duayaw Nkwanta Health Centre completed	4 No. Health centre	Completion of 1No. Health centre	Completion of Health centre at Duayaw Nkwanta	
	Construction of CHPs Compound	On-going	1No. CHPs compound constructed	3 No CHPs compounds	7 No. of CHPs compound constructed	1No. CHPs compound constructed at Sukuum	
	Construction of CHPs Compound at Tanoano	On-going	1No. CHPs compound constructed	3 No CHPs compounds	7 No. of CHPs compound constructed	1No. CHPs compound constructed at Tanoano	
	Construction of CHPs Compound	Not implemented	1No. CHPs compound constructed	3 No CHPs compounds	7 No. of CHPs compound constructed	-	Inadequate funds
	Construction of CHPs Compound	Not implemented	1No. CHPs compound constructed	3 No CHPs compounds	7 No. of CHPs compound constructed	-	Inadequate funds
	Construction of 1No. 2-unit lecture room and store for physiotherapy school	Fully implemented	1 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall constructed	3 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall	No. 2 Unit Lecture halls	1 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall constructed at Physiotherapy school Duayaw-Nkwanta	100% completed
	Organizing training for midwives on PMTCT	Fully implemented	No. of mid-wives trained			Training organized for midwives	Achieved
	Organize training for women on ANC services	Fully implemented	No. of women trained on ANC services			Training organized for women	Achieved
	Train midwives on emergency obstetrics and new born care	Fully implemented	No. of midwives trained			Training organized for midwives on emergency obstetrics and new born care	Achieved
	Health education on	Fully	No. of Health			Health education	Achieved



	malaria prevention	implemeted	education & malaria carried out			carried out Municipal wide	
	Support to NID	Fully implemeted	No. of NID activities supported		Support all NID activities		Fully achieved
	Facilitate the establishment / introduction of Mental Health Department in Duayaw Nkwanta	On-going	Mental Health department established	-	Establish a mental health department	Mental Health department established at Duayaw Nkwanta	
Policy Objective: Ensure The Reduction Of New HIV And Aids, STIs and TB Transmission							
Ensure The Reduction Of New HIV And AIDs, STISs And Tb Transmission	Provide support for the implementation of the Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS (MSHAP) Programme in the Tano North Municipal	Implemented	No. of HIV activities supported	Support HIV activities		Sensitized national service personnel on STI's (15 males & 21 females )	Achieved
	Promote health education in HIV	Implemented	No. of education organized		No. of HIV education conducted	Organized health durbar and screening at the community level with support from Newmont Gh	Achieved
	Organize Annual HIV/AIDs Day	Not implemeted	Annual Municipal HIV/AIDs day organized	Annual	Organize 2014 Annual AIDs Day	Annual HIV/AIDs day organized 360 males & 519 females were tested	-
	Organize Know your status Campaign	Implemented	No. of campaigns organized		Organize Know your status campaign	883 received pre-test information and 879 tested	Achieved
Policy Objective: Children's Women's Physical, Social, Emotional And Psychological Development Enhanced							
Children's Women's Physical, Social, Emotional And Psychological Development Enhanced	Provide support for Social Education and Counseling on Teenage Pregnancy, Girl Child Education, School Drop Outs, Child Labour	Fully implemeted	No. of social education and counseling conducted	support Social Education and Counseling	No. of social education and counseling conducted	12 social education and counseling conducted supported 15 teenage girls 14 boys and girls drop out back to school	Achieved
	Support for child rights protection activities	Fully implemented	No. of cases resolved on child			Resolved 2 male & 2 female case, 14 male &	achieved

			rights protection			7 maintenance cases & 2 female child custody case recorded	
	Train women in soap and detergent making	Fully implemented	No. of women trained		30 women 10 men	15 women trained in soap making	Achieved
	Train women on technological improvement in baking and confessionary	Fully implemented	No. of women trained		17 women 4 men	Trained 20 women in baking and confessionary	Achieved
	Training of women in palm and cassava processing	Fully implemented	No. of women trained		70 women	64 women trained in palm & cassava oil processing	Achieved
<b>Policy Objective: Ensure A More Effective Appreciation of and Inclusion of Disability Issues Both within the Formal Decision-Making process and In Society at Large</b>							
	Provision of Welfare Services and Assistance to the Disabled and other Vulnerable and Excluded Groups.	Fully implemented	No. of capacity building Organize		No. of PWD's trained	Organized capacity building for 100 PWDs Registered 75 indigenes under the NHIS Scheme 20 physically challenged, 35 aged, 10 children and 10 people with mental health problems	Achieved
	Support PWDs on community Based Rehabilitation (education, apprenticeship, trade, medical support)	Fully implemented	Provision of financial support to PWDs		No. of PWD's supported financially	33 PWDs received financial support	Achieved
	Registration of PWDs in their various communities	Fully implemented	No. of PWDs identified and registered		No. of PWDs registered	384 PWDs were registered 210 children, 105 females & 69 males	Achieved
	Public education on the rights of PWDs	Fully implemented	No. of public education organized		Organize 12 public education	10 public education organized	Achieved
<b>Development dimension: Transparent And Accountable Governance</b>							
<b>Policy Objective : Ensure Effective Implementation Of The Local Government Service Act</b>							

Local Governance and Decentralization	Construction of Office Block for Tanoso Area Council	fully implemented	Tanoso area office constructed	-	2No. area council block	Tanoso area council office completed	On-going
	Construction of Office Block for Bomaa Area Council	implemeted but anabdoned	Bomaa area council office constructed	-	2No. area council block		On-going
	Construction of Accommodation for Assembly Staff	Not implemeted	Accommodation for Assembly Staff constructed	3No. semi-detached 2No. bungalows for DCE & DCD	Construct 1No. semi-detached staff bungalow	-	Inadequate funds
	Organizing training workshops on women leadership and empowerment	Full implemented	No. of women trained in leadership	Selected women in Municipal wide	Train 112 women	Trained 112 women in leadership & empowerment	Achieved

