

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

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iv. List of Acronyms

AACMA	-	Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BCG	-	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Projects
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CBS	-	Community Based Surveillance
CBHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning Service
CSPIP	-	Civil Service Performance Improvement Programme
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DESSAP Plan	-	District Environmental and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DRI	-	District Response Initiative
ECGPS	-	Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EHD	-	Environmental Health division
EPI	-	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ESMS	-	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
EQUALL	-	Education Quality for All
FCM	-	Federation of Canadian Municipalities
GAIT	-	Government Accountability Improves Trust
GH	-	Ghana
GEU	-	Girls Education Unit
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA II	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II

HDEP	-	Human development, employment and productivity
HIPC	-	Highly Indebtedness Poor Country
HIV/AIDS Syndrome	-	Human Immune Virus- Acquired Immune Deficiency
ICCES	-	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
IGF	-	Internal Generated Revenue
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IEHSM Management	-	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
JHS	-	Junior High School
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Toilet
LGR	-	Locally Generated Revenue
L.I	-	Legislative Instrument
LTD	-	Limited
MA	-	Municipal Assembly
MCE	-	Municipal Chief Executive
MCD	-	Municipal Co-ordinating Director
MEOC	-	Municipal Education Oversight Committee
MEPT	-	Municipal Education Planning Team
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MHMT	-	Municipal Health Management Team
MPCU	-	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
MRI	-	Municipal Response Initiative Support
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	-	Medium-Term Development Plan Framework
MTST	-	Municipal Teacher Support Team
MTTU	-	Motor Transport and Traffic Unit
MWST	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
MUSEC	-	Municipal Security Committee
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NALAG	-	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NCCE	-	National Commission on Civic Education
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations

OGD	-	Oil and Gas Development
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PROTOA	-	Progressive Transport Owners Association
POA	-	Programme of Action
QUIPS	-	Quality Improvement in Primary School
REGSEC	-	Regional Security Committee
RTF	-	Rural Technology Facility
RWSP	-	Rural Water Supply Programme
SHEP	-	School Health Education Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMC	-	School Management Committees
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-
Bound		
STME	-	Science Technology and Mathematics Education
STMIE	-	Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovations
Education		
R/C	-	Roman Catholic
TAG	-	Transparent and Accountable Governance
TBAs	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Examination
UPRP	-	Urban Poverty Reduction Programme
USAID	-	United States of America International Development
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
W/C	-	Water Closet

v. Executive Summary

MMDAs, as enshrined in the *LOCAL GOVERNANCE ACT, ACT 936*, are given some measure of autonomy to exercise administrative, political and planning functions over issues related to development in their constituents. Thus, some level of authority to formulate policies, develop plans and execute programmes and projects for the development purposes have been delegated to the MMDAs. It is against this backdrop that MMDAs were enjoined to prepare a Four-Year MTDP spanning the 2018- 2021 period under the five (5) development pillars and goals of the Medium-Term Development Framework (Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All). These are:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create Opportunities for All

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs

The Plan document was prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission's Guidelines for the Preparation of Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan under the National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 (Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All).

Formulation of the Plan was led by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) under the supervision and authority of the Municipal Coordinating Director, and Municipal Chief Executive respectively. The MPCU consulted with the relevant departments of the Assembly for the required information. Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Unit Committee Members, and members of the community were

consulted through community engagements/durbars to solicit their needs and aspirations.

The Development Plan was also presented at a number of public hearings. The purpose was to determine if the projects and programmes listed in the Development Plan were those that the public desired and if there were any changes or additions that were necessary. The comments raised by the public have been addressed in this Plan.

Performance Review

Prior to the preparation of the 2018-2021 MTDP, AACMA was implementing programmes and projects proposed in the 2014-2017 MTDP. The 2014-2017 MTDP was guided by the GSGDA II which expired in 2017.

Substantial progress was made in the implementation of programmes and projects geared towards meeting the socio – economic needs of residents in the municipality. The municipality however could not implement all the proposed programmes and projects in the 2014-2017 MTDP due to the following reasons:

- Implementation of programmes and projects outside the plan.
- Inadequate/irregular flow of funds
- Weak monitoring of programmes/projects as a result of low involvement of planning and budget units in project implementation.
- Limited community participation in project implementation and monitoring
- Weak departmental linkages

Development agenda 2018-2021

After identifying the shortfalls of the previous medium-term development plan 2014-2017 under the performance review, the Assembly has developed a municipal goal to:

“Create an enabling environment for the development and growth of the municipality through modernized agriculture, increased industrial activities, deepening decentralization within the framework of increased Public-Private Partnership in a clean, crime and violence free environment that offers adequate basic social services.”

The Assembly intends to achieve this goal through the effective implementation of programmes and projects within the planned period 2018-2021.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is another key component of project planning and is instrumental in the preparation of the medium term-development plan, to ensure that targets and milestones set are being met or not.

Subsequently, a monitoring and evaluation indicator matrix was developed to guide the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the plan and also to task responsible departments and units for monitoring these activities.

Communication strategy.

To ensure the participation of relevant stakeholders, especially, the traditional authorities and the citizenry, a strategy was designed to facilitate the awareness creation of the Medium-Term Plan for successful implementation and feedback support. Several communication media, including Information Vans, Radio Talk shows, Information Centres, social media among others were identified to effectively communicate the plan with the populace, especially within the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 General Background of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

The guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission to guide the preparation of the District Medium Term Plan (2018 – 2021) directs that this section of the plan be presented in two folds. Part one of this section presents the performance review of the previous plan (2014 – 2017). The second part of the chapter shows the current situation of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly in terms of physical location, demographic characteristics, etc. the second part thus constitutes the municipal profile.

1.1.1 Vision

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly aspires to become a safe and peaceful municipality of prosperous people with excellent infrastructure and services delivered by a peak performing Assembly in partnership with stakeholders.

1.1.2 Mission

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly exists to ensure a better standard of living by providing the right leadership in the development of infrastructure and delivery of socio-economic services through stakeholder participation with equal opportunities for all.

1.1.3 Core Values

The Assembly's core values and principles guide every aspect of its business from the people we hire, to our products and services, to our business partners and customers.

The five core values comprise:

- Respect for each other
- Hard work and High performance
- Opportunity for all; care for the vulnerable
- Transparency and Accountability

1.1.4 Functions

The functions of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly as established by the legislative instrument (LI) 2056, of 2012 and enshrined in the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 include the following function and any other as ascribed by law;

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

Specifically, the following deliberative, legislative and executive functions are exercised by the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly;

- 1) responsible for the overall development of the municipality;
- 2) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the municipality;
- 3) promote and support productive activity and social development in the municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- 4) sponsor the education of students from the municipality to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- 5) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the municipality;
- 6) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the municipality;
- 7) be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the municipality, in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies;
- 8) ensure ready access to courts in the municipality for the promotion of justice;
- 9) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the municipality;
- 10) initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- 11) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.2 Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF, 2018-2057) is a “just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development”. The vision is to be accomplished through the formulation and implementation of ten (10) 4-year Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). This plan is the first of the ten (10) to be prepared by Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly and takes inspiration from the National Policy framework 2017 – 2021 - *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*. The preparation of this plan takes its legal root from the NDPC Act (Act 480), section 1 to 13 of the NDPC regulation; 2016, LI 2232, section 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1 - 4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936.

Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are required to prepare their medium-term development plans for the period 2018-2021 based on the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in February 2017. The guidelines issued by the *National Development Planning Commission* to guide the preparation of the District Medium Term Plan (2018 - 2021) direct that this section of the plan be presented in two folds. Part one of this section presents the performance review of the previous plan (2014 – 2017). The relevance of the performance review is to show the extent of implementation of all programmes and sub-programmes as well as achievement of the policy objectives in relation to the outcome indicators from 2014 to 2017 under the appropriate thematic areas of GSGDA II, to present statement on income and expenditure of the MMDA, show statement on the problems/issues/challenges identified during the implementation and relevant lessons for this planning period.

The second part of the chapter depicts the Municipal profile which constitute the physical location, size, Demographic Characteristics, the state of both the built and natural environment, the state of the local economy, social and governance issues, and their implications for development.

1.2.1 Performance Review

The National Development Planning Commission Act, (Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, (Act 936) provide the foundation for all local authorities to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) to guide the process and content of change towards the desired state of the society. The current DMTDP under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 ends in December 2017 and a successor has to be prepared by the Municipal Assembly. The Review of Performance of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly (AACMA 2014 - 2017), is needed to facilitate preparation of the next MTDP (2018 -2021). The review of performance and preparation of the current situation of development is an integral part of the preparation of the MTDP 2018–2021. The review of the performance from 2014 to 2017 will ascertain the progress made and relevant lessons learnt based on the programmes and projects under the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), 2014-2017.

The process of preparing the 2014 – 2017 MTDP followed a set of basic procedures as indicated below. A situational analysis of socio-economic conditions leading to the identification of key development issues

- a) Identification of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
- b) Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives And Strategies
- c) Identification of strategic development options in the light of Goals and POCC analysis
- d) Formulation of development programmes for the medium term
- e) Institution of Monitoring and Evaluation procedures through a logical framework analysis.

Thus the plan followed acceptable planning procedures and was presented in a four (4) Chapter Report. Major progress was made under the 2014 -2017 Development Plan in spite of the obvious challenges that affected the implementation. Below depicts the trend of achievement under the five thematic areas namely:

- Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development

- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparency and Accountable Governance

1.2.1.1 Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector

The economy of Asante Akim Central remained relatively small during the medium-term plan (2014 -2017) just as the national economy. Close to 25.9% of the population were found in the service sector with about 22 % engaged in buying and selling. Also, about 18.6% were engaged in the industrial sector with 33.6% found in the Agric sector. This structure was expected to be reversed to provide the opportunity for agriculture sector to grow by more than 5% by 2017 and beyond leading to a domination of the economy by the agriculture sector followed by the manufacturing sector. The Private sector was touted as the engine of growth during a greater portion of the medium term and it was expected that the private sector will take advantage of the favourable economic environment to increase production thereby creating employment.

As part of the programmes under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II), a number of structural constraints were addressed at the policy and institutional level and these policy reforms were intended to make the private sector competitive. These measures included reducing the difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs, facilitate the provision of training and others.

The private sector, however, continues to face major challenges, including

- inadequate managerial skills,
- a large informal sector,
- inadequate access to long-term financing for investment,
- inadequate infrastructure support,
- low application of STI and
- low skilled and poor corporate management.

These have resulted in non-competitiveness of private sector. Table 1.2.1.1 below gives a tabular presentation of the thematic area (Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector)

Table 1.1 Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Training of women in Technology Improvement and Packaging Soap Making, Cassava Processing, Beekeeping, Oil Palm and Honey Production	Fully implemented	% Reduction in disparities in access to economic opportunities		Train 100 No. women in improved production technology	100 No. women trained in livelihood skills	Training and support provided for participants
	Business Counselling for artisans and Stakeholders Forum	Fully implemented	Improved made in Ghana goods and services to meet local market		Counsel 200 No. artisans and businesses	200 No. artisans and businesses counselled	Business counselling is conducted all year round
	Renovation of LESDEP Office	Not implemented	LESDEP Office renovated		Renovate LESDEP office	LESDEP office not renovated	Due to inadequate funding

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
	Municipal Consultative Meeting on co-operatives and Business Counselling	Fully implemented	Improved business environment for the private sector		Organise annual MCM on co-operatives and business counselling	Annual MCM meetings organised	Business counselling is conducted all year round
	Formation of a Local Economic Development Platform	Not implemented	Economic Development Platform formed		LED platform formed and functioning	LED platform not established	Inadequate funds
Promote the establishment of business incubators,	Construction of urinal for Konongo market	Fully implemented	Constructed urinal for Konongo market		Construct Urinal for Konongo market	Urinal for Konongo market constructed	

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Local Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
technology parks and land banks	Construction of a Lorry Park with stores	Implemented	Promote the number of business centers		Construct 1 No. Lorry Park with stores	Lorry Park constructed with stores	On-going
	Maintenance of market structures and clearing of new site (Dwease, Odumase, Bolga Market)	Implemented	Market structures maintained		Maintain 4 No. Market structures	2 No. Market structures maintained	On-going
	Construction of Slaughter House	Fully implemented	Slaughter House constructed		Construct 1 No. Slaughter House	Slaughter house constructed	

1.2.1.2 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The Agriculture Sector of Asante Akim Central Municipal comprises crops (including cocoa), livestock, forestry and logging sub-sectors. The sector is made up predominantly of subsistence smallholder production units and dominated by women, with weak linkages to the Industry and the services sectors. The Agriculture Sector plays a critical role in the municipal's economy by strengthen the rural economy, reducing poverty and deprivation through employment opportunities along the value chain and its linkage to Industry and Services Sectors.

The challenges that faced the agriculture modernisation agenda under the plan period (2014 – 2017) include: Low agricultural productivity, high post-harvest losses, weak linkage between production and market, Inadequate market infrastructure, congestion at markets and lorry parks, High rate of illegal mining (galamsey) activities, Indiscriminate disposal of refuse

The objective of the agriculture modernisation strategy under the GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017 was to significantly reduce the risks associated with agriculture production through promoting agriculture mechanisation, develop an effective domestic market, improve post-production management, promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources and promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution

Some of the measure that was undertaken for the plan period 2014 – 2017 to meet the above objectives included developing human capacity in agriculture machinery, mainstream gender issues into agriculture mechanization, Providing incentives for the development of post- harvest management infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships and Strengthen collaboration between public and private sector institutions to promote agro-processing, storage and marketing.

An assessment of progress so far shows an increase in agriculture growth. The prospect for accelerated agriculture transformation could be identified in selected food crops for food security, import substitution, agro-industrial raw materials and export. These are rice and maize, with other selected cash crops and horticultural products, including cocoa and oil palm.