Policy Objective : Integrate And Institutionalize Municipal Level Planning And Budgeting Through Participatory Process At All Levels

	Prepare 2015 Municipal Annual Action Plan And Composite Budget	Fully acheived	2015 Municipal Composite budget and annual action plan prepared	2014 Composite Budget & Annual Action Plan approved	Prepare 2015 Composite budget and annual action plan	2015 composite budget and annual action plan approved	Fully achieved
	Organise Projects Monitoring Field Work and Plan Implementation Review Meetings.	Fully achieved	Field monitoring and review meetings organized	Quarterly monitoring	Organize quarterly field monitoring and review meetings	4 quarterly field monitoring and review meetings organized	Fully achieved
	Procurement Of Computers, Accessories And Other Logistics For Use By Municipal Administration And Sub-Municipal Structures	Fully acheived	Computer and accessories procured		No. of computers and accessories procured	Purchased 2 desktop computers, 2No. UPS and 1No. external drive	Achieved

Policy Objective : Improve The Capacity Of Security Agencies To Provide Internal Security For Human Safety And Protection

	Provision of Financial	Implemented	Amount of financial	Financial		Supported with fuel and	Achieved
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	and Logistical Support to Municipal Security Agencies (Police, Fire and Prison Services) for crime and disaster control/ prevention in the Municipal especially in Areas of Chain Saw and Galamsey Activities.		or logistical support provided for security operations	support to security agencies		other logistics to protect life & property in the Municipal	
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**Table 2: Performance Review for 2015**

Development dimension: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises							
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation	Policy outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Develop micro, small and medium enterprises	Facilitate access of 200 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the Tano North Municipal to Business Support Services including training in Soap making, Batik Tie & Dye, Baking and Confectionaries	-	No. of Entrepreneurs (Women and Men) trained in Business Development Skills. No. of Entrepreneurs provided with specified Business Development Service	-	200 SME'S		Inadequate information to access performance
	Facilitate access of 300 Small and Medium Scale Enterprise(SMEs) Entrepreneurs in the Tano North Municipal to Business Support Services Training in Beekeeping, Oil Palm processing, Cassava Processing, Fish Fingerling Production and poultry Feed Production	-	No. of Entrepreneurs(Women and Men) trained in/supplied with specified Business Development Skill and Services		300 SME'S		Inadequate information to access performance
	Conduct Needs Assessment Survey for 200 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the Tano North Municipal	-	No. of Stakeholders Meetings Organised; No. of SMEs/Business Clients covered in the Needs Assessment		200 SME'S		Inadequate information to access performance

	and design appropriate interventions to address their Needs.		Survey, Types and No. of Business Clients Covered in Survey.				
	Facilitate access of Potters Association to Credit for its Members for expansions of Businesses.	-	Amount of Financial Credit secured for Potters Association Members				Inadequate information to access performance
	Establishment/Construction of Tano North Crafts Village.	Not implemented	Craft Village established				
	Facilitate access of GYAWU FARMS to Investment Funding for the establishment of Pineapple Processing Plant at Baffokrom.	-	Amount of Investment Funding secured by GYAWU FARMS for the establishment of the Pineapple Processing plant.				Inadequate information to access performance
Policy Objective: To facilitate and ensure that co-operatives operate within a conducive environment that all may grow into medium and small-scale enterprises.							
	Formation of Cocoa Farmers Co-operative Union in the Municipal.	Implemented	No. of Cocoa Farmers Co-operatives formed			Formed 20 cocoa farmers co-operative union	Achieved
	To organise young graduates into groups for Job Identification through Co-operatives.	Implemented	No. Of Production Co-operatives formed with unemployed graduates as members; No. Of new jobs created by the newly formed co-operatives.			Employed 10 paid staff to manage societies	Achieved
	Visit to all registered and Non-registered Co-operatives in the Tano North Municipal	Fully Implemented	No. Of Monitoring and Supervision visits to co-operatives organised.			Registered 35 co-operative society	Achieved
	Training of co-operative group leaders on group dynamic skills and	Implemented	No. of people trained			Trained 60 leaders from the 20 co-operatives	Achieved

	preparation of Business plan						
	Organise women in Co-operative Societies and Introduce them to RAFIP to enable them have access to credit Facilities.		No. of women organized				Inadequate information to access performance
	Audit of Registered and Non-registered Societies/preparation of financial report for approval.	Implemented	No. of societies audited			Audited 3 co-operatives societies	Achieved

**Development dimension: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and sustainable natural resource**

Policy Objective: Improve Agricultural Productivity

Increase Access to extension services and agricultural education	Build capacity of Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of Extension Services to their Members	Implemented	-No. Of Trained FBOs and CBOs that are able to apply and impart Extension Skills to other farmers in their Communities.				
Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income	Upgrade the competence of 10 Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) in disease control and surveillance.	Fully Implemented	No. of CLWs receiving skills upgrading in disease control and surveillance.		10 CLWs	Organized training for community livestock farmers	
	Training of farmers in new technology used in farming	Implemented	No. of farmers practicing new technologies			Trained 14 farmer groups	Achieved
	Continue monitoring of weather conditions and its impact on agriculture in the Municipal.	Implemented	Weather condition and its impact on agriculture reported	Quarterly Monitoring	4 quarterly monitoring	Monitoring done every quarter	Lack equipped weather station
	Distribute improved	Fully	No. of farmers and	-	27%	Distributed 3,720	Achieved

	cassava planting materials to 27% tertiary farmers	Implemented	acreage under cultivation			bankyehemaa, 520 Sika Bankye to 208 farmers	
	Strengthens Collaboration Between Public And Private Sector Institutions To Promote Agro-Processing.	Implemented	No. of public/private partnership industries established		2 No. NGOs	Trained farmers in cocoa nursery practice, diseases & correct use of agrochemicals with CARE intl.	On-going
	Organise Municipal Farmers day.	Implemented	Farmers day Celebration organized in December 2015	2014 Farmers day	Organize 2015 farmers day	Organized Municipal farmers day at Buokrukruwa	Achieved
To reduce the loss of forest through fire, fuel wood extraction, forest encroachment, chain saw operators	Cleaning and inspection of the External Boundaries of Bosomkese and Aparapi forest reserves.	Implemented	No. of Forest reserves inspected and cleaned	Cleaning (123.25km) Inspection (119.61km)	2No. forest reserves	Inspection done at the forest reserve	Achieved
	Supervise Harvesting of teak from private plantations and Public education on the prevention of wild fires.	Implemented	No. of Anti- Bush fire campaigns and Supervision organized.	40No. species		Organized public education & Formed fire volunteers	Achieved
Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability	Stock-pile relief items for Disaster Victims in the Tano North Municipal.	Implemented	Stock-pile relief items for Disaster Victims in the Tano North Municipal.				
Development dimension: Oil And Gas Development							
Policy Objective: Ensure The Development Of The Oil And Gas Industry							
Oil And Gas Industry Development And Its Effective	Support conversion of Institutional Kitchens from fuel wood to gas	Not implemented	No. Of Educational Institutions with Kitchens converted from fuel wood to gas.				Lack of funds



Linkage To The Rest Of The Economy							
Policy Objective: To Improve Of Electrically Coverage In The Tano North Municipal.							
	Procurement of 500 Electricity Poles and supply of 500 Light Bulbs for Community Lighting	Implemented	Electricity Poles and Bulbs supplied		700	500No. electric poles procured & distributed to communities	Achieved
	Extension of electricity to un-served neighbourhoods in Yamfo, Bomaa, Duayaw-Nkwanta, Terchire, Agona, Nkrankrom, Susanho, Tanoso, Subriso No.1 & 2.	Implemented	No. of communities electricity extension project completed.		Extend electricity to 10No. communities	Extended electricity to Yamfo, Terchire, Nkrankrom, Susanho, Tanoso, Subriso No.1 & 2.	achieved
<b>Development dimension: Infrastructure And Human Settlement Development</b>							
Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Infrastructure Development Maintenance and Provision of Basic Services							
Human Settlement Development/ Spatial Development	Demarcate and properly acquire all Municipal Assembly Lands		Acreage of D/A Lands properly demarcated and acquired Amount of compensations paid to Land Owners		All Assembly lands	Demarcation done No compensation paid	On-going
	Street Naming & property addressing	Partially implemented	No. of houses numbered and Roads named.	-	Name all streets in the Municipal capital	Named 32 streets	On-going
	Completion of Koforidua Sector 2 Planning Scheme	Completed	Sector 2 Planning Scheme at Koforidua implemented		4No. sector planning schemes	Koforidua sector 2 planning scheme completed	Achieved
	Development Control and Management	Implemented	Process development applications for Statutory Planning implemented.	Quarterly	4 Quarterly	Sensitized people on building regulations	On-going
	Planning Education	Implemented	Education for Traditional Authorities	Quarterly	4 Quarterly	Organized planning	75% done

			and local Government Sub-structures on the dangers of unplanned development achieved			education 3 communities (Bomaa, Terchire & Afrisipa)	
	Completion of Abankesiem Planning Scheme	Implemented	Abankesiem Planning scheme completed	-	4No. sector planning schemes	Abankesiem Planning scheme completed	Achieved
	Revision of Twatano Planning Scheme, Sector 4	Not done	haphazard development in Twatano eliminated	-	4No. sector planning schemes	-	Rolled over
Policy Objective: Accelerate The Provision And Improvement Of Environmental Sanitation							
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Mechanization of Boreholes	Fully Implemented	No. of Boreholes mechanized	30 Boreholes	Drill 80No. boreholes	Mechanized 1No. borehole at Abuom Drilled 3 No. boreholes	Achieved
	Rehabilitation of Slaughter house at Duayaw Nkwanta	Fully Implemented	Slaughter house Rehabilitated	1No. slaughter house	Renovate 1No. slaughter house	Duayaw Nkwanta Slaughter house rehabilitated	Achieved
	Construction` of 12-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Tanokrom & Bomaa	Implemented	No. of Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	2No. Aqua privy	Construct 10No. aqua privy	1No. 12 seater aqua privy constructed at Duayaw Nkwanta	
	Evacuation of refuse lldumps.	Implemented	Refuse dumped Evacuated			Evacuated 4No. refuse dumps & leveling of refuse sites	-
	Completion of 14-Seater WC Toilet at Duayaw-Nkwanta.	Implemented	WC Toilet completed for use.	-	Construct 1no. WC toilet	1No. 14 seater WC completed at Duayaw Nkwanta	
	Communities Sanitation works	Fully implemented	Community Sanitation works completed			Organize hygiene education, health screening, hospitality inspection	
Policy Objective: Create And Sustain an Efficient Transport System that meets user Needs							
Transport	Reshaping of Susuanho	Fully	Segment of Feeder	-	8.2 Km	Susuanho-	

Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water, and air Transport	-Adagyamem F/R (8.2 Km)	implemented	Road in the Municipal maintained.			Adagyamem F/R reshaped	
	Gravelling of access road to Administration Block	Implemented	Gravelling of access road completed.		400m	Access road to admin. Block graveled	Completed
	Reshaping of Town Roads in the Tano North Municipal	Implemented	No. of Town Roads reshaped		Reshape town roads		
	Maintenance of Feeder roads	Implemented	Feeder roads maintained		Maintain feeder roads	Maintained 1No feeder road	
	Construction of Culverts and access roads at Adrobaa, Terchire, Bomaa and Susuanso.	Partially implemented	Culvert and access roads constructed		Construct 4No. culverts	Culvert constructed at Adrobaa	