Table 1.2: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution							
Waste Management	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal and collection of municipal waste	Implemented	Public educated on improper waste disposal and municipal waste collected	-	Conduct quarterly radio shows/ public education campaigns	Public education campaigns organised by ISD	On-going (85%) completed
	Distribute 1000 refuse bins to houses	Implemented	No. of Household bins distributed		Distribute 1000 refuse bins to households	500 Refuse Bins distributed	Unable to complete due to limited funds
	Evacuation of Refuse Dumps	Implemented	Tonnes of Refuse Evacuated		Evacuate refuse dumps to final disposal site		On-going
	Support households to construct latrines	not implemented	No. of household latrines constructed		Support 100 No. Households		Inadequate funds
	Levelling of Disposal Sites	Fully implemented	Disposal Site levelled		Level 1 No. Disposal site	1 No. disposal site levelled	
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability							

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Disaster prevention and management	Intensify public awareness on natural disasters (bush Fires)	Implemented	No. of public awareness campaigns organised		Organise public education campaigns on bush fires	Public educated on natural disaster done	On-going
	Support the capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability	On-going (100%) completed	Support to NADMO done		Support NADMO to undertake its obligations	NADMO office supported	Support to NADMO and other Depts of the Assembly is undertaken annually.
Policy Objective: Promote seed and planting material development							

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Support the distribution of seed and planting materials	Support the distribution of climate resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety	Implemented	No. of farmers supported with improved seedlings		Distribute seedlings to 100 farmers	seedling distributed to 85 farmers within the municipality	On-going (85%) completed
Policy Objective: Extend agric extension Services							
Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Increase access and improve allocation of resources to municipal MOFA for extension service delivery taking cognisance of gender sensitivity	Implemented	No. of communities provided with extension services		Extend agric extension services to 13 communities	agric extension services extended to 10 communities	On-going (75%) completed
Policy Objective: Reverse forest and land degradation							

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of implementation of all programs	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Develop and implement regulatory framework for land use planning at all levels	Reclamation of degraded/mining lands	Not implemented	degraded lands reclaimed		Reclaim 100 acres of degraded lands within the municipality		Activity was not implemented owing to lack of funds
Intensify implementation of national forest plantation development programme	Undertake tree planting exercise		No. of tree seedlings planted		Plant 1000 tree seedlings within the municipality		Activity was not implemented owing to lack of funds

1.2.1.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The pace of socio-economic development of the municipality is directly linked to the quality of the available infrastructure, as well as its human settlements. The state of a municipality's infrastructure determines the level of economic activity in all sectors of its economy. Enhanced infrastructure in resource producing areas tends to attract investments which create employment opportunities in those areas. The major areas under infrastructure and human settlement which the Assembly focused on are:

- *Transportation*
- *Science, Technology and Innovation*
- *Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households*
- *Social, Community and Recreation Infrastructure*
- *Human Settlements Development*

Transportation

In the transport sector, the Assemblies objective under the GSGDA II was to Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs and maximising access to the whole municipality to facilitate the carriage of cargo and haulage of agriculture produce to the city centres and market areas. Some of the measures implemented were include Rehabilitation of streets/drains and construction of storm drains.

Science, Technology and Innovation

The medium-term objective of the Assembly for the development of science, technology and innovation is to strengthen the institutional framework to promote research and development, as well as the application of Science, Technology and Innovation in all sectors of the Municipality.

The strategy the Assembly employed to achieve this objective was to promote rapid development and deployment of the ICT infrastructure by building 4 No. ICT centres to support the diffusion and transfer of technology. However, the Assembly was not able to implement the strategy.

Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households

The main sources of energy in the municipality are biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal and electricity. Electricity supply in the municipality is characterised by high transmission and distribution losses which results in frequent and prolonged power outages leading to disruption in production, damage to equipment, forcing firms and households to rely on generators to provide standby power. The focus of the Assembly (2014 – 2017) under the energy sector has been extending reliable and regular supply of energy for all sectors of the economy. The measures that were employed to achieve extending reliable and regular supply of energy include Extension of the national electricity coverage to Ohene Nkwanta, Atunsu and Nsiakrom and Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories.

In the municipality, there still exist challenges for the extension of electricity supply to industry and households. The challenges include: inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of electricity services and high initial electricity infrastructure development cost.

Social, Community and Recreation Infrastructure

In the past efforts has been made to establish green belts and provide social, community and recreation facilities especially in urban areas to promote social interaction, leisure and recreation. Over the years this important infrastructure base has dwindled, and very few open spaces and green belts exist within most urban areas with very little recreational activities. In the big towns in the municipality has lost most of the green belts which surrounds them due to pressures of urbanisation.

In the medium-term (2014 – 2017), the policy interventions of the Assembly were aimed at: creating open spaces; developing social, community and recreation facilities; and fostering and promoting the culture of leisure and healthy lifestyle. The strategies that were used in to achieve the objectives include; Renovation and Greening of GH@50 Park, Construct a library facility for cluster of schools and Establishment of a cultural village centre.

Key challenges that continue to exist in the municipality needed for policy action include: ineffective enforcement of planning regulations; illegal sale of land designated

as open spaces for housing and other unintended uses; low priority given to the provision of social, community and recreation facilities; and inadequate maintenance leading to low patronage of parks and green areas in urban centres.

Human Settlements Development

The overall goal of human settlements development is to ensure that all organised human activities within our cities, towns and villages are undertaken in a planned and spatially determined manner in order to bring about equity and enhance socio-economic development.

The medium-term Plan (2014 – 2017) policy of the Assembly in human settlement development was on linkage between spatial/land use planning and socio-economic development in the planning and management of cities, towns and communities in the municipality. The strategy that was implemented was applied GIS methodology in spatial planning; and strengthening the institutional and human capacity for effective planning and enforcement of planning and building regulations. However, significant challenges persist, characterised by absence of a Human Settlements Policy to guide the comprehensive growth and development of human settlements; inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning; ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas; and weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. In solving the outstanding issues, the Assembly will complete the Municipal Spatial Development Framework as the basis for the long-term municipal development plan to manage social, economic and spatial development of the country efficiently. Table 1.2.2.3 below gives a tabular presentation of the thematic area (Infrastructure and Human Settlements)

Table 1.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Thematic Area:	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development						
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs							
Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Rehabilitation of streets/drains	On-going (50% complete)	Improved access to transport services				
	Construction of storm drain at Konongo Odumasi	On-going (50% complete)	Storm drains at Konongo Odumasi constructed				
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							
Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities	Construction of Washroom at Konongo Fire Station	On-going (50% complete)	Washroom at Konongo Fire Station constructed				
	Construction of 20 Seater Water Closet Toilet at KOSS	Fully implemented	Improved access to sanitation services		Construct 20 Seater Water Closet Toilet at KOSS	20 Seater Water Closet Toilet at KOSS constructed	
	Construction of 12 No 12 Seater Aqua Privy Public Toilet Municipal wide	Implemented	Improved access to sanitation services		Construct 12 No 12 Seater Aqua Privy Public Toilet	3 No 12 Seater Aqua Privy Public Toilet Municipal wide constructed	On-going (40% complete)

Thematic Area:	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development						
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities	Mechanisation of Boreholes	Implemented	Improved access to potable water		Mechanize 10 No. boreholes	4 No. Boreholes Mechanised	On-going (40% complete)
Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure							
Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT	Construct 4 No. ICT Centres	not implemented	No. of ICT centres constructed		Construct 4 No. ICT Centres		Lack of funds
Policy Objective: Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning							
Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	Support communities to prepare layouts and enforce building regulations	Implemented	No. of Layouts prepared		Prepare 5 No. layouts for communities	Layouts prepared and Building regulations enforced	On-going
Policy Objective: Develop social, community and recreational facilities							
Develop and maintain community and social centres municipal wide	Renovation and Greening of GH@50 Park	Not implemented	Improved access to recreational facilities		Renovate and green GH@50 Park		Lack of funds
	Construct a library facility for cluster of schools	Not implemented	No. of library facility constructed		Construct Library for Cluster of schools		Lack of funds

Thematic Area:		Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development					
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
	Establishment of a cultural village centre	Not implemented	No. of cultural village centres established		Establish 2 No. cultural villages		Lack of funds
Policy Objective: Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban							
Facilitate the implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan as well as the Street Naming and Property Address System	Undertake Street Naming Exercise	On-going	No. of streets named and digitized		Name and digitise 200 streets within the municipality	32 streets named and digitise within the municipality	Activity stalled due to lack of funds
Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export							
Increase access to electricity in the municipality	Extension of the national electricity coverage to Ohene Nkwanta, Atunsu and Nsiakrom	Implemented	Improved access to electricity		Extend electricity to 4 No. communities	3 No. communities connected to the national grid.	On-going (75% complete)
	Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories	Implemented	Improved access to electricity		Procure electricity poles for communities	50 No. electricity poles procured	On-going (% complete)

1.2.1.4 Human Development, Productive and Employment

The ultimate beneficiaries of development efforts are the people. Hence the concept of human development has emerged as the central theme in most national development plans. The acquisition, transfer and application of knowledge and skills in solving problems in society have remained essential to achieving growth and equity, as well as enlarging people's choices, including the choice to live a long and healthy life, and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Without a well-educated, skilled, healthy and informed population, the transformation of the key sectors of the economy, and the effort to raise living standards and productivity, as the basis for wealth creation and the optimisation of the potential of the economy will continue to stagnate.

It is with this basis that the Assembly's objective under this thematic area is set at implementing policies and programmes that will lead to the development of a knowledgeable, well-trained, highly productive, and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the socio-economic transformation of the municipality.

The main focus areas under this thematic area for Assembly are:

- *Education*
- *Health*

Education

The acquisition of skills through education has been identified within the global development environment as central to building the relevant human capital, increasing labour productivity and utilising new technologies for accelerated socio-economic transformation. It is through education that the necessary skills, knowledge and aptitudes are acquired, and the creative abilities of individuals released for socio-economic development. In this regard, education was prioritised during the past four years as fundamental to the strategy for human development and productivity.

The challenges that faced the education sector for the plan period were the growing disparities in access to quality education among socioeconomic groups, inadequate skill training centers, inadequate education infrastructure; weak management and supervision capacity.

The major programme interventions implemented over the plan period to impact on educational outcomes are; remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels, Improve quality of teaching and learning, Improve management of education service delivery, Improve management of education service delivery.

Progress was recorded towards the attainment of education sector goals under (2014 – 2017) plan. Continued increase in investment in education by the Assembly (2014 – 2017) has led to a significant expansion in education facilities across the municipality matched by a high enrolment drive.

The Municipal Education Assessment (MEA), which is an indicator of the quality of education at the municipal basic level has shown that quality improvements are not occurring at the rates expected, whilst the proportion of pupils displaying proficiency in mathematics is extremely low, less than one in five pupils at both P3 and P6. The pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, which stood at one teacher to an average of 34 pupils in 2016/17, has not recorded any improvement, whilst the pupil to core textbook ratio declined from 2 core textbooks per pupil in 2016/17 to one core textbook per pupil in 2016/2017.

Health

Improved health outcomes are associated with increased productivity in developing countries, since marginal productivity of health is likely to be relatively higher in developing countries than in high income countries. It is in this context that improved health outcomes are considered as critical for enhancing socio-economic transformation in Asante Akim Central.

In Asante Akim Central Municipality malaria is a major cause of mortality and morbidity especially among children under five years and pregnant women. Malaria accounts for about 44.5% of all outpatient illnesses, 36.9% of all admissions. Although evidence shows that there has been a significant reduction in both child and maternal mortality rates in municipality.

In the effort of the Assembly to improve access to quality healthcare and improve health outcomes the policy objectives of the Assembly (2014 -2017) was to: bridge equity

gaps in access to healthcare; ensure sustainable healthcare financing arrangements that protect the poor; improve governance, management and efficiency in health service delivery; improve access to quality institutional service delivery and quality mental health services; improve maternal, child and adolescent healthcare; and prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).

Even though efforts continue to be made to improve the health status of Ghanaians, there are persistent policy-related issues that need to be addressed. These include: large gaps in access to healthcare between urban and rural as well as the rich and poor; low level of overall health expenditure; inadequate and unequal distribution of health infrastructure; weakly integrated, ineffective and inequitable health system; high newborn, infant and maternal mortality; high morbidity and mortality from malaria and communicable diseases; high pressure on healthcare facilities and other resources; loss of quality human and material resources; and high stigmatization and neglect of the mental health subsector. Table 1.2.2.4 below gives a tabular presentation of the thematic area (Infrastructure and Human Settlements)

Table 1.4 Human Development, Productive and Employment

Thematic Area:	Human Development, Productive and Employment						
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels	Supply of educational furniture for primary schools	Fully implemented	Improved access to educational facilities		400 mono desks 500 dual desks 40 teacher's desk 10 teachers table	Supply of 600 mono-desk, 800 Dual desks, 400 KG desks, 48 teachers desk and 14 tables	(100% complete)
	Completion of Anuruso M/A Primary School	Fully implemented	Improved access to educational facilities		Complete Anuruso M/A Primary	Anuruso M/A Primary school completed	(100% complete)
	Completion of 1 No. 6 Classroom Block for Odumasi MA (School under trees)	Fully implemented (100% complete)	Improved access to educational facilities		Complete 1 No. 6 Classroom Block for Odumasi MA (School under trees)	1 No. 6 Classroom Block for Odumasi MA completed	
	Completion of 1 No. 3 Classroom Block at Ekoso Presby Primary	Fully implemented (100% complete)	Improved access to educational facilities		Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	1 No. 3 Classroom Block at Ekoso	

Thematic Area:		Human Development, Productive and Employment					
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
						Presby Primary constructed	
	Completion of 1 No Bedroom Flat Semidetached Teachers Quarters at Anuruso	Fully implemented			Construct 1 No. 1 Bedroom Flat Semi Detached Teachers' Quarters	1 No. Bedroom Flat Semidetached Teachers Quarters at Anuruso constructed	
	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom Block with Ancillary facilities for Dwease MA 2JHS	Fully implemented			Construct 1 No 3 Unit classroom Block with Ancillary facilities	1 No 3 Unit classroom Block constructed	
	Construction of 1 No. Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	Fully implemented				1 No. Semi-Detached Teachers Quarters	
Policy Objective :Improve management of education service delivery							
Strengthen capacity for education management	Completion of 1No 3 bedroom quarters for Education Director	Fully implemented (100% complete)			1 No. 3 bedroom quarters		
Policy Objective : Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care							

Thematic Area:		Human Development, Productive and Employment					
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Construction of 4 No. CHPS Compound at Kwakorkor, Anawuokrom, Boatengkrom, Kyekyebiase	On-going (95% complete)	Access to health system improved		Construct 4 No. CHPS Compound	CHPS Compound constructed at Boatengkrom, Kyekyebiase and Kramokrom	Construction of CHPS compound at Kyekyewere on-going
	Completion of 2 No Semi detached Bungalow for Nurses at Konongo	Fully implemented (100% complete)	Access to health service delivery improved		Construct 2 No. Semi detached Bungalow	2 No Semi detached Bungalow for Nurses at Konongo	
	Construction of 2 No Semi-detached Nurses Quarters Bungalow at Dwease, Praaso	Not Implemented			Construct 2 No. Semi-Detached Nurses Quarters		Lack of funds
Policy Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health- related MDGs and sustain the gains							
Scale-up the implementation of national malaria	Support Roll back Malaria	Fully implemented (100% complete)	Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality reduced		Support Roll back Malaria interventions	Support to GHS to implement the roll back malaria initiatives	

Thematic Area:		Human Development, Productive and Employment					
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Support to HIV/AIDS Programme	Fully implemented (100% complete)	HIV/AIDs reduced		Support HIV/AIDs interventions	Support to GHS to implement HIV/AIDs initiatives	
Policy Objective : Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues							
Improve funding for disability programmes	Support to physically challenged and the disable	Fully implemented (100% complete)	Funding of disability programmes improved		Support PWD programmes	Support to SWCD to implement PWD initiatives	

1.2.1.5 Transparency and Accountable Governance

Asante Akim Central has made significant progress in developing a system of good governance. The core of good governance is transparency and accountability of public institutions and officials in the exercise of their duties. The broad goal of transparent and accountable governance is to empower both state and non-state actors to fully appreciate and participate in the governance process. Participatory approach to governance is crucial for effective collaboration for achieving national development. The participatory process also ensures that political, economic and administrative authority is exercised in a manner that inures to the benefit of the general public. The challenges that faced the Assembly in this thematic area for the plan period includes Low revenue base, Unreliable data on rateable items, Low mobilization of internally generated funds by the Assembly, Poor participation of community members in development issues, Malfunctioning Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees and Limited participation of women in decision making process