**Development dimension: Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

Policy Objective: Increase Equitable Access to And Participation in Education at all Levels

Education	Construction of 3-Unit classroom Block at Duayaw-Nkwanta Methodist Cluster of Schools		Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom		
	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at R/C JHS Bomaa		Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom		
	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Adongo/Ponwaakrom JHS.	Fully implemented	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 3No. 6 unit classroom block	1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Adongo/Ponwaakrom JHS.	
	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Mankranho JHS.		Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom		

	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Duayaw Nkwanta R/C.	Not done	Classroom Block Constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed	
	Completion of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Furniture for Yamfo Presby JHS.	On-going	Classroom Block Constructed with Furnished Furniture	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No. 3 unit classroom block completed	
	Completion of 1No.3 Unit R/C Primary Classroom Block at Asukese	implemented	Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No. 3 Unit classroom completed at Asukese	Achieved
	Construction of 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block with Furniture at Twewaaho.	On-going	Classroom Block Constructed with Furnished Furniture	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No.3 Unit Classroom Block with Furniture at Twewaaho	On-going
	Construction of 1 No.3 Unit Classroom Block with furniture at Yamfo Methodist 'A' Primary School.	On-going	Classroom Block Constructed with Furnished Furniture	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No.3 Unit Classroom Block with Furniture at Yamfo Methodist	On-going
	Rehabilitation of Bomaa Methodist Pre-school Block.		Pre-school Constructed	72 basic schools			
	Cladding of Pavilion	On-going	Pavilion cladded	72 basic schools	Cladding of 3No. KG block	Pavilion cladded at Rubi-Beposo	
	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom at SDA JHS	Implemented	Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1No. 3 Unit classroom block constructed at Terchire SDA	Achieved
	Completion of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Islamic Primary	On-going	Classroom Block completed	72 basic schools	Construction of 3No. 6 unit classroom block	1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block completed	
<b>Policy Objective: Bridge the Equity Gaps in Access to Health care and Nutrition Services and ensure Sustainable Financing Arrangements</b>							
Health	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Bedroom Nurses Quarters at Buokrukruwa.	Fully implemented	Nurses Quarters Constructed		Construct 2No. nurses quarters	1No. 2 unit Nurses Qtrs constructed at Buokrukruwa	Achieved

	Completion of Duayaw-Nkwanta Health Centre	On-going	Health Centre Rehabilitated	4 No. Health centre	Completion of 1No. Health centre	Completion of 1No. Duayaw-Nkwanta Health Centre	
	Construction of CHPS Compound at Ahiyayem and Tanoano	On-going	CHPS Compound constructed	3No. CHPs	Construct 7No. CHPs	1No. CHPs Compound constructed at Tanoano and Sukuum	Achieved
	Facilitate the establishment / introduction of Mental Health Department in Duayaw Nkwanta	Implemented	Mental Health Unit established	-	Establish a mental health Department	Mental Health Department established in Duayaw Nkwanta	Achieved
	Improve Adolescent Reproductive Health Services	Implemented	No. of Adolescents reached with Reproductive Health Services				Inadequate information
	Malaria prevention programme and NID activities in the Tano North Municipal.	Implemented	Amount of funds released in support of Malaria programme and NID activities			Trained staff in malaria case management Distributed mosquito nets	Achieved
Policy objective: Ensure the Reduction of new HIV and AIDs, Stiss and Tb Transmission							
HIV/AIDS, STI, TB Control	Provide support for the implementation of the Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS (MSHAP) Programme in the Tano North Municipal	Implemented	Amount of funds released in support of Municipal MSHAP Programme			GH 725.00 disbursed to support HIV/AIDs activities	
	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB	Fully Implemented	Advocacy to reduce infection of HIV/AIDS intensify			Trained staff in management of TB cases Hospital screening	
Policy Objective: Children's Physical, Social, Emotional and Psychological Development Enhanced							
Child	Provide support for	Fully	Amount of funds			Organized social	achieved

Development and Protection	Social Education and Counseling on Teenage Pregnancy, Girl Child Education, School Drop Outs, Child Labour in Cocoa Growing and Mining Areas.	implemented	released in support of Social Education and Counseling Programme.			education & counseling at Koforidua, Terchire, Adrobaa, Yamfo, Tanoso, Bomaa & Duayaw Nkwanta	
	Community Development/Social Welfare activities programmes	Fully implemented	Amount of funds released in support of Community Development and Social Welfare Activities			Organized mass meetings, study groups, field monitoring	Achieved
	Identification and registration of prospective beneficiaries' of LEAP	Fully implemented	Amount of funds released in support with LEAP Programme			98 households benefitted from LEAP	Achieved
Policy Objective: Ensure a more Effective Appreciation of and Inclusion Of Disability Issues Both within the Formal Decision-Making Process and In Society at Large.							
Disability	Provision of Welfare Services and Assistance to the Disabled and other Vulnerable and Excluded Groups	Implemented	No. Of Disabled People receiving Welfare Services/ Assistance			Supported 43 disables financially to expand their businesses	Achieved
Development dimension: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Ensure Effective Implementation of the Local Government Service Act							
Local Governance and Decentralization	Construction of Office Block for Tanoso Area Council	Implemented	Area Council Office Block Constructed.	-		Constructed 1No. Area Council Block for Tanoso	
	Construction of Office Block for Bomaa Area Council	on-going	Area Council Office Block Constructed.			Area Council block constructed at Bomaa	
	Construction of Municipal Assembly Office Complex (36-Unit Office Block) at Duayaw Nkwanta	Not implemented	Municipal Assembly Office Complex Block Constructed	-	-	-	
	Furnishing of Assembly	Started but	Municipal Assembly	-	-	-	Rolled over

	Guesthouse at Duayaw Nkwanta.	abandoned	Guesthouse completed				
	Furnishing of Assembly Hall at Duayaw Nkwanta.	Not implemented	Assembly Hall well furnished	-	-	-	Rolled over
	Materials for the Rehabilitation of existing Markets.	Implemented	Existing Markets Rehabilitated			Rehabilitated existing markets	Achieved
Policy objective: Integrate And Institutionalize Municipal Level Planning and Budgeting Through Participatory Process at all Levels							
	Organise Projects Monitoring Field Work and Plan Implementation Review Meetings.	Implemented	Field monitoring and review meetings organized		Organize quarterly field monitoring and review meetings	4 quarterly field monitoring and review meetings organized	Fully achieved
	Procurement of Computers, Accessories and other Logistics for use by Municipal Administration and Sub-Municipal Structures	Not Implemented	No. / Qty of Computers and Accessories/ Logistics procured for use.		-	-	-
	Purchase of 5 Motorbikes for Monitoring Field Works.	Not implemented	No. of motorbikes procured			-	
	Capacity Building Training for TNDA Staff	Implemented	No. of Staff acquired new skills and knowledge			Organized capacity building programmes	Achieved
	Provision towards National Days(Independence day, republic day, National Sanitation day)	Implemented	National days observed	2013 national days observed	Observe 2014, 2015 & 2016 national days	2015 Independence day, May day, Republic day national sanitation day observed	Achieved
	Maintenance of Official Vehicles(services) and Insurance	Implemented	Official vehicles maintained	4No. vehicles	Maintain all 4 vehicles	Officials vehicles maintained	achieved
	Ex-gratia for Assembly Members.	Partially implemneted	All Assembly Members received end of service	36 Assembly	36 Assembly members	-	Rolled over

			benefits	members			
<b>Development dimension: Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>							
Policy Objective: Improve the Capacity Of Security Agencies to Provide Internal Security for Human Safety and Protection							
Public Safety and Security	Provision of Financial and Logistical Support to Municipal Security Agencies (Police, Fire and Prison Services) for crime and disaster control/ prevention in the Municipal especially in Areas of Chain Saw and Galamsey Activities.	Implemented	Amount of financial or logistical support provided for security operations	Financial support to security agencies		Supported with fuel and other logistics to protect life & property in the Municipal	Achieved



**Table 3: Performance Review for 2016**

Development dimension: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability							
Policy Objective: Improve Fiscal Policy Management							
Programme	Sub-programme	Extent of implem. of prog.	Policy outcome indicator	Baseline Target (2015)	DMTDP Target (2014 -2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Fiscal Policy Management	Eliminate revenue collection leakages		% reduction in revenue collection leakages	-	-		
	Strengthen the revenue mobilization unit of the Assembly for effective collection and administration	Fully implemented	Revenue Mobilization Unit strengthened through capacity building and logistical support.	-	-	Budget unit, finance depart and revenue collectors trained in new methods and strategies in improving revenue generation	Successful
Improve expenditure management	Strengthen the mobilization and management of non-tax revenue –IGF such as property rate, market tolls, etc.	Not implemented	IGF mobilization strengthened through proper database compilation and target setting.			-	Not implemented
	Education in communities to recruit commission collectors	On-going	Revenue base broadened through the involvement of additional collectors	29 revenue collectors	-	No. of revenue items identified and – no of collectors recruited	
	Update of rent ledge to collect arrears	Fully implemented	Rent ledge updated	-	-		Fully achieved
	Executive court actions on defaulters	Not implemented	Court actions under taken	-	-	No execution was done due to the non-existence of bye - laws	Rollover to 2017 AAP
	Organize sensitization workshop on revenue mobilization of Municipal Assembly members, F.M	Fully implemented	Sensitization Workshop organized for D/A members	-	-	No. of radio stations used 2 No. stakeholder review meetings held on	On-going

	Stations and information centers					improving revenue generation	
	Purchase of 1 No. Motor Bike	Implemented	1 No. Motor Bike purchased	None	2 No.	1 No. Motorbike purchased	Achieved
<b>Development dimension: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs/ Diversify and expand tourism industry for economic development							
Growth and Development of MSMEs	Conduct Needs Assessment on SMEs in the Tano North Municipal and organize Stakeholders Forums to prioritize / review Needs	Fully implemented	Needs Assessment Survey conducted; SME Needs identified and prioritized; Interventions designed to address SME Needs.	Some sub-committee members	-	Needs assessment undertaken in the five area councils	100 completed
	Organize community based training in soap-making, batik, tie & dye, baking and confectionaries, beauty care, fashion designing, beekeeping, oil palm processing, cassava processing, etc for 300 SME Clients.	Fully implemented	No. of Training Activities organized for SMEs, No. of SME entrepreneurs trained.	75 beneficiaries	Annually for the Plan period for 300 beneficiaries	Baking and concessionaries, Bee Keeping, Snail rearing, Bead making, Oil processing, OSHEM for mechanics, Soap making,	Successful and on-going for 2017
	Promote the capacity building of Entrepreneurs	Fully implemented	No. of entrepreneurs trained	Training in group dynamics for hairdressers and beauticians. Training in business management, Business counseling and testing, organize NVTI professional training	Municipal wide	Municipal wide	38 people benefited
Developing the Tourism	Provide credit facilities to 300 entrepreneurs	Not implemented	No. of entrepreneur supported with credit	300 entrepreneurs	1,200 entrepreneur	No credit facility was provided	Not achieved