In view of these challenges, key areas of policy focus which was implemented for advance good governance (2014 – 2017) are: deepening the practice of democracy and institutional reforms; local governance and decentralisation; update and identify revenue data on rateable items, public education on revenue mobilization, revaluation of properties in the municipality, undertake pay your levy campaign, renovation of 5 No. Low cost staff bungalow, support to community, self-help projects (5%), support to sub municipal, structures (2%), public for a, support to security services, construct a police post to enhance security, construction of police barracks, renovation of district court, project management/ monitoring of projects and support to MPCU, preparation of composite budget, support to birth and death registry, support to departments of the assembly. Table 1.2.2.5 below gives a tabular presentation of the thematic area (Transparency and Accountable Governance)

Table 1.5 Transparency and Accountable Governance

Thematic Area:		Transparency and Accountable Governance						
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks	
Policy Objective: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management								
Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the Revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs	Revaluation of Properties in the Municipality	Fully implemented	No. of properties revaluated		Revalue 1000 properties in the municipality	1000 properties revaluated		
	Undertake "Pay Your Levy" Campaign	Fully implemented	No. of "Pay Your Levy" campaigns organised		Organise quarterly campaigns	Quarterly "Pay your Levy" campaigns organised		
Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing	Update and identify revenue data on rateable items	Fully implemented	Database of rateable items		Update and identify new rateable items	Updated revenue data and new rateable items gazetted		
Policy Objective: Enhance platforms for engagement with civil society and private sector and improve responsiveness by governance institutions								
Develop real and concrete avenues for citizens engagement with Government at all levels so that they can demand responsiveness and accountability from all duty bearers	Public Fora	Fully implemented	No. of Public For a organised		Organise quarterly Public For a	Quarterly Public For a organised		
Policy Objective: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes								

Thematic Area:		Transparency and Accountable Governance						
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks	
Target and bridge capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance	Support to Business Advisory Centre/Rural Technology Facility programs on women	Fully implemented	Capacity of women in economic activities enhanced		Support BAC/RTF programs for women	BAC/RTF programs supported		
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes								
Implement the National Decentralization Action Plan	Support to Departments of the Assembly	Fully implemented	Departments of the supported		Support Departments of the Assembly	Departments of the Assembly programs supported		
	Support to Sub Municipal Structures (2%)	Fully implemented	functioning sub-district structures		Support zonal council offices	Zonal council offices supported		
	Support to Birth and Death Registry	Fully implemented	Birth and Death Registry supported		Support Birth and Death Registry	Birth and Death Registry programs supported		
Policy Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property								
Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies	Support to Security Services	Fully implemented	Institutional capacity of the security agencies Enhanced		Support Ghana Police Service	Ghana Police Service programs supported		
	Construct a Police Post to enhance security	Fully implemented	Institutional capacity of the security agencies Enhanced		Construct 1 No. Police Post	Police Post constructed		

Thematic Area:		Transparency and Accountable Governance						
Programmes	Sub programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014 - 2017)	Achievements	Remarks	
	Construction of Police Barracks	Fully implemented	Institutional capacity of the security agencies Enhanced		Construct 1 No. Police barracks	Police barracks constructed		
Policy Objective: Improve access to affordable and timely justice								
Increase the number and improve quality of court infrastructure	Renovation of District Court	On-going (98% percent complete)	Court infrastructure improved		Renovate 1 No. District court	District Court renovated		

1.2.2 Revenue Performance for the 2014-2017 Medium-Term Development Plan Period

Table 1.6 All sources of Financial Resources for the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017(As at October 2017)		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,083,804.00	928,748.90	155,055.10	2,593,703.08	2,187,925.30	405,777.78	2,593,703.08	2,172,089.52	421,613.56	2,028,670.00	628,420.13	1,400,249.87
IGF	680,541.00	621,417.66	59,123.34	785,954.00	787,441.45	(1,487.45)	976,288.00	789,311.66	186,976.34	1,201,437.08	600,349.32	601,087.76
DAC+MP	2,600,821.79	1,035,868.91	1,564,952.88	2,500,821.79	2,131,862.65	368,959.14	2,949,358.16	2,112,551.35	836,806.81	3,210,371.00	1,461,845.83	1,748,525.17
DDF	360,654.00	202,827.00	157,827.00	360,654.00	250,788.00	109,866.00	562,375.00	420,265.00	142,110.00	480,777.00		480,777.00
UDG	543,577.86		543,577.86	543,577.36	923,043.90	(379,466.54)	1,852,000.00	1,805,052.76	46,947.24	1,497,500.00	749,402.55	748,097.45
Other intervention	500,000.00	182,475.72	317,524.28	115,000.00	81,872.50	33,127.50	10,000.00	11,741.73	(1,741.73)	78,051.86		78,051.86
GETFund			-			-			-			-
PWD	25,676.00	19,985.60	5,690.40	60,000.00	45,491.75	14,508.25	60,000.00	58,963.87	1,036.13	176,570.41	6,234.00	170,336.41
MP				200,000.00	256,238.45	(56,238.45)	300,000.00	210,472.55	89,527.45	300,000.00	131,900.27	168,099.73
Total	5,795,074.65	2,991,323.79	2,803,750.86	7,159,710.23	6,664,664.00	495,046.23	9,303,724.24	7,580,448.44	1,723,275.80	8,973,377.35	3,578,152.10	5,395,225.25

Table 1.7 Total Release from Government of Ghana for the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested as planned (A)	Approved as per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,083,804.62	1,083,804.62	1,083,804.62	-	-	928,748.90	155,055.72
2015	2,593,703.08	2,593,703.08	2,593,703.08	-	-	2,187,925.30	405,777.78
2016	2,593,703.08	2,593,703.08	2,593,703.08	-	-	2,172,089.52	421,613.56
2017	2,028,670.00	2,028,670.00	2,028,670.00	-	-	148,335.50	1,880,334.50
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
2014	4,135,729.35	4,135,729.35	4,135,729.35	-	-	1,594,925.06	2,540,804.29
2015	2,131,042.65	2,131,042.65	2,131,042.65	-	-	1,936,079.18	194,963.47
2016	3,322,162.97	3,322,162.97	3,322,162.97	-	-	2,603,664.61	718,498.36
2017	4,218,733.47	4,218,733.47	4,218,733.47	-	-	2,062,679.44	2,156,054.03
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	439,440.00	439,440.00	439,440.00	-	-	398,717.15	40,722.85
2015	2,168,979.68	2,168,979.68	2,168,979.68	-	-	1,828,487.30	340,492.38
2016	3,120,421.97	3,120,421.97	3,120,421.97	-	-	2,351,743.99	768,677.98
2017	3,153,386.00	3,153,386.00	3,153,386.00	-	-	1,194,448.64	1,958,937.36

1.3 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.3.1 Background

A Municipality is usually a single urban administrative division having corporate status and powers of self-government or jurisdictions as granted by national and state laws, to which it is subordinate. It is to be distinguished from the country, which may encompass rural territory and/or numerous small communities such as towns, villages and hamlets.

The Asante Akim Central Municipal (formerly Asante Akim North Municipal) Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Districts in the Ashanti Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2056 and it has Konongo – Odumasi as its twin Capital Town. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim District Council in 1988 and was elevated to Municipal status by L.I 1907 in November 2007. Until July 2012, it used to be Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly but with the carving out of the Asante Akim North District, the Municipal Assembly was re-named Asante Akim Central. For the purpose of decentralization and local government representation, the Municipality has one (1) electoral constituency for parliamentary representation, Twenty-five (25) electoral areas for Municipal Assembly representation and three (3) zonal councils (Konongo-Odumasi, Dwease-Praaso and Oweriagya councils). This section of the chapter provides information on the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly. These include the physical features, economy as well as the cultural and social structure of the municipality.

1.3.2 Institutional Capacity Needs

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly as an institution is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who oversees the daily operations and management of the municipality. Administratively, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) is the head and supervises the activities of the various departments of the Assembly as enshrined in the Local Governance Act of 2016. The figure below outlines the organizational structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly.

Figure 1.1 Organizational Structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipal

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM

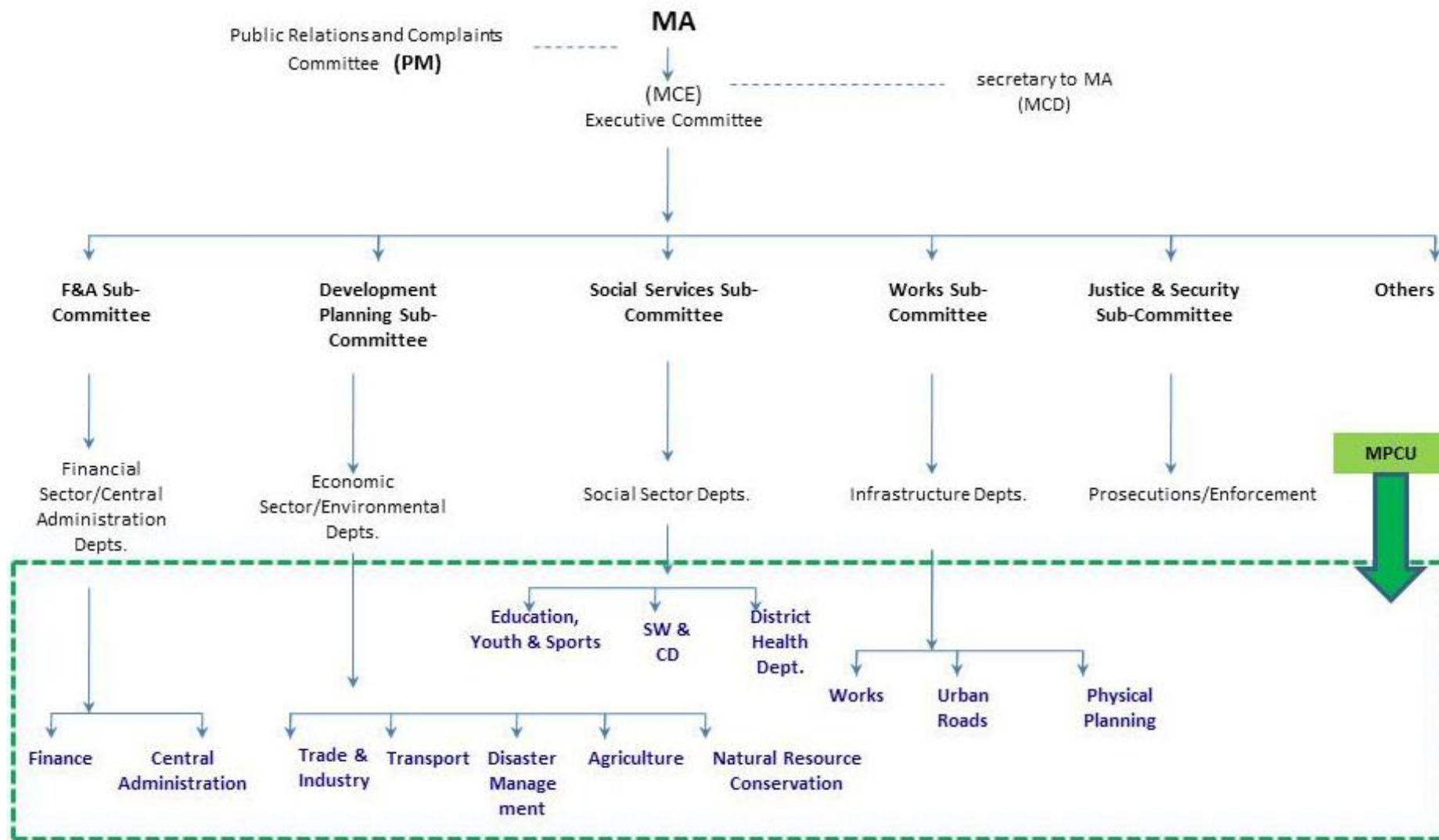


Figure 1.2 Organizational Structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipal

APPENDIX 2A MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)

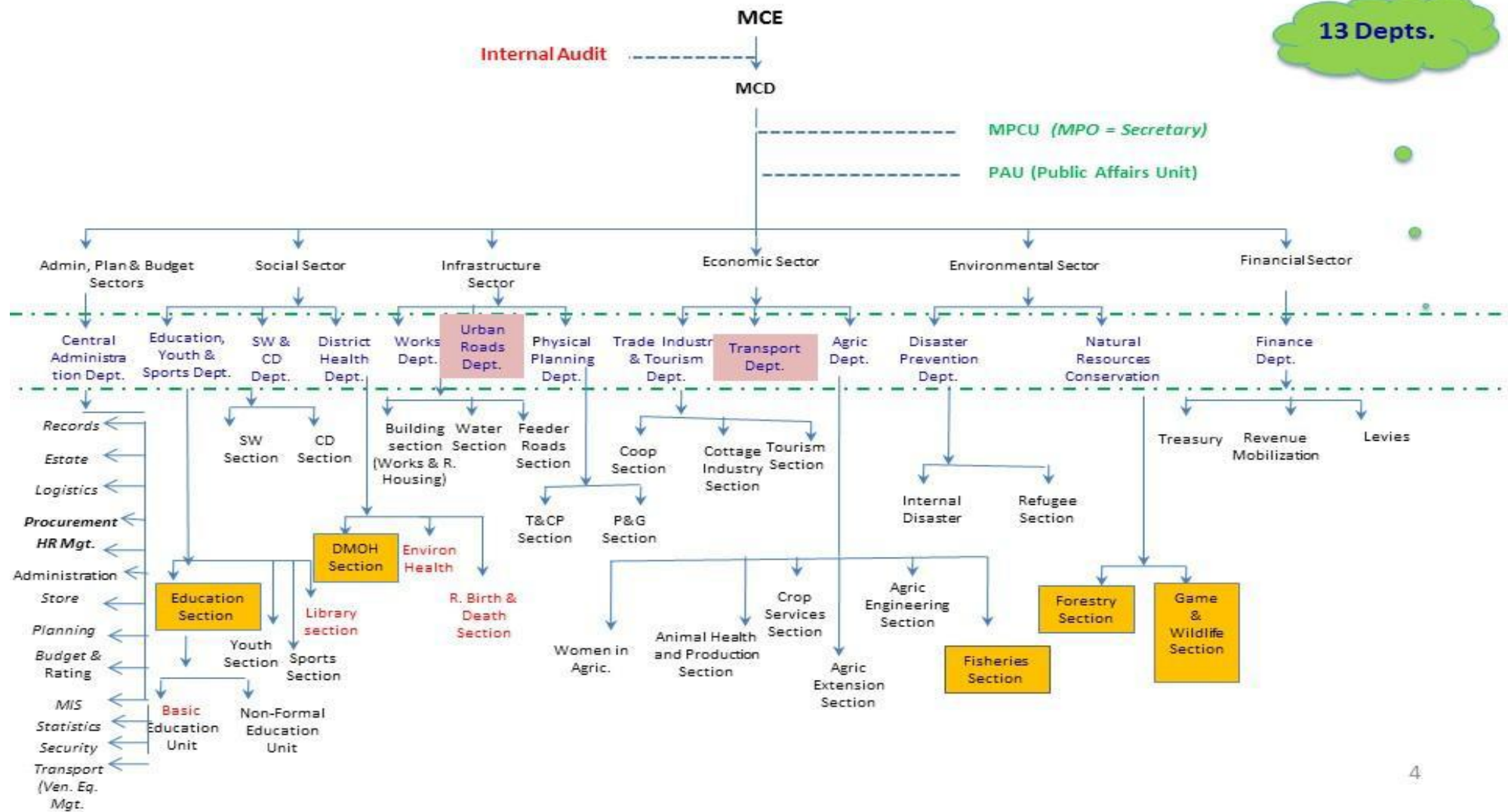


Table 1.8: Inventory of Infrastructure and Facilities for Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES											
	Dept.	Unit	Office Space	Laptop	Desktop	Printers	Scanners	Tables	Chairs	Photocopy	Others
1	CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	Administration	6	1	6	3		8	16	2	
		Records	1		1		1	4	6		
		Estate									
		Logistics									
		local Government	1		1	1		1	5		
		Statistics	1					3	5		
		Security									
		Planning	2	2	1	2	1	4	7		
		Stores	2								
		internal Audit	1		2	1		2	6		
		Procurement	1	1	1	1	1	2	6		
		Human Resource	1		2	1	1	2	4	1	
		Budget	2	1	2	3		3	6		
2	FINANCE	Treasury	3	1	3	2	Nil	7	14	Nil	
		Revenue Mob.	1		1	1	Nil	2	6	Nil	
		Levies									
3	WORKS	Building Section	4		4	Nil	Nil	7	11	1	
		Water section	1		1	Nil	Nil	2	3		
		Feeder Roads	1		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
4	NADMO	Internal Disaster	2		1	1		5	8		
		Refugee									
5	SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Social welfare	2		2	2	1	6	13	1	
		Comm. Dev't	2		2						
6	TRADE AND INDUSTRY	Co-operative			2	1		5	8		
		Cottage industry									
		Tourism									