Industry		d	facilities		s		
	Promote marketing of small and medium scale product kente, pottery products		No. of promotion programmes , including Trade Shows organized for medium and small scale products	-	-	Community sensitization and animation programme on new product development and development of brochures and files on new product development	100% completed
To facilitate and ensure that co-operative and non co-operatives groups operate within conducive environment that allow them to grow into medium and small scale enterprise	Organize and form cocoa farmers groups in 20 communities and Municipal farmers union		No. of groups formed supported	-	-	-	No data found for assessment
	Organize graduate youth in the Municipal into groups for business orientation and job identification in order to create jobs for the unemployed graduate youth	Implemented	No. of youth groups formed			Trained 23 unemployed youth in baking and confectionary	Consult BAC doc.
	Familiarization/monitoring visit to all registered co-operative groups in the Municipal.		No. of groups visited				No data found for assessment
	Training of co-operative group leaders in group		No. of leaders trained No. of group Action Plans				No data found for

	dynamic skills and preparation of business plan		prepared.				assessment
	Organize women in the Municipal into groups and introduce them to the Rural and Agricultural Finance Project (RAFIP) to enable them have access to credit facility	Fully implemented	No. of women groups organized and linked to RAFIP Project for financial assistance.	-	-	credit management training for 25 people from selected MSE in the Municipal	100% completed
	Audit of registered and non-registered co-operatives societies and preparation of financial report for approval		No. Of co-operative societies audited	-5			No data found for assessment
<b>Development dimension: Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management</b>							
Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application							
Increase access to extension services and agricultural education	Build Capacity of Farmer – based organizations and Community Based Organizations (CBO’s) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members	Implemented but not completed	No. of FBOs and CBOs that receive capacity building training in extension services No. of trained FBOs and CBOs that are able to apply and impart extension skills to other farmers in their communities	-	-	Strengthening of vegetable farmers association through training for pepper processing and the prevention of post harvest losses.	100% completed
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income							
	Promote private investment in aquaculture/ fish farming	Fully implemented	No. of prevailed people cultivated fish farming	-	-	Promotion and strengthening of association Construction of fish farm processing plant operation	100% completed

	Train poultry farmers to keep healthy birds	Not implemented	No. of health birds produced				Due to lack of funds
	Introduce soil water conservation techniques to 100 farmers in 20 farming communities	Not implemented	No. of farmers acquire the knowledge for water conservation techniques				
	Procurement and Supply of Farm Inputs to support farmers	Fully implemented	No. of farms inputs procured and supply		Supply 1,000 cutlasses and 1,000 weedicides	Procured & supplied 1,000 cutlasses and 1'000 weedicides	100% completed
Development dimension: Oil and Gas							
Policy Objective: To improve upon electrical coverage							
	Extension of electricity-poles and bulbs	Fully implemented	No. of poles purchased	Municipal wide	Municipal wide	Supplied and distributed 30 No. electricity poles	100% completed
	Extension of electricity	Fully implemented	No. of communities having access to electricity	-	Nkwankanso, Yamfo, Adrobaa	Yamfo, Adrobaa and college of health	100% completed
	Procurement of 120mm aluminum cables, wooden and hand pump	Fully implemented	120 Aluminum cables procured and supplied	120 Aluminum cables	-	120 Aluminum cables procured and supplied	100% completed
Development dimension: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development							
Policy Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Infrastructure							
Human Settlement Development/ Spatial Development	Completion of 4 sector 2 planning scheme	Implemented but not fully achieved	No. of planning schemes completed	Traced 3 No. Planning schemes	-	-	On-going
	Development control management and education	Fully implemented	No. of FM stations reached	-		The major towns were covered with 2 no. radio education done at charity FM	100% completed
	Street Naming and property addressing and maintenance works on old	Not implemented	No. houses numbered and streets named	32 streets named in Duayaw Nkwanta	Name all Street in Yamfo	-	lack of funds
	Compensation of land owners and documentations	Not implemented	No. of land owners compensated and				lack of funds

		d	documented				
Policy Objective: Accelerate the Provision and Improvement of Environmental Sanitation							
	Construction of urinal (20%) IGF	Fully implemented	1 No. Urinal constructed	-	1 No. Urinal	1 No. Urinal constructed	100% completed
	Construction of 10 seater aqua privy at	Fully implemented	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	2No. Aqua Privy	Construct 10No. aqua privy	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	100% completed
	Evacuation of refuse	Implemented but not completed	No. of Refuse Dumps evacuated	Municipal wide	Municipal wide	Evacuation done at Afrisipakrom, Duayaw -Nkwanta	On-going
	Purchase of refuse containers	Not implemented	No. of refuse dumps purchased	20 No. reuse containers			Rollover to 2017 AAP
	Support activities of Community Water and Sanitation	Implemented but not completed	No. of CWSA activities supported	All projects and programmes	All activities	Counter funding for the payment of 2 No. water tanks constructed in Duayaw-Nkwanta outstanding	On-going
	Mechanization of borehole	Fully implemented	1 No. borehole constructed	30 No Boreholes	80No. of boreholes	1 No. of borehole constructed at Aboum	100% completed
	Construction of 10- seater aqua privy	Fully implemented	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	2No. Aqua privy	Construct 10No. aqua privy	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	100% completed
	Construction of 10- seater aqua privy	Fully implemented	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	2No. Aqua privy	Construct 10No. aqua privy	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	100% completed
	Construction of 10- seater aqua privy	Fully implemented	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	2No. Aqua privy	Construct 10No. aqua privy	1 No. Aqua-privy toilet constructed	100% completed
	Mechanization of 2No. Boreholes	Implemented but not completed	2 No. Boreholes Drilled	30 No Boreholes	80No. of boreholes	2No. boreholes drilled at Subonpang and Ahyiyem	80% completed
	Drilling of 2No. boreholes fitted with hand pump	Fully implemented	2 No. Boreholes Drilled	30 No Boreholes	80No. of boreholes	2No. boreholes drilled at Boma and	100% completed

		d				Abrosanase	
	Capacity programme for environmental sanitation staff building for and	Not implemented	Capacity of environmental Unit staff improved				Not done because of lack of Funds
Policy Objective: create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs							
	Gravelling of 400m access road to administration block	Fully implemented	Gravelling of 1 No. access road constructed	No. of access roads	No. of access roads	Gravelling of 1 No. access road constructed	100 completed
	Reshaping of town roads	Fully implemented	Town road reshaped	Municipal wide	1 No. Town road	Susuanho town roads reshaped	100% completed
	Maintenance of feeder roads	Implemented but not completed	2 No. feeder roads maintained	Municipal wide	Municipal Wide	Nkwantabisa, Onwe, Mamponteng and Dumankwae	Rolled over in 2017 AAP
	Construction of culverts and access roads	Fully implemented	3 No. round culvert	Selected areas	Construct 4No. culverts	Kwasuagya	100% completed

<b>Development dimension: Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>							
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
	Construction of 1No. 3- unit classroom at R/C JHS	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Bomaa	100% completed
	Construction of 1No.3- unit classroom with ancillary facility	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Kwasuagya	100% completed Retention not paid
	Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Adongo	100% completed

	Construction of 1No.3 unit classroom	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Mankranho	100% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at R/C	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at R/C Duayaw-Nkwanta	100% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with furniture for Presby JHS	Implemented but not completed	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Yamfo Presby	55% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at R/C Asukese	100% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with furniture	Implemented but not completed	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Twewaaho	65% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with furniture	Implemented but not completed	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Yamfo Methodist JHS	65% completed
	Construction of Pre-school	Not implemented	1 No. of Pre -school constructed	72 schools	basic	No. Pre - schools		Not implemented due limited funds
	Cladding of pavilion	Implemented but not completed	1 No. Pavilion constructed	72 schools	basic	Cladding of 4 No. KG	1 No. Pavilion constructed at Nsuapemkrom	50% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block at SDA JHS	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at SDA Duayaw-Nkwanta	100% completed
	Completion of 1No. 6 unit classroom at Islamic	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 schools	basic	Construction of 3No 6 unit	1 No 6 – Unit Classroom Block	100% completed



	Primary	d			classroom	constructed at Islamic Primary Duayaw-Nkwanta	
	Renovation of 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Fully implemented	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Terchire JHS	100% completed
	Procurement and supply of 1000 dual desk	Fully implemented	1000 No. Dual Desk procured and supplied	1,000 No. Dual Desk	1,000 No. Dual Desk	1000 No. Dual Desk procured and supplied Municipal wide	100% completed
	Support to STME activities	Fully implemented	No. of students supported	--	--	-	100% completed
	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block	Implemented but not completed	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed	72 basic schools	Construction of 15No. 3 unit classroom	1 No 3 – Unit Classroom Block constructed at Tanokrom	60% completed
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements							
	Construction of 2No. CHPs Compound	Implemented but not completed	2 No. CHPs Compound constructed	3No. CHPs	Construct 7No. CHPs	2 No. CHPs Compound constructed at Sukuum and Tanoano	90% and 70% completed at Sukuum and Tanoano respectively
	Construction of 2 No.2unit lecture hall at Medical Assistant Training School	Fully implemented	2 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall constructed	-	3 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall	2No. 2 Unit Lecture hall constructed at Yamfo medical assistant training school	100% completed
	Construction of 2 unit Lecture Hall at Physiotherapy school	Fully implemented	1 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall constructed		3 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall	1 No. 2 Unit Lecture hall constructed at Physiotherapy school Duayaw-Nkwanta	100% completed
	Completion of Health centre	Implemented but not completed	Health centre rehabilitated	4 No. Health centre	Completion of 1No. Health centre	1 No Municipal Health Centre constructed at Duayaw-Nkwanta	78% completed

	Construction of 2 unit Nurses quarters	Fully implemented	1 No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters constructed	1 No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters	No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters	1 No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters constructed at Duayaw-Nkwanta	100% completed
	Malaria prevention programmes	Fully implemented	Prevalence rate of malaria reduced				Achieved
	Construction of 2 unit Nurses quarters	Fully implemented	1 No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters constructed	1 No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters	No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters	1 No. 2 Unit Nurses quarters constructed at Duayaw-Nkwanta	100% completed
	Malaria prevention programmes	Fully implemented	Prevalence rate of malaria reduced				Achieved
	Support HIV/ AIDS activities	Fully implemented	HIV/AIDS activities supported	-	-	Held 4 quarterly and 2 stakeholders meetings	100% completed
	Malaria prevention programmes	Fully implemented	Prevalence rate of malaria reduced				Achieved
	Support youth adolescent reproductive program	Fully implemented	Youth adolescent reproductive program supported	-	-		Inadequate information
<b>Development dimension: Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>							
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the local government service							
	Completion and furnishing of Assembly Guest House	Not Implemented	Assembly quest House completed	-	-	None achieved	Rolled over to 2017 AAP
	Furnishing of Assembly Hall	Fully implemented	Assembly Hall furnished	-	-	Furnishing of Hall with chairs	On-going
Policy Objective: Integrate and institutionalize Municipal level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels							
	Purchase of fuel and lubricants for monitoring	Fully implemented	No. of field monitoring conducted	Quarterly monitoring	16 no. field monitoring exercise	4 no. field monitoring undertaken	100% completed
	Purchase of stationary and other logistics	Fully implemented	Stationary and other logistics purchased	-	-	A4 sheets, envelopes, tonners,	100% completed
	Maintenance of official	Fully	Official vehicles	Every quarter	4 times	1 No. Nissan Petrol,	100%