	Dept.	Unit	Office Space	Laptop	Desktop	Printers	Scanners	Tables	Chairs	Photocopy	Others
7	PHYSICAL PALNNING	T&C Planning	4	1	3	2	Nil	6	12	1	
		Parks and Garden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3		
8	EDUCATION YOUTH AND SPORTS	Ghana Education Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		The Youth Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Library Board	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Sports Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	HEALTH	Medical Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Env'tal Health	2		1	1		5	11		
10	AGRICULTURE	Women in Agric	5					1	1		
		Animal Health and production	1					1	1		
		Crop Services	4		1	1		8	5		
		Fisheries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Agric Engineering	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Agric Extension	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	URBAN ROADS		1		1	1		2	3		

Table 1.9: Staff Capacity for Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

	Dept.	Unit	Staff Strength		Grand Total	Age Group				Qualification				
			M	F		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Cert.	Dip.	Degree	Second Degree	Others
1	CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	Administration	3	1			3		1					
		Records	1	3		1	3							
		Estate		1										
		Logistics												
		MIS												
		Statistics	1							1				
		Security	6											
		Planning	3				1	1	1					
		Stores		1				1						
		Transport	8											
		Procurement	1	1										
		Human Resource	2				1	1						
		Budget	3	1					3	1				
			Total	28		8								
2	FINANCE	Treasury	4	3			3	1	3					
		Renvenue Mob.	2	10			1	4	7					
		Levies												
		Total	6	13										
3	WORKS	Building Section	7	1										
		Water section												
		Feeder Roads	1					1						
		Total	8	1										
4	NADMO	Internal Disaster	12	4										
		Refugee												
		Total	12	4										

	Dept.	Unit	Staff Strength		Grand Total	Age Group				Qualification				
			M	F		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Cert.	Dip.	Degree	Second Degree	Others
5	SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Social welfare	3	1			3		1					
		Comm. Dev't	8	5		2	9	1	1					
		Total	11	6										
6	TRADE AND INDUSTRY	Co-operative	2			1	1							
		Cottage industry												
		Tourism												
		Total	2	0										
7	PHYSICAL PALNNING	T&C Planning	3	3		3	1	2						
		Parks and Garden	2					1	1					
		Total	5	3										
8	EDUCATION YOUTH AND SPORTS	Ghana Education Service	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		The Youth Council	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Library Board	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Sports Council	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Total	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
9	HEALTH	Medical Health	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Env'tal Health	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Total	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
10	AGRICULTURE	Women in Agric	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Animal Health and production	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Crop Services	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Fisheries	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Agric Engineering	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Agric Extension	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Total	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
11	URBAN ROADS		1			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Total	1	0			1							

To ensure effective administration of its mandate and responsibilities, the municipal assembly is staffed with the various technical and professional people as show in the table above disaggregated into sex and age groups

1.3.3 Location and Size

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is located in the eastern part of the Ashanti Region. It shares boundaries with Asante Akim North District at the North, Ejisu-Juaben and Sekyere East at the West, Asante Akim South at the East and South. The land size of the Municipality is 400 square kilometres (km²) forming 1.6 % of the total land area of Ashanti region. The municipality is located within latitude 6 ° 30' north, 7 °30' North, 0 ° 15' west and ° 20' west. **Konongo – Odumasi** is the Municipal Capital and it is about 48Km from Kumasi the Regional Capital. Other bigger settlements in the municipality include: **Dwease, Praso, Patreansa, Nyaboo, Kyekyebiase, Obenimase**. Figures, 1.3, and 1.4 show the Municipal Assembly in both National and Regional contexts respectively.

As a nodal town, Konongo – Odumasi, is an area organized around a node, or focal point, and is defined by interactions or connections. The Municipal capital (Konongo-Odumasi) has the potential of developing into a large commercial hub of the region and further provides a higher order service to the surrounding communities which will relieve pressures on the regional capital. Figure 1.5 shows The Administrative Map of the Municipal Assembly.

Figure 1.3: ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

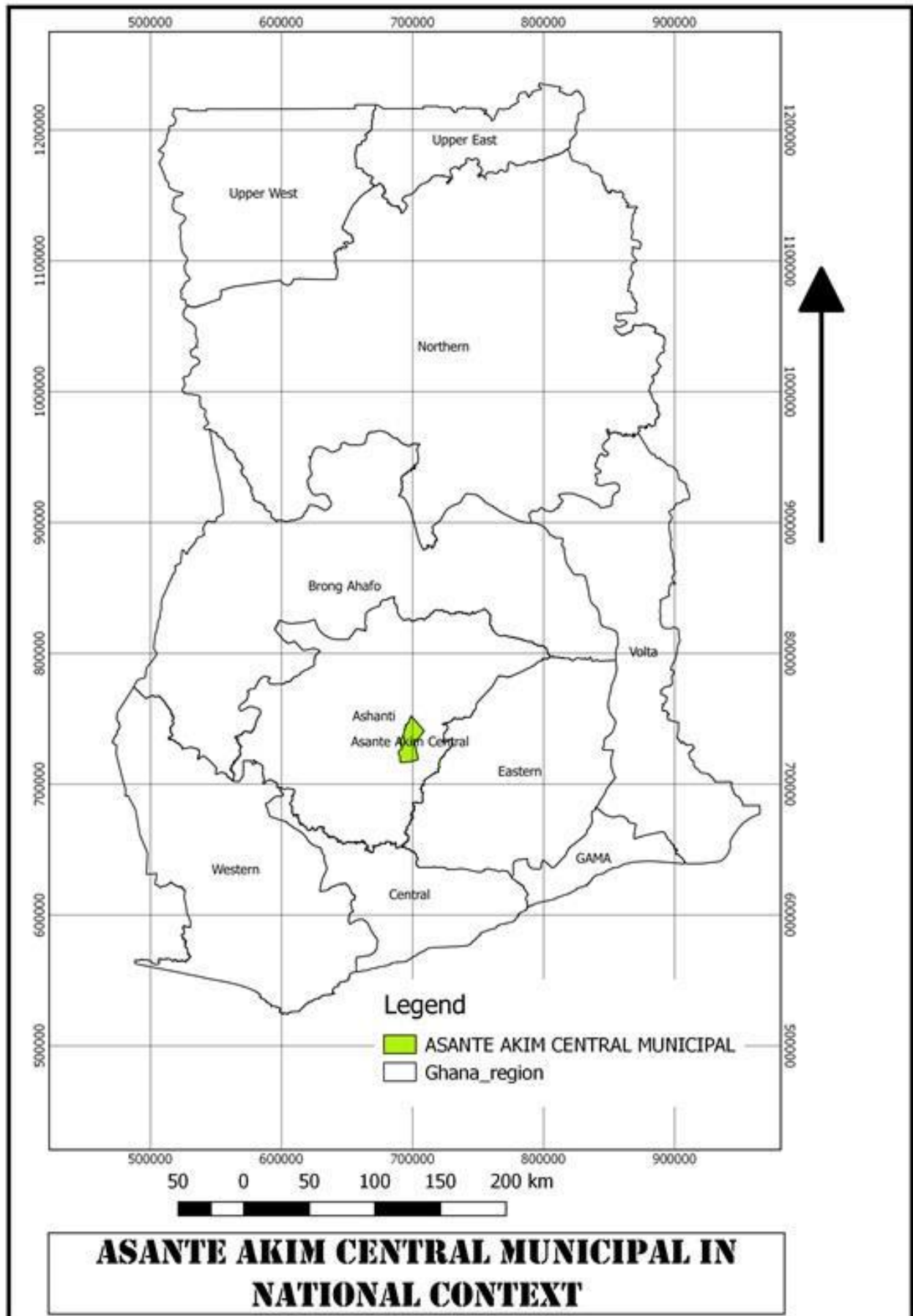
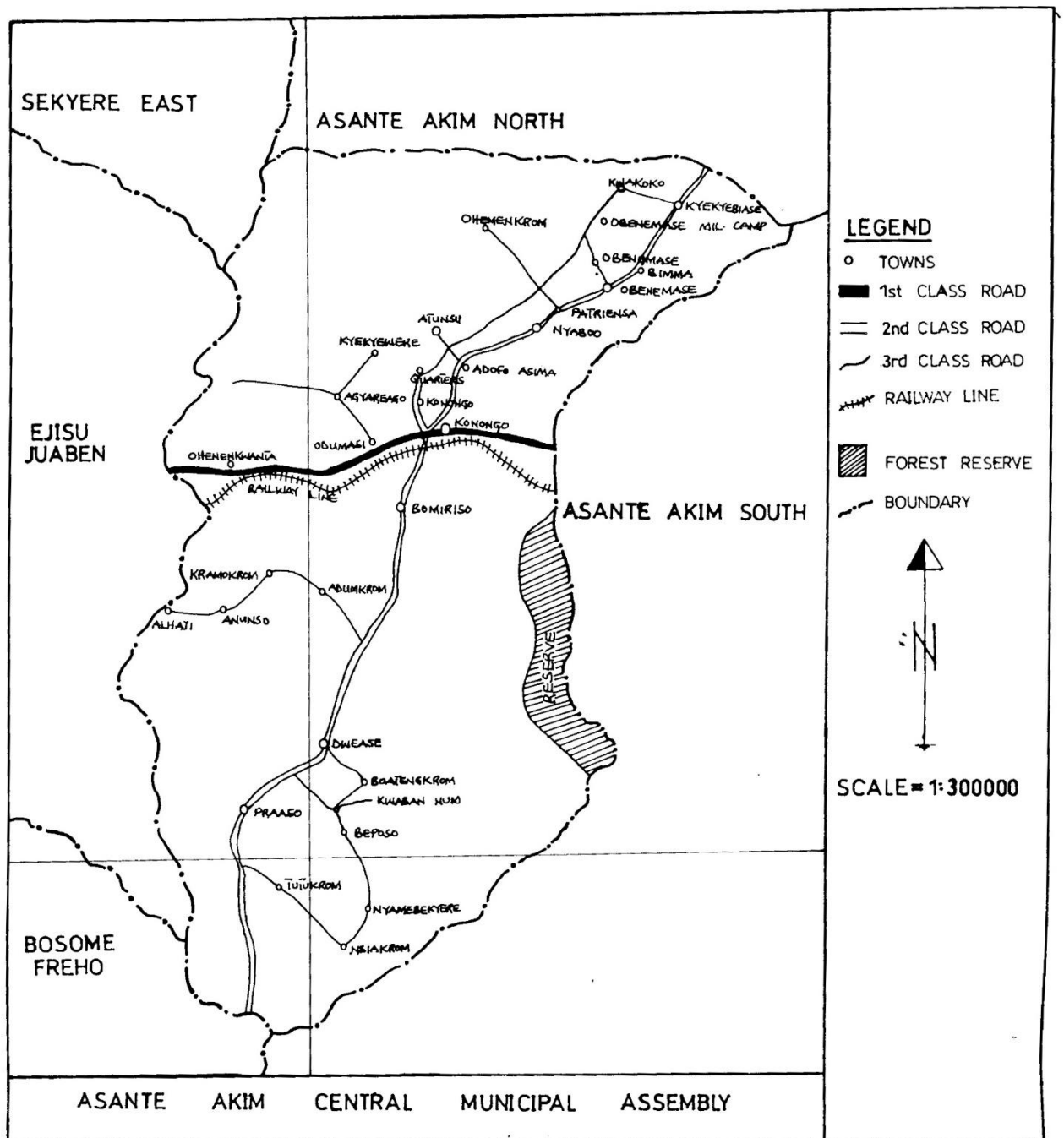


Figure 1.4: ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



FIG 1.5 ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



1.3.4 Physical and Natural Environment

This section describes the municipality in relation to its climate; relief and drainage; vegetation; geology and minerals; and soils and discusses how the physical environment has been affected by human activities.

1.3.4.1 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the Municipality is generally undulating, having a wavy shape, displaying a smooth rising-and-falling or side-to-side alternation of movement. From the North, the land rises gently to heights between 305 and 610 meters and is interrupted by a stretch of the Akwapim-Mampong Range, which is between 610 and 762 meters.

The Municipality is drained by a number of rivers which include Anum, Owerri, Bemire, Abosomtwe, Supata. It must be stated however that, the activities of illegal miners continue to affect the volume, flow, colour and aquatic habitat of these rivers which adversely affects the health and life of man, animals and plants alike. The drainage pattern of the district can be harnessed for irrigational activities, cultivation of rice, vegetable farming and aqua culture which will result in high yields necessary to grow crops that allow for an agriculture economy to thrive.

1.3.4.2 Climate

The Municipality lies within the semi-equatorial belt (areas lying near or at the equator), it experiences double maxima rainfall in a year, that is there are two rainfall peaks received. The first rainy season is from May to July and the second from September to November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The average number of rainy days for the year is between 110 and 120 days. The dry harmattan season occur between December and April and is associated with drought conditions, high temperatures, and early morning moist/fog and cold weather conditions. Streams dry up during this period. The north-western portion of the municipality has a precipitation of 1300-1400 which receives low amount of rainfall while two-thirds (2/3) of the municipality starting from the north-eastern part to the southern part has a precipitation of 1400-1500 which also receives the highest amount of rainfall.