	vehicles and insurance	implemented	maintained and insured		every year	2no. Pickups and 1 No. Ford maintained	completed
	Staff capacity building and development	Fully implemented	No. of staff acquired new skills and knowledge	-	30 staff	30 officers acquired knowledge and skills	100% completed
	Support to DPCU activities	Fully implemented	No. of activities carried out	16 quarterly No. DPCU, Plan review, meetings and monitoring exercises and 1 No. Annual plan review meeting	4 No. DPCU, Plan review, meetings monitoring exercises and 1 No. Annual plan review meeting	DPCU, Plan review, meetings monitoring exercises and 1 No. Annual plan review meeting undertaken	100% completed
	Provision towards National Celebrations (independence day, May day, Farmers day etc	Fully implemented	National days observed	Farmers day, World AIDs day, Malaria Day Annually	Farmers day, World AIDs day, Malaria Day Annually	Farmers day, World AIDs day, Malaria Day held Annually	100% completed
	Purchase of 2No. Pick up	Fully implemented	Effective and efficient administrative functions achieved	2No. pick ups	2No. Pick up	2No. Pick up Purchased	100% completed
	Ex-gratia for Assembly members	Fully implemented	All assembly members received end of service benefits	36 Assembly members	36 Assembly members	36 Assembly members paid ex-gratia	100% completed
	Payment of utility bills	Implemented but not complete	Effective and efficient administrative functions achieved	Payment of all utility bills	Payment of all utility bills	All electricity bills paid with water bills outstanding	On-going
	Sitting allowance for assemblymen and sub-committee	Fully implemented	No. of meetings held and allowances paid	All statutory and emergency meetings held for the plan period	All statutory and emergency meetings held for the plan period	Organize general assembly meetings, sub-committees, plan review, DPCU, budget committee etc	100%
	Purchase of generator for office	Not implemented	Effective and efficient administrative functions achieved	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
	Purchase of photocopier and	Fully	Effective and efficient	-	1 No. Printer,	1 No. Printer, 2 No.	100%

	printers for official use	implemented	administrative functions achieved		2 No. Laptops, 1 No. projector, 4 No. UPS and 2 NO. laptop bags	Laptops, 1 No. projector, 4 No. UPS and 2 NO. laptop bags	completed
	Goods and services for decentralized department	Fully implemented	Effective and efficient administrative functions achieved	-	-	Supported Decentralized departments in various forms of goods and services	100% completed get details from DBO
	Maintenance of buildings, equipment and fittings	Fully implemented	Assembly buildings and equipment maintained			Renovated Municipal Magistrate's residence	Completed
	Staff transfer grant/ haulage	Implemented but not completed	No. of staff who received transfer grants	3 No. officers paid transfer grant	Every quarter	Every quarter for the plan period	On-going
	Support Community self-help projects	Fully implemented	No. of Community self-help projects supported	Municipal wide	Municipal wide	100 bags of Cement, 30 bags of roofing sheets, 10 No. Stay, coil 25m cable	100% completed
	Unplanned activities and program						
	Support activities of social welfare & Community development	Fully implemented	No. of activities carried out	Every quarter	Every quarter for the plan period	Supported the department with fuel and funds to run the leap, gender and vulnerability programmes	100% completed
	Hon. MPs Development intervention	Fully implemented	No. of interventions undertaken	Municipal wide	Municipal wide	Scholarships to students, financial and other logistical support to the security agencies, construction of durbar grounds at susuanso.	100% completed
	Maintenance of peace and	Implemented	List of support rendered	Quarterly	Quarterly	Supported the fire	On-going

	security	d fully		support the security agencies with fuel and other logistics	support the security agencies with fuel and other logistics for the four year period	service with cutlasses, Police service with fuel for patrols	activity is routine
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## ANNEX .....

**COMMUNITIES WITHOUT ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER**

NO	AREA COUNCIL	COMMUNITIES
1.	Duayaw Nkwanta	Abuom, Asaasetre, Kwaku-Owusukrom, Nyetina, Owusuasua, TeacherNsia
2.	Yamfo	Dabenda, Dotomu, Kramokrom, Nyomase, Tadieso, Hia, Yawkyereme, Dwiriwkrom, Bawakrom, Maami-Meri Akuraa, Old Tanoano
3.	Tanoso	Abronye, Kobeda, Wamkogya, Tanoso- Fanosaa, Oforikrom
4.	Terchire	Kofinkrankrom, Yaw-Nyarko, Mmoho, Twabidi
5.	Bomaa	Beposo, Kyeikrom, Mmirekyirekrom, Bepokokoo

**COMMUNITIES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY**

ZONAL COUNCIL	COMMUNITIES
<b>Duayaw Nkwanta Town Council</b>	Akokoammong, Apataasu No.1, Apataasu No.2, Asaasetre , Bedome ,Binkyem, Gyaakye, Teachernsia, Twabidi ,Twewaaho, Nyetina, Kwakuowusukrom ,Bommoden, Campso Owusuasua, Abronye ,Akorayemmobo ,Koofiekrom, Kootiekrom, Nkodiesu ,Gyaakye - Pramso
<b>Yamfo Town Council</b>	Abodiem, Adwirasu, Agona, Ansen ,Asuadei, Atudurobesa, Baasarekrom, Bosie, Dabenda, Koforidua, Nkrankrom, Nyomoase, Prabonso, Rubi-Beposo, Rubiso, Tano-Ano, Kopei, Kadekrom, Kramokrom, Dotomu, Bonkofi, Amankwaasu, Tadieso, Hiayawkyereme, Dwiriwkrom, Abronsanase, Konto-Junction, Bawakrom, Appiakrom, Kwamedwabo, Prekesease, Techmu, Dwamera, Amankoto, Annigkrom, Wuramu, Gyaasekrom, Kwadende, Bonokrom
<b>Tanoso Area Council</b>	Abronye, Adamakrom, Kuntu, Matekrom, Susuyekrom, Yeboakrom, Oforikrom, Kobeda, Brentum
<b>Techire- Adrobaa Area Council</b>	Abuukrom , Mmuoho, Sereso, Mmesukrom, Santase, Woramponho, Yawnyarko, Adagyamem ,Kofinkrankrom
<b>Bomaa Town Council</b>	Asokwa, Apesika, Atonsu, Dumakwa, Kwafokrom, Mamponteng, Nkurakan, Mmirekyirekrom, Kwasuagy, Mpansempi, Nkwantabisa, Onwe ,Kwabenakrom, Kyeikrom Kwanware, Beposo, Nkwaeso, Bepokokoo, Dwenase No.2, Appiakrom