Temperature in the municipality is found to be uniformly high all year round with a mean annual temperature of 26°C, the closer to the equator an area is, the more solar radiation it is exposed to which creates warmer temperature. During the rainy season, humidity is very high, that is when the air has high moisture content. However, the

months of December to February, record very low humidity resulting in low moisture content in the atmosphere.

The climatic condition is suitable for the cultivation of cash and food crops such as cocoa, oranges, plantain and vegetables to feed the agro based industries in the Municipality to generate greater income and enhance food security. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favours the processing of most crops such as cocoa, maize etc. The double rainfall maxima regime of the municipality makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year.

It is important to note however, that current trends in the climatic conditions of the Municipality is becoming unpredictable, as a result of erratic and unpredictable seasonal rainfall due to climate change coming from human activities. This phenomenon has serious implications for effective agriculture planning. There is the need to enhance other alternative sources of water through irrigation for agricultural purposes.

1.3.4.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the municipality is semi-deciduous forest comprising of open and closed forests, these plants lose their foliage for a very short period, when old leaves fall off and new foliage growth is starting. The forests consist of different species of tropical woods such as Wawa, Ofram, Sapele, Sanfina, Okyere (Kofo), Onyina, Kyenkyen, Otie and Yaya, which have high economic value. The vegetation of the municipality provides a fertile land for investment in agriculture. Food and cash crops such as cassava, rice, maize, cocoa, citrus, oil palm, plantain, and others are widely grown in the area.

However, most of the original forest has degenerated into secondary forest and grassland due to indiscriminate felling of trees, bush-fires and poor farming practices and therefore there is the need to practice afforestation and cultivate good farming habit in the municipality. Part of the Dome River Forest Reserve lies within the municipality preserving the natural diversity of fauna and flora found within the area and also regulating the balance of the water and oxygen cycle. This helps to reduce global warming.

The forest reserve is a source of income to private timber companies, traditional authorities, the Municipal Assembly and individuals. Timber, foodstuffs, raw

materials etc. are obtained from the forest for industrial and domestic use. Most of the forest belts are rich with delicacies such as snails and mushroom, which are in season between March and April. In recent times however, the forest is depleting so fast into savannah vegetation through human activities such as agriculture, settlement expansion, bushfires and indiscriminate felling of trees. However, there are prospects for mushroom and snail farming in the forest areas.

1.3.4.4 Soil

The municipality is endowed with fertile soil and vast stretch of arable land to support the cultivation of crops and rearing of farm animals. The soil type in the municipality is predominantly forest ochrosol, it is found in the closed forest zone. The forest ochrosol has a high nutrient value and its suitable for the production of cash and all food crops such as oil palm, cereals, cassava, plantain, cocoa and vegetables. During the rainy season, these soils become thick and sticky but become compact and hard and crack up during the dry periods. In view of the nature of the physical and natural environment described above, the people of the municipality are mainly engaged in farming for their livelihoods. It is therefore not surprising that cash crops and food crops are abundantly produced in the municipality. About one-third of the farm produce are marketed in the municipality for domestic consumption and the remaining part is conveyed to urban centers such as Accra and Kumasi for sale. The soil associations are:

- Offinso Compound,
- Wiawso Shai, and
- Swedru – Nsaba.

The relationships between soil types, geological structure, vegetation and crops in the Municipality are also illustrated in table 1.10 below. Fig 1.6 shows the soil map of the municipality

Table 1.10 Soil and Vegetation Type

SOIL TYPE	GEOLOGICAL BASE	AREA	VEGETATION	MAJOR CROPS
Offinso Compound	Granite, Biotite Muscovite	Praaso, Dwease	Open forest	Cocoa, Plantain, Cocoyam
Wiawso Shai Association	Metamorphosed lava pyrodestic rock, Quartzites, Phyllites, Grits, Conglomerates Schist	Konongo	Open Forest	Cocoa
Swedru – Nsaba	Granite, Biotite, Muscovite	Kyekyebiase,	Open Forest	Rice, Cocoa, Citrus

Source: Soil Research Institute, Kwadaso

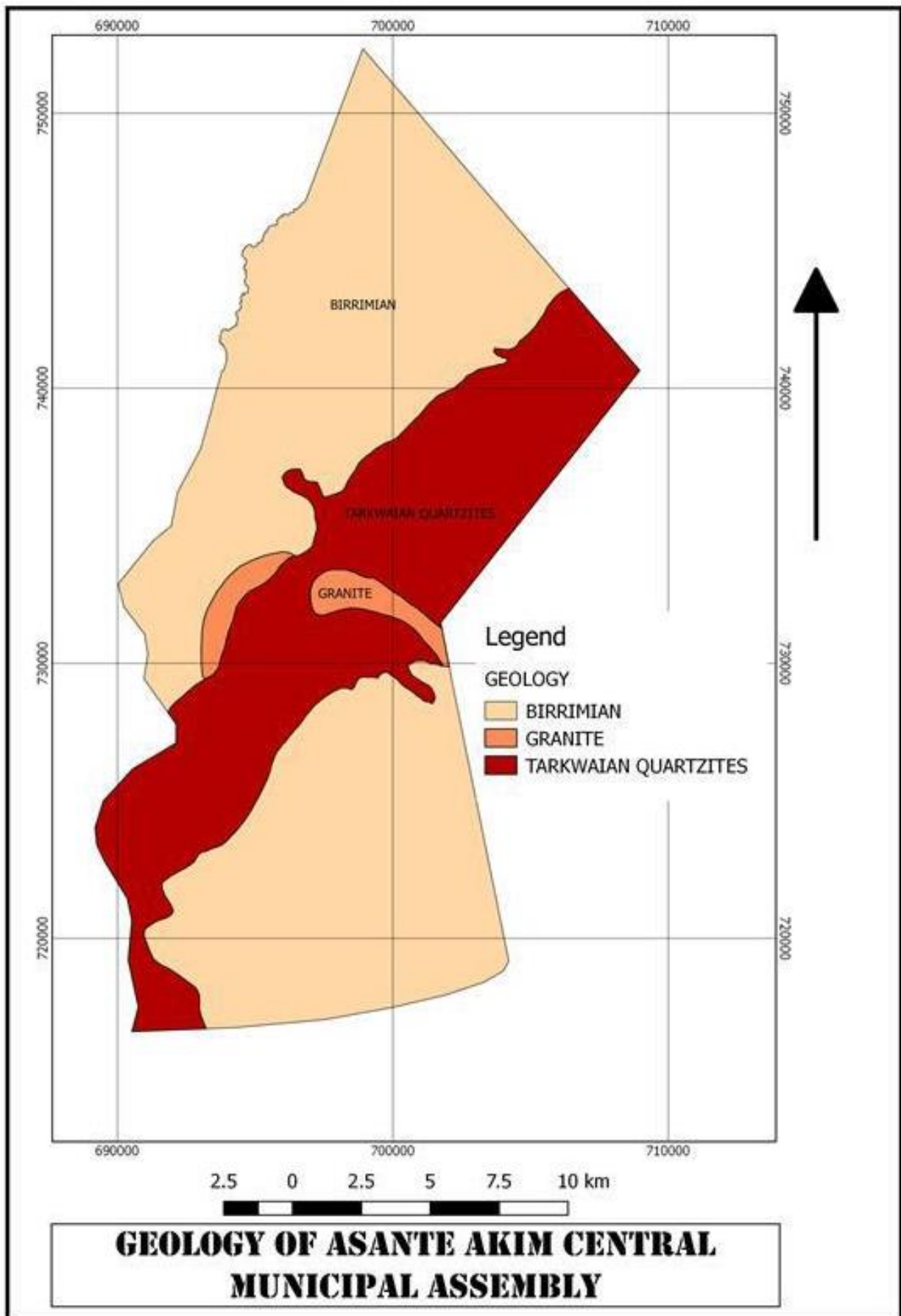
Figure 1.6: SOIL MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY

1.3.4.5 Geology and Minerals

The natural resources that abound in the municipality are mainly minerals. Extraction of minerals is a good source of employment opportunities for the unemployed and disguised unemployed in the municipality. The municipality is endowed with mineral resources such as gold deposits found in the metamorphosed lava, pyroclastic rock, quartzites, phyllites, grits, conglomerate and schist stretching from the Konongo-Odumasi to Kyekyewere. The Kyekyewere area is underlain with tuffs, and greyoals also. The Dwease – Praaso stretch is underlain with granite, biotite, and muscovite. These minerals are also used in the manufacturing of agriculture tools and implements such as machines and irrigation equipment for agriculture development in the municipality.

Quite a large area of the Municipality has been acquired in the form of concessions by some companies who have been licensed for prospecting and mining. There can be no doubt that mining, executed responsibly, is a significant force for sustainable growth. But to succeed in achieving this growth, long term relationships of trust and mutual respect must be established between the community and the mining companies in the municipality.

Figure 1.7: SHOWS THE GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY



1.3.5 Demographic Characteristics

The importance of demography lies in its contribution to helping government and society better prepare to deal with the issues and demands of population growth, aging and migration. The statistics and predictions resulting from demographic studies form the very bases for planning for development. Demographic characteristics such as population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. It is important that statistics be provided on the size, spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population. This section of the plan presents the demographic characteristics of the Asante Akim Central Municipality. This includes issues as Population Size and Distribution, Fertility, Mortality and Migration.

1.3.5.1 Population Size and Distribution Trends

According to the 2010 Housing and Population census, the population of the Asante Akim Central Municipality stood at 71,508. This comprised of 33,942 males (47.5%) and 37,566 (52.5%) females with the sex ratio of 90.4. however, the population of the municipality has been projected to 87,602 in 2017.

The population is predominantly urban as most of the people in the Municipality are in urban localities.

The urban population is projected at 59,394 which represents 67.8 percent of the population with the remaining 32.2 percent (28,208) found in the rural areas. Table 1.11 shows the population trends in the Municipality in relation to both the regional and national figures.

Table 1.11:Trends in population growth

YEAR	ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL			ASHANTI REGION			GHANA		
	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL
2010	37,566	33,942	71,508	2,464,328	2,316,052	4,780,380	12,633,978	12,024,845	24,658,823
2011*	38,580	34,858	73,438	2,488,432	2,350,590	4,839,022	12,915,498	12,319,770	25,235,268
2012*	39,622	35,799	75,427	2,512,617	2,408,810	4,921,427	13,203,795	12,621,125	25,824,920
2013*	40,691	36,766	77,457	2,570,644	2,468,322	5,038,966	13,498,844	12,928,916	26,427,760
2017*	46,021	41,581	87,602						

Source: Population Census Reports (1948, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010)

*Projected,

1.3.5.2 Population Density

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the Municipality has a population density of 328 person sq. km. Ashanti Region and Ghana during the same period had 196 person per sq km And 103 person per sq km respectively. Table 1.12 Shows trends in population densities in the municipality as compared to the Region and the National.

Table 1.12: Trends in Population Density

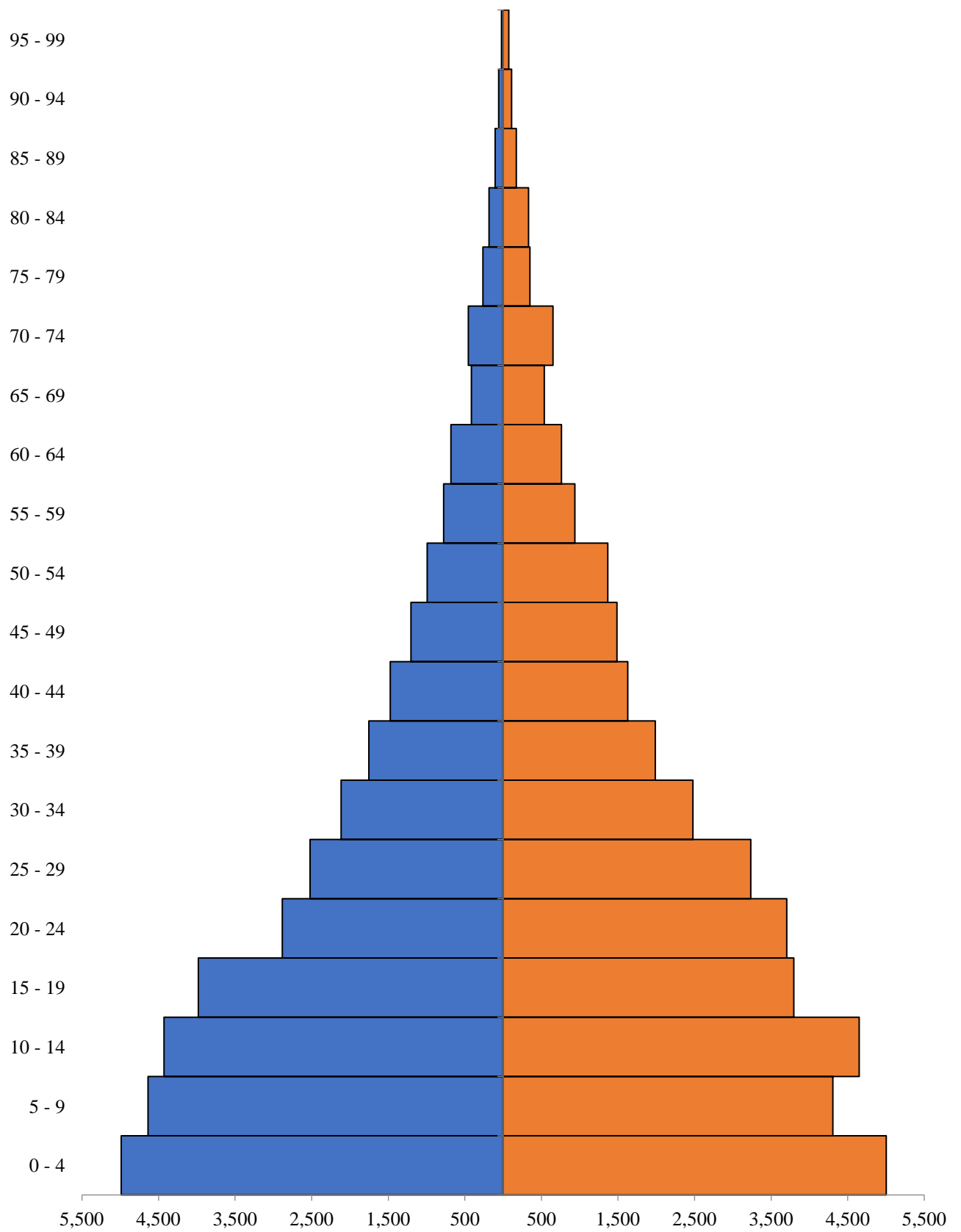
YEAR	ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL		ASHANTI REGION		GHANA	
	Population	Pop. Density	Population	Pop. Density	Population	Pop. Density
2010	71,508	328 sq. km	4,780,380	196.0 sq.km	24,658,823	103.4 sq.km
2011	73,438	337 sq. km	4,839,022	198.4	25,235,268	105.8
2012	75,427	346 sq. km	4,921,427	201.8	25,824,920	108.3
2013	77,457	355 sq. km	5,038,966	206.6	26,427,760	110.8
2017	87,602	402 sq. km				

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.3.5.3 Age and Sex Structure

The two characteristics of a population which receive most attention in demographic analyses are age and sex. Age is a critical variable, either directly or indirectly, in almost every population research and analysis (GSS, 2013a). The age-sex structure of the Asante Akim Central Municipality is graphically represented by the pyramid in Figure 1.8. The figure shows that the age and sex structure of the Municipality has a broader base.

Figure 1.8: Age-Sex Structure



Source: MPCU Projections (2017)

The Municipality has a relatively high proportion of its population within the youthful age bracket of 0-24 years (42,377) which constitutes 59.3 percent of the total population of the district. This is demonstrated by a population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top which gives it a conical shape (Figure 1.8). For instance, out of the total population of the Municipality, persons between the ages of 0-24 years alone constituted 59.3 percent. The age structure affects general fertility rate and ultimately the nature of changes that are likely to occur in the population. Birth and death rates are influenced by the proportions of people in the different ages. Other things being equal, populations that have comparatively large numbers of elderly are likely to record more deaths and fewer births each year than population of equal size that is made of a large proportion of young people within the reproductive ages.

The population aged 0-4 recorded the highest proportion of the Municipality's population of 14.0 percent followed by those within the age bracket 10-14 with 12.7 Percent and those within the age cohort 5-9 comes next with 12.5 percent. Among the male population starting from age 0-5, every successive higher age cohort recorded a lower population compared with the figure for the previous age cohort except for the (70-74) which recorded some marginal higher figures than the 65-69 age cohorts, the population reduces till the least figure is recorded by age group 95 and above. This trend is the same for the females except for the age cohorts 10-14 and also 70-74.

This broad base indicates higher proportion of the population in the lower age brackets. The overall conical shape of the population pyramid for the district is very typical of the population

1.3.5.4 Broad Age / Sex Structure Group

Owing to the similar demographic characteristics of the municipality and the country, the Asante Akim Central Municipal has a female dominated sex-structure with a sex ratio of 1 female to 0.88 male. This scenario is not unusual as the second most popular economic activity in the municipality is trading, mostly spearheaded by women, owing to the favourably business climate present within the municipality.

The sex structure of the Municipal population indicates 49.1% males and 50.9% females. This phenomenon is a true reflection of the national situation. This situation indicates the need for effective policies toward the improvement of females. The age structure of the economy depicts that of a typical developing economy. The broad age structure indicates 45.8% for the 0-14 age cohort, 5.1% for the 65 + and 49.1% for 15-64 age cohort.

Table 1.13 Population Sex Structure

	Ashanti Region			Asante Akim Central		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	50.5	49.5	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0
15-64	47.6	52.4	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0
65+	41.5	58.5	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0
Total	48.4	51.6	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0

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

1.3.5.5 Nationality

Ghana is composed of people from all background and nationality and as such it is not uncommon to find other nationals resident in the Asante Akim central municipality. Ghanaians by birth (96.5%) resident in the municipality accounts for the most nationals, followed by dual nationality residents (1.4%) and ECOWAS nationals (0.9%).

Table 1.14 Nationality of Residents

Nationality	Number	Percentage (%)
Ghanaian by birth	69,024	96.5
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,015	1.4
Ghanaian by Naturalisation	405	0.6
ECOWAS	637	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	248	0.3
Other	179	0.3
TOTAL	71,508	100

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

1.3.5.6 Religion

The dominance of Christians in the municipality is profound (83.6%). Fairly represented are the Islam (10.2%) and traditional religions (0.5%). However, there are others who do not belong to any religion (5.4%). Having over 90% of the population being Christians and Moslem can serve as an avenue for promoting developments in the municipality.

Table 1.15 Religious Distribution of Population

Religion	Number	Percentage (%)
No religion	3,877	5.4
Catholic	8,201	11.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	16,512	23.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,784	30.5
Other Christian	13,194	18.5
Islam	7,264	10.2
Traditionalist	343	0.5
Other	333	0.5
TOTAL	71,508	100

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

The meeting places of these religions can be used as a tool to sensitise the residents on their roles and responsibilities in promoting development in the municipality.

1.3.5.7 Labour Force

The 2010 population and housing census reveals that the labour force in the municipality (the economic active group i.e. 15 – 64) is 39,765 representing 49.1% of the total population. This situation means that, there is existing labour force to support business interventions. The table below depicts employment by sector.

Table 1.16 Distribution of labour force

Employment Sector	Number	Percent
Public (Government)	2,070	4.8
Private Formal	1,601	3.7
Private Informal	23,555	54.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	24	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	161	0.4
Other International Organisations	0	0.0
Unemployed	2,170	5.0
Economically Inactive	13,915	32.0
Total	43,496.00	100.0

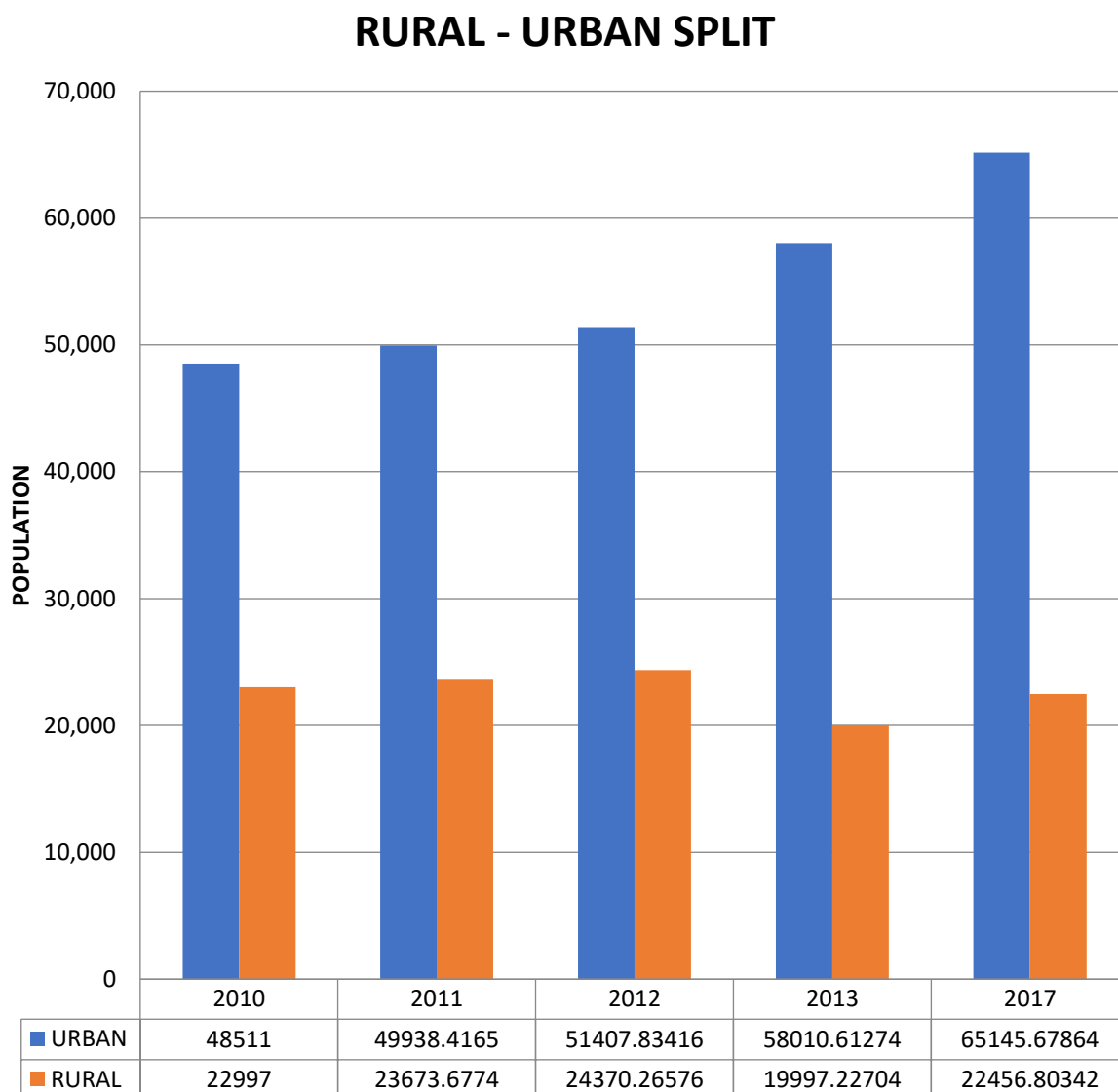
Source: *Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census*

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the Asante Akim central municipality has 5% of its active labour force unemployed, less than the national figure of 3.8%. However, majority of those employed are within the informal private sector (54.2%), consisting of traders, artisans, casual workers among others. These statistics indicated poses a serious threat to revenue mobilisation in the municipality since, those in the informal sector are not documented and as such, very difficult to track them and retrieve revenue from.

1.3.5.8 Rural – Urban Split

The proportion of population in the Urban areas of the municipality has increased from 68% in 2010 to 74% in 2017. The number of communities with urban population has also increased from 3 In 2010 to 4 in 2017. The Figure below indicates the trends in Rural / Urban population in the municipality over the period 2010 – 2017.

Figure 1.8: Rural-Urban Split



Source: MPCU, 2017

1.3.5.9 Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (generally under age 15 and over the age of 65) to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) in a population. The table above gives information on the age-dependency ratio of the Municipality. From the table, the age - dependency ratio for the Municipality is 79.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the economically productive ages, the number of dependents is about 80. The age –dependency for rural localities is as high as 90.8 while that of urban localities is 75.0.

Figure 1.9: Broad Age Group

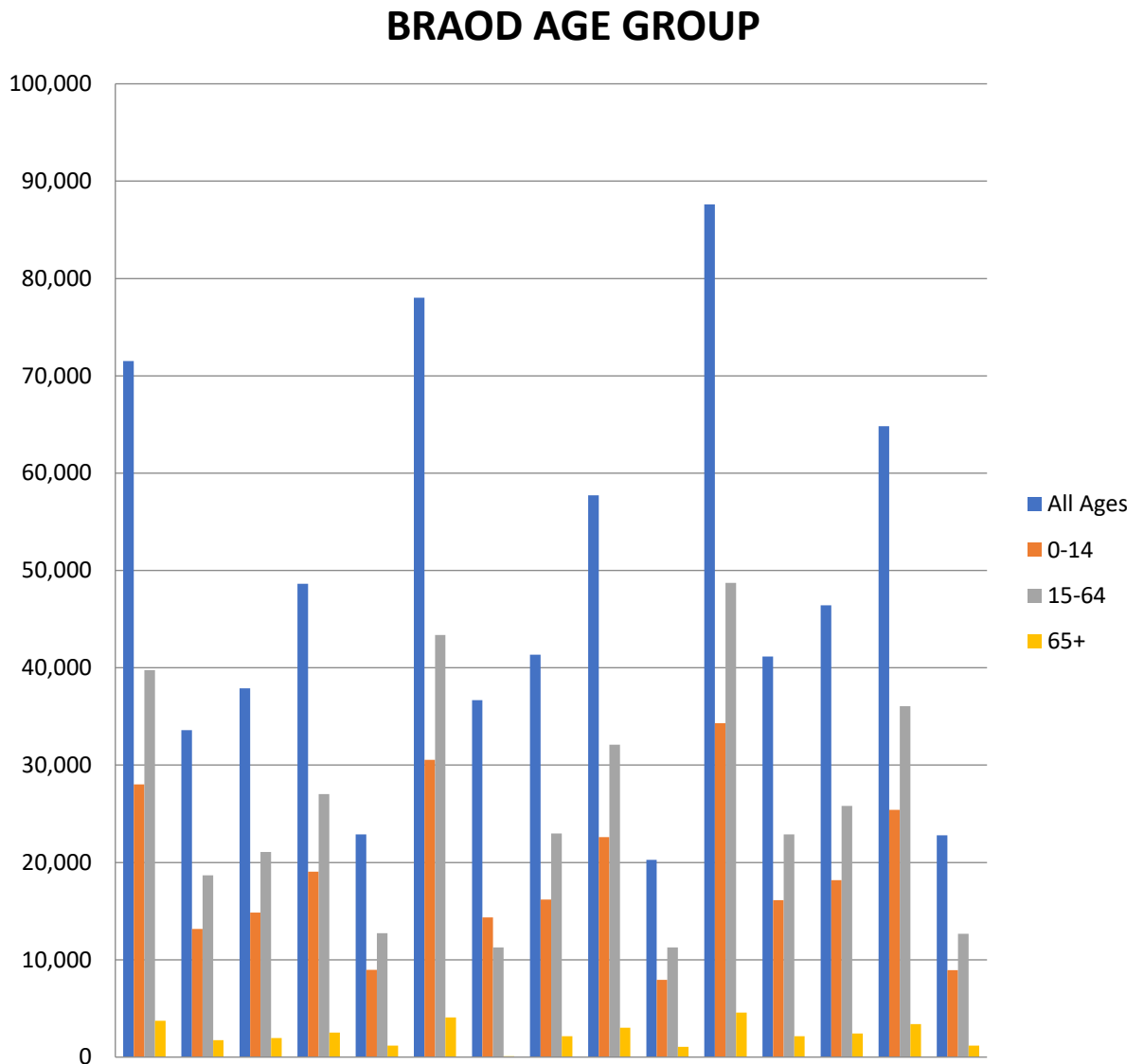


Table 1.11: Broad Age Groups / Age Dependency Ratio

	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	87,602	41,173	46,429	88.7	64,429	22,777
0-14	34,317	16,129	18,188	88.7	25,394	8,922
15-64	48,715	22,896	25,819	88.7	36,049	12,666
65+	4,571	2,148	2,422	88.7	3,382	1,188
Age-dependency ratio	79.8	79.8	79.8		79.8	79.8

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.3.5.10 Migration

Data on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants is presented in table 2.6. The Table shows that, 20,423 migrants are in the Asante Akim Central Municipality. The number of migrants from within the Ashanti Region forms the majority (9,749). For migrants from other parts of the country, it is those from the Eastern Region that form the majority with 2,748 and the least number from the Upper West Region (389). Migrants from outside Ghana accounted for 532.

About 32.5 percent of migrants have resided in the district between 1-4 years, 18.2 percent have resided between 5-9 years, and 12.6 percent have resided for less than a year. The proportions of those who have resided in the district for 10-19 years is 17.8 percent and 18.9 percent have resided for over 20 years. Majority of migrants, regardless of their place of origin, have resided in the Municipality between 1-4 years. For this length of residence (1-4 years), greater proportions of the migrants are from Greater Accra (40.6%), Northern (39.5 %) and Brong Ahafo (39.1%) region.

1.3.5.11 Gender equality

This section identifies the key gender issues affecting the development of the municipality and the society as well. It depicts societal roles and responsibilities of men and women, their access and control over resources such as land, credit and resource in the municipality. It also identifies the practical needs and interest's including basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation including waste management, access to right and entitlement, and empowerment

It indicates equal ease of access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender, including economic participation and decision-making; and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations and needs equally, regardless of gender. it entails the concept that all human beings, both men and women in the municipality, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices.

Historically, since the attainment of independence in 1957, (and in recognition of the role played by women activists during the struggle for independence) 10 women were nominated and appointed to the legislature based on the introduction of the Representation of the People (Women Members) Bill in 1960. 9 This appointment established a consciousness for gender equality and women's empowerment. Also,

following the first United Nations Conference on Women in 1975, Ghana set up the National Council on Women and Development (NCWD) [now known as the Department of Gender] as the national machinery. The main task of the national machinery then was to support government-wide efforts in the empowerment of women through income generation, social mobilization and social development.

1.3.5.11.1 Gender and Education

The Ministry of Education, its agencies and stakeholders have put strategies in place to deal with existing and future challenges of gender in the sector. Notable among these is the Education Strategic Plan, 2010 –2020, which has GE and WE concerns such as girls educational issue at all levels of education particularly the basic level, the use of female role models among others.

Subsequently, the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is making progress in achieving gender parity across all levels of education in support of the sustainable development goals, especially goal 5, which seeks to promote gender equality by 2030. For instance, in the 2016/2017 school year, the municipality achieved a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.13 and 1.00 respectively for basic and JHS respectively.

1.3.5.11.2 Gender, Nutrition and Health

Following the Ministry of Health's Gender Policy in 2009, the municipal health directorate has explored current initiatives that have promoted healthcare delivery particularly for women in the area of maternal health including reproductive issues.

Maternal mortality has been one of the major areas of health inequity, but the municipal annual review report (2017) indicates that the situation has improved because a number of programmes that had been implemented to improve access to skilled health personnel and access to education about the use of family planning methods.

HIV and AIDS is another health condition that has higher incidence in women more than men in the municipality, but the incidence and prevalence has been reducing because of the concerted efforts of the municipality through the Ghana AIDS Commission.

Prevention from Mother-to- Child Transmission (PMTCT) services have been integrated into sexual and reproductive health services. This has ensured wider access

to women in reproductive ages, thereby reducing the incidence of mother-to-child transmissions within the municipality

1.3.5.11.3 Gender and Employment

The type of occupations engaged in by persons 15 years and older in the Asante Akim Central Municipality in the 2010 PHC are shown in table 4.3. From the table, the highest proportions of employed people (33.0%) are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. This is followed by the service and sales workers who make up to 23.9 percent and workers in craft and related trades are 15.7 percent.

High skill-required occupations such as professionals, managers, technicians and associate professionals account for relatively low proportions of employed persons. This phenomenon pertains to the entire country and does not augur well for the future development. (GSS, 2013d)

Among males, majority (34.9 %) work as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers while the majority of females (37.0%) are service and sales workers.

Further, these reflections on gender and employment in Ghana shows up in a World Bank statistic on women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector according to World Bank indicating that:

- Female labour participation rate (percentage of the female population over 15 years): 66.9%.
- Females constitute the majority of the 92% labour force in the informal sector
- Females working in the non-agricultural sector: 31.7%.
- Employers who are female: 3.7%

Ghana's economy thrives on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) dominated by women. The SMEs constitute part of the informal sector, which is characterised by inadequate regulatory framework and higher risk. World Bank statistics from 2010 illustrate that 84% of the Ghanaian active female population are considered to be engaged in vulnerable employment, meaning unpaid family work or own account work.

To promote women's inclusion in the economic sector in the municipality, programs to ensure access to credit and social protection have been instituted. The Government

established the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre in 2006, which offers small-scale credit and loans to small and medium enterprises. The Local Enterprises and Skills Development Programme provide training, start-up equipment and financial support for the unemployed youth. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme provides bi-monthly cash grants to over 90,785 poor households in Ghana. The majority of the beneficiaries are women.

1.3.5.11.4 Gender and Natural /Land Resources

Due to the social and traditional cultures predominant in the Asante Akim Central Municipality, access to land and other natural resources are biased towards men. Subsequently, data on access and ownership of land by women is non-existent.

The Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MOLNR) initiated a land reform process in 1999 to stimulate economic development, reduce poverty and promote social stability.

The Land Administration Project (LAP) was initiated to develop a decentralised, fair, efficient and transparent land administration system in Ghana to reduce poverty. In response to national gender initiatives and demands from civil society as indicated in the Women's Manifesto of Ghana (ABANTU, 2004), the Project took steps to map gender dimensions of land administration and developed a gender equality mainstreaming strategy with the objective of providing a coherent and sustained approach to addressing women and men's concerns in land administration for equitable development, gathering gender-sensitive data using appropriate participatory appraisal tools and incorporating this in the implementation and monitoring processes of LAP. Key thrust of the Strategy includes Public Education, Capacity Building, Institutional Reforms, Advocacy and Networking with CSOs.

Implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Action Plan began in 2012 under the Second Phase of LAP with funding from the World Bank, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, (DFATD) Canada formerly CIDA and the Government of Ghana. The Ministry has integrated gender perspectives in LAP planning and ensures adequate women's representation and involvement in decision making on land. It is also promoting women's access to and control over land, collect gender disaggregated data and evaluates Project implementation to inform policy reforms in the land sector and land administration in Ghana in general.

1.3.5.11.5 Gender and Agriculture

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) has also developed a Gender and Agricultural Development Strategy (GADS), to support its gender mainstreaming processes. GADS aims to achieve eight main objectives namely:

- Enhance institutional capacity of MOFA to address gender issues.
- Promote production and use of sex and age disaggregated data.
- Improve extension service delivery.
- Improve access by farmers to financial services.
- Improve access to information on land rights.
- Improve development and promotion of appropriate technologies in agriculture.
- Promote the diversification and development of new processed products.
- Enhance environmental protection through agricultural practices.

These objectives address issues of food security, increase in income, women empowerment and poverty, targeting farmers especially women in the agricultural sector.

MOFA has also developed a resettlement policy framework, which among others, protects the interests of women in instances of resettlements. Among the challenges faced in the implementation of this policy is the fact that women are often users of land and not owners, thus affecting their decision-making power over land matters. The second phase of the LAP (LAP II) is aimed at increasing women's ownership of land in addition to user rights

1.3.5.11.6 Gender and Access to Justice

The Family and Juvenile Courts, which are constituted in the District Courts, use Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods to settle cases – primarily on maintenance of children and some matrimonial causes – to facilitate access to justice for women who often bear the brunt of non-maintenance of children and deprivation of the estate of their husbands. The Family Tribunals also deal with criminal cases and civil protection orders under the Domestic Violence Act. Apart from these state agencies, CSOs such as the African Women Lawyers Association (AWLA), Women Initiatives for Self-Empowerment (WIFE), ABANTU for Development, International

Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Ark Foundation, Netright, Legal Resources Centre (LRC), Women in Law and Development and the Domestic Violence Coalition have engaged in awareness creation programmes on counselling, legal representation, law reforms and women and children's rights and access to justice for women across the country. Both English and local language media strategies have been adopted to promote widespread awareness on the rights of women and access to justice to enhance women's access to justice.

The government continues to promote equitable access to Justice through the Judiciary. In this direction, there are Human Right Courts that support GE and WE issues. In addition, the Judiciary has established two Gender-based and Sexual Offences Courts to expedite the adjudication of cases of violence and abuse.

There is also the Legal Aid Scheme which facilitates access to justice for persons who are unable to afford justice

1.3.5.11.7 Gender and Violence against women including Trafficking of women

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service is mandated to respond to and enforce all laws with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence, child abuse and child protection; and protection of all vulnerable persons from abuse.

However, the Unit has basic challenges that must be addressed. Stereotypes and harmful practices continuously affect the protection of women and girls. In this respect, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) has played a major role since its establishment in 1993. CHRAJ has sustained a vigorous campaign against all aspects of injurious and dehumanizing cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, widowhood rites, forced marriages, ritual servitude, and maltreatment of women accused of witchcraft, as well as other violent practices that subject women and the girl child to cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment and acts that detract their dignity.

1.3.5.11.8 Gender and Participation in Governance

The Affirmative Action Policy formulated in 1998 by the Government after Beijing Plan of Action set targets of 40% representation of women at all levels of governance,

on Public Boards, Commissions, Councils, Committees and Official Boards including Cabinet and Council of State.

The situation is no different in the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly, as efforts are being made to ensure the active participation of women in governance issues. Subsequently, the government, through the appointment of a female Chief Executive and 2 female appointees, representing about 5.6 % of the general assembly structure.

1.3.6 Settlement Systems

Development has spatial implications. This section of the plans shows the spatial analysis of the Municipality. It also shows the scalogram analysis of the municipality, the hierarchy of settlement and physical accessibility selected facility in the municipality, composite accessibility and thus identified poverty pockets

1.3.6.1 Road Network

The Municipality located along the Accra- Kumasi highway currently has about 10km of asphalted Class I roads, 29km of Class II, and about 327km of Class III. However, feeder roads form a greater percentage of the road network. Some of the feeder roads can be used throughout the year (all season), while others are only accessible on a seasonal basis. The bitumen surface of feeder roads is about nine percent (9.5%) and that of gravel and earth is 34.8 percent and 55.4 percent respectively. About 19.3 percent of the roads condition is good whilst less than seven percent (6.4%) is fairly good. Overall, more than seventy percent (74.3%) of the road condition is very poor.

Table 1.16: List of roads in the municipality

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	TYPE	LENGTH (KM)
1	Konongo-Dwease Praaso	Arterial	25
2	Konongo-Stadium Road	Collector	3
3	Konongo Low Cost-Ssnit Road	Collector	5
4	Sarpomaa Jct-Blue Moon	Collector	5
5	Ekoso-Freetown Road	Collector	6
6	New Hospital Road	Collector	4
7	Odumasi-Ohene Nkwanta Road	Collector	4
8	Konongo-Zongo Road	Collector	
9	Abosomtweagya Town Road	Collector	7
10	Ahyiaem North Area Roads	Collector	7
11	Ahyiaem South Area Roads	Collector	3
12	Blue Moon Area Roads	Collector	7
13	Freetown Area Roads	Collector	4
14	Ekoso Area Roads	Collector	10
15	Odumasi Town Roads	Collector	6
16	Akrantiebesa Area Roads	Collector	8
17	Residency Area Roads	Collector	5
18	Nsiakrom Jct-Nsiakrom	Feeder	8.5
19	Agyareago-Kyegyewere	Feeder	1.8
20	Beposo Jct-Beposo	Feeder	1.55
21	Tutukrom Jct-Nsiakrom	Feeder	5.35
22	Dwease-Boatengkrom Jct	Feeder	3.95
23	Kwakoko Jct(Kyegyebiase) - Kwakoko Jct	Feeder	1.8
24	Adofo Asiama-Atunsu	Feeder	1.4
25	Odumasi-Gwsc	Feeder	5.6
26	Adumkrom Jct-Alhaji	Feeder	10.5
27	Konongo-Dickson	Feeder	25
28	Boatengkrom Jct-Boatengkrom	Feeder	0.9
29	Patriensa-Ohemengkrom	Feeder	10
30	Agyareago-Annuruso	Feeder	13.5
31	Atunsu-Annuruso	Feeder	11.8
32	Boatengkrom - Beposo Jct	Feeder	1.6
33	OBENEMASE JCT-OBENEMASE	Feeder	1.4
34	Konongo – Odumase - OheneNkwanta Hiagywa	Highways	

1.3.6.2 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.15 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households. The commonest method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in a public dump (open

space). The proportion for this method of solid waste disposal is 40.1 percent. This is followed by dumping into containers (34.8%). Burning is used by 10.0 percent. It is uncommon for solid waste to be collected from households as only 4.1 percent of the households in the Municipality use this service.

In the urban localities, the commonest method of disposal of solid waste is dumping in public containers (46.2%). This is followed by dumping in public dumping sites (31.4%). The least proportion goes for household that dump indiscriminately (3.1%).

In rural localities, more than half (60.4%) of households dump solid waste in public dumping sites. Those that burn solid waste constitute 12.0 percent. As high as 11.7 percent of households dump solid waste indiscriminately.

Table 1.17: Method of Solid Waste Disposal by Households

	Municipality	
	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,919	100.0
Collected	696	4.1
Burned by household	1,690	10.0
Public dump (container)	5,889	34.8
Public dump (open space)	6,779	40.1
Dumped indiscriminately	964	5.7
Buried by household	766	4.5
Other	135	0.8

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

1.3.6.3 Liquid Waste Disposal

The various methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households in the Municipality is presented in table 8.16. The majority of households (36.6%) in the Municipality dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside. This is closely followed by throwing onto compound (35.7%). Throwing into gutter has a proportion of 17.3 percent and disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) has the least proportion (1.3%).

In urban localities, the majority (36.2%) of households dispose liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside. Throwing onto compound is used by 31.6 percent of households and a little over twenty percent (21.2%) of households dispose liquid by

throwing into gutter. Disposal through drainage into a pit (soak away) has the least proportion (1.0%).

For the rural localities, 45.4 percent of households throw liquid waste onto compound. This is higher than the proportion for urban localities (31.6%). About thirty eight percent (37.5%) of households in rural localities throw liquid waste onto the street/outside. This is more than the urban proportion (36.2%) albeit the small margin. Disposing liquid waste through the sewerage system is not common in the rural localities at all, as it has a proportion less than one percent (0.5%).

Table 1.18: Method of Liquid Waste Disposal by Households

	Municipality	
	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total	16,919	100.0
Through the sewerage system	262	1.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	1,250	7.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	225	1.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	6,187	36.6
Thrown into gutter	2,925	17.3
Thrown onto compound	6,042	35.7
Other	28	0.2

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

1.3.7 Settlement System

1.3.7.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The scalogram analysis reveals the four major hierarchy of settlement. Konongo which is the centrally located is the first order settlement which provides first order services to all the communities in the municipality. Odumasi which located in the western part of the municipality also provides second order services the populace in and around the Odumasi. Petriensah, Dwease, Praaso and other are ranked third with each serving as a center for third order services for their relative surroundings.

Population distribution of the municipality is skewed Konongo-Odumasi and patriensah area. This is partly as a result of the services provided by these communities.

The cut off point for the scalogram analyses was communities with a population of 1000 people and above. Various key services like second cycle schools, availability of electricity and other basic facilities were considered in the scalogram analysis. Table 1.19 shows the outcome of the analyses.

Table 1.19 Scalogram of the Municipality

1.3.7.2 Summary of Poverty Pockets

To ensure overall development of the Municipality, a context analysis was carried out based on the poverty profiling of the Municipality into three (3) poverty pockets as a result of their poverty characteristics/manifestations. The context analysis becomes crucial for planning purposes. This is because even though socio-economic infrastructure is concentrated in the central part of the municipality, however there exist some communities in the central part whose situation is not different from communities in the north. This analysis will help in the formulation of key programmes/strategies/interventions to curtail the cycle of disparity in development.

The poverty pockets of the district have been summarized as follows:

Table 1.20 Characteristics of Composite Poverty Pockets

POCKET	POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)
Pocket 1 ^A Boatenkrom/Nsiakrom/Atunsu cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor road network - Mostly indigenes of the municipality. -Cash crop farmers ie. Cocoa, oil palm etc -Inadequate basic infrastructure i.e., Health, water and sanitation -Mostly commercial farmers -Have large tracts of secondary forest
Pockets 1 ^B Kramokrom/Adumkrom/Anuruso cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Have large tracts of secondary forest -Fairly good roads -Mostly migrant farmers -Small farm sizes -Mostly subsistence farmers

POCKET	POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)
Pocket 2 ^A Kyekyebiase/Obenimasi/Patriensa Nyaboo Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Communities are quite close to each other -Fairly good road network of socio-economic -Have relatively good infrastructure -Mostly traditional subsistence farmers -High population density -High out-migration rates -Relatively well resourced -Vegetation mostly secondary forest
Pocket 2 ^B Dwease-Praaso cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mostly subsistence farmers -Fairly good road network -Skills training centre -High population densities -Youth migration rates high -Mostly cassava and plantain farmers -Existence of electricity
Pocket 3 Konongo/Odumasi Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure -Good road network -High level of services -High percentage of formal sector worker -Vibrant commercial sector -Small-scale mining social vices -Seat of political administration -High rate of in-migration -High population density

Source: Municipal Planning Office, 2017

1.3.8 Culture

Chieftaincy (the pre-colonial and traditional institution of governance with judicial, legislative, and executive powers) remains an indispensable aspect of the culture of the people in the municipality. This is because the chiefs remain the custodians of culture. They help in conflict resolution thereby helping keep peace in the municipality. The Chiefs also remain as development partners to the Municipal Assembly.

There are four (4) sub-paramount chiefs, locally referred to as Abrempong in the municipality. They are the chiefs of Benemase, Dwease, Kyekyebiase and Petriensa. Petriensa belongs to the Agona clan, Benemase is the Oyoko clan, Kyekyebiase is the Bretuo clan, while Dwease belongs to the Ekona clan.

Odumase, Konongo and most of the other communities belong to the Juabeng Traditional Council. The chief of Odumase, for instance, is the Nifahene (Right Wing Leader) to the Juabeng Traditional Stool.

Some age-old traditions are still upheld by the people in the municipality. The people observe sacred days like Akwasidae and Fofie. Akwasidae is held every six weeks, during which libation is poured and sacrifices made to the gods and ancestors. The Friday preceding 10 days to the Akwasidae is called the Fofie (meaning a ritual Friday).

Tuesdays are generally observed as taboo days in the municipality where people are forbidden to undertake any farming activities. Such days are used for communal labour to help in the development of the communities.

1.3.9 Governance

The Asante Akim Central municipal assembly was re-constituted in 2012 by the legislative instrument (LI) 2056. On decentralization and local government representation, the Municipality has one (1) electoral constituency for parliamentary representation, Twenty-five (25) electoral areas for Municipal Assembly representation and three (3) zonal councils (Konongo-Odumasi, Dwease-Praaso and Oweriagya councils). This section of the chapter provides information on the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly. These include the physical features, economy as well as the cultural and social structure of the municipality

The Assembly is made up of thirty-six (36) Assembly Members of whom twenty-five (25) or two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and eleven (11) are government appointees with the Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive as Ex-officio members. The Municipal Assembly is presided over by the Presiding Member elected from among their rank.

Table 1.21 Composition of General Assembly

Composition	Males	Females	Total
Elected Members	25	0	25
Appointed Members	9	2	11
Total	34	2	36

Source: MPCU AACMA, 2017

By law, the Assembly meets at least 3 times a year upon a call to meeting by the Honourable Presiding Member. The Assembly has 8 Sub committees. The table below indicates the composition of the various sub committees of the Assembly.

Table 1.22 Composition of the Sub-Committees in the District Assembly

Sub Committee	Males	Females	Total
Justice and security	7	0	7
Development planning	7	0	7
Finance and Administration	7	0	7
Social services	6	1	7
Works	7	0	7
Education Sub Committee	6	1	7
MSE Sub Committee	7	0	7
Agric Sub-Committee	7	0	7

Source: MPCU AACMA, 2017

The Assembly has a Public Relations and Complaints committee which is chaired by the honourable Presiding Member. This committee sits to resolve problems within and among Assembly members and public officials.

1.3.9.1 Functions of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly

The municipal assembly derives its functions from the Local Government Act and the Legislative Instrument No. 1418 of 1988. Specifically the functions are indicated as follows:

To see to the overall development of the Municipality by ensuring the preparation and submission of the following through the Regional Co-ordinating Council:

- Development Plans of the Municipality to the National Development Planning Commission for approval
- The budget of the Municipality of the Ministry of Finance for approval
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources, necessary for the overall development of the Municipality;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the Municipality;
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and environment in the Municipality.

1.3.9.2 The Municipal Administration

At the Municipal Administration level, the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 963, mandates thirteen (13) departments of the Assembly that collaborate to provide technical inputs to the general Assembly decisions. The following Departments of the Assembly as prescribed by the LGA Act 963, can be found in the Municipality.

1. Central Administration
2. Education, Youth & Sports
3. Social Welfare and Community Development
4. Works (Public Works, Feeder Roads)
5. Physical Planning (Town & Country Planning, Parks & Garden)
6. Finance
7. Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry, Games & Wildlife) *
8. Trade & Industry (NBSSI, BAC & Co-operatives)
9. Disaster Prevention (NADMO)
10. Health (Public Health, Environmental Health)
11. Agriculture (Animal Health & Production, Agricultural Extension Services)
12. Urban Roads Department
13. Transport Department*

These Departments need to be strengthened with staff and the needed logistics for a concentrated development of the entire municipality. Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division and the Transport Department are not present in the municipality.

The following Departments and Agencies can also be found in the Municipality

- Information Service Department
- Ghana Revenue Authority
- Social Security and National Insurance Trust
- Internal Audit Department
- Ghana Water Company Limited
- Electricity Company of Ghana
- Ghana Immigration Service
- National Commission on Civic Education
- Ghana Ambulance Service
- Ghana Fire Service
- Valuation Board
- Statistical Service
- National Health Insurance Authority
- National Service Scheme
- Rent Control Department

1.3.9.3 Sub-Municipal Structures

The Municipal Assembly has three (3) Zonal Councils, Twenty-five unit Committees within Twenty-Five Electoral Areas and one constituency.

Table 1.23: Number of District Sub structures

	NAME	LOCATION
1.	Dwease Praso	Dwease
2.	Konongo-Odumasi	Konongo-Odumasi
3.	Oweriagya	Petriensah

Source: MPCU AACMA, 2017

1.3.9.4 Traditional Authorities

Chieftaincy (the pre-colonial and traditional institution of governance with judicial, legislative, and executive powers) remains an indispensable aspect of the culture of the people in the municipality. This is because the chiefs still remain as custodians of culture. They help in conflict resolution thereby helping keep peace in the municipality. The Chiefs also remain as development partners to the Municipal Assembly.

There are four (4) sub-paramount chiefs, locally referred to as Abrempong, in the municipality. They are the chiefs of Obenimasi, Dwease, Kyekyebiase and Petriensa. Petriensa belongs to the Agona clan, Obenimasi is the Oyoko clan, Kyekyebiase is the Bretuo clan, while Dwease belongs to the Ekona clan.

Odumasi, Konongo and most of the other communities belong to the Juabeng Traditional Council. The chief of Odumasi, for instance, is the Nifahene (Right Wing Leader) to the Juabeng Traditional Stool.

Some age-old traditions are still held onto by the people in the municipality. The people observe sacred days like Akwasidae and Fofie. Akwasidae, is held every six weeks and on such a day libation is poured and sacrifices are made to the gods and ancestors. The Friday preceding 10 days to the Akwasidae is called the *Fofie* (meaning a ritual Friday).

In the municipality, Tuesdays are generally observed as taboo days where people are forbidden to undertake any farming activities. Such days are used for communal labour to help in the development of the communities.

1.3.9.5 Private Sector Participation

The private sector participation in the municipality is evident in the establishment of small and medium scale enterprises, which creates employment opportunities for the youth, especially in areas such as petty trading, providing financial services and mining.

1.3.9.6 Non-Governmental Organizations/ Community Based Organizations

Some few NGOs and CBOs exist in the municipality and are engaged in a number of activities to enhance the provision of basic services (Water & Sanitation, Health, Education, Housing etc.) and civil society advocacy. Currently, there are about two (2) Non-Governmental Organizations in the Municipality and twenty-seven (27) CBOs, most of which are inactive.

1.3.9.7 Judicial Services

The municipality has one magistrate court presided over by a magistrate stationed in Konongo-Odumasi and is responsible for the adjudication of judicial proceedings within the municipality.

1.3.9.8 Business Enabling Environment

The Assembly as mean of enhancing business activities in the Municipality provides regulations and license to create enabling environment for smooth operations of business. There is also a Business Advisory Service in the Municipality which provides technical support for business development and growth.

1.3.10 Local Economic Development

The development of a vibrant private sector as a key tool for achieving growth, expansion and diversification of the economy cannot be over-emphasized. In this regard, the Assembly has made efforts to provide both advisory and technical support to the private sector in as part of efforts to contribute to the development of the local economy.

Subsequently, the municipal assembly, through the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) continued to render training to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the municipality. This is to ensure that the private sector adopt effective and efficient methods of production and marketing so as to ensure a healthy competition in the local economy.

The table below provides statistics of various LED initiatives, some selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the municipality are supported to undertake.

Table 1.24: Support to SMEs/LED Initiatives

No.	Type of activity	Venue	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Technology Improvement and Packaging training in Cassava Chips and flour Processing	Mayanka	0	17	17
2	Technology Improvement training in auto mechanics	Konongo	36	0	36
3	Basic community-based skills training in mushroom cultivation	Praaso	11	9	20

Source: Business Advisory Centre, AACMA, 2017

1.3.10.1 Support to Business Associations

Ten (10) local business associations were visited this year for monitoring and follow ups. These associations were also sensitised on the NBSSI/JICA projects, Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF) and Matching Grant Fund (MGF).

1.3.11 Economy

1.3.11.1 Agriculture

Agriculture, the mainstay of the local economy, produces food and vegetable crops such as cassava, cereals, tomatoes, and garden eggs. Cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and oranges are extensively cultivated in the municipality. Here, rich soil, well supplied with organic matter and nutrients combine with favourable weather conditions all year round to produce well above average yields. The weather is particularly suitable for snail and mushroom farming.

Livestock is mainly kept on free range basis with cattle and poultry kept for commercial purposes. Investors can therefore take advantage of the enabling environment in the animal husbandry sector.

1.3.11.2 Industrial activity

There are a number of industrial activities that go on in the municipality albeit not heavy industrial activities. The agro-based industrial activities include palm oil and gari processing. Other industrial activities include wood processing and batik making.

1.3.11.3 Trade and commerce

Trade and commerce in the municipality is very brisk. This owes much to its nodal location. The municipal capital serves as the commercial hub of the municipality. There are a number of markets in the municipality. These markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of both agricultural and industrial goods. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The largest market in the municipality is the Konongo Market. Though there are daily markets, the main market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. Other daily markets are in Odumasi, Patriensa, Dwease and Praaso.

1.3.11.4 Mining and quarrying

The Municipality's gold deposits have made it one of the notable gold mining areas in the region. Large scale gold mining is done by one company with its main mining site at Konongo with another site at the Obenimase area. Apart from the company, there are a number of small scale miners in the municipality. The Dwease–Praaso area rich in extensive granite has potential for large scale quarrying.

1.3.11.5 Social infrastructure

The municipality is well served by a fair share of social infrastructure. This includes educational and health facilities as well as water and sanitation services.

On education, there are 138 kindergartens, 135 Primary Schools, 90 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools. The municipality also has two institutions which provide technical and vocational education.

There are a number of health facilities that render health services to the populace in the municipality. These include the Konongo–Odumasi Government Hospital, Dwease Health Centre and Praaso Health Centre. There is also Community- based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compound at Obenimase. The three health facilities in the municipality are all located in the municipal capital.

The provision of pipe borne water for the twin town of Konongo–Odumasi is mainly done by the Ghana Water Company Limited. This is supplemented by boreholes, especially for communities outside the capital town.

1.3.11.6 Food Security

Agricultural production holds a central role in food security in the country as it constitutes the main source of livelihood (food and income) and provides employment for 60 percent of the population. Poor access to adequate and secure land has been one of the main constraints to increased production by smallholder agriculturalists as the status of tenure has implications for investment and the application of sustainable soil management practices.

Food availability in Ghana is attained through a combination of domestic production of major staples such as maize, yam, cassava and rice and significant importation of rice. As rice, cassava and plantain are the three most important staples most commonly consumed within the municipality, the municipal assembly, through the agricultural department and the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) has provided training and support to mostly farmers to reduce post-harvest losses and increase output. The interventions that have been introduced include, but not limited to;

1.3.12 Social Services and Infrastructure

1.3.12.1 Education

The municipality has been subdivided into Four (4) Circuits for the purpose of effective administration and supervision.

Table 1.25. The Number of Educational Facilities Per / Circuit

CIRCUIT	PRE-SCHOOL	PRIMARY	J.H.S.	SSS/VOC
Dwease Praaso	10	10	7	0
Konongo north	8	8	6	1
Konongo South	8	8	8	1
Odumasi North	6	6	7	0
Odumasi south	6	6	4	1
Owerriagya	8	8	6	0
TOTAL	46	46	38	3

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

The following are a summary of trends for the period 2017

- Total number of education facilities in the Municipality has increased
- Enrollment has risen at both basic and secondary levels due in part to the capitation grant policy of the National Government

- The gender parity index (male gross enrollment rate versus female gross enrollment rate) in Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior Secondary schools has fluctuated between the years but is near 1.
- Total number of teachers working at Kindergarten, Primary, and Junior Secondary schools has not kept pace with the increase in enrolment as the pupil to teacher ratio has risen each year.

Stakeholders in Educational Delivery

The delivery of education in the municipal assembly involves three major stakeholders namely: The private sector, The Municipal Assembly and The Missionaries. The table below indicates the stakeholder in the educational delivery in the Municipality

Table 1.26 Stakeholders in educational delivery

CIRCUIT	Private			Municipal		Mission		
	KG	PRIM	JHS			KG	PRIM	JHS
Dwease Praso	3	3	3			3	3	0
konongo north	12	15	9			0	2	1
Konongo south	15	14	10			5	1	2
Odumasi north	5	5	1			3	4	3
Odumasi south	3	3	2			2	2	1
Owerriagya	5	5	3			1	4	2
TOTAL	43	45	28			14	16	9

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

From the table above, the private sector is the leading provision of school in the municipality it can also be observed that the municipality is also doing well in provision of educational facilities in the various circuits though the private sector is the leading provision of schools

Table 1.27: ENROLMENT LEVELS

LEVELS	TYPE	SEX	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KINDERGARTEN	PUBLIC	Total	3359	2894	2802
		Male	1705	1505	1431
		Female	1654	1389	1371
	PRIVATE	Total	2252	2420	2641
		Male	1136	1229	1339
		Female	1116	1191	1302
PRIMARY	PUBLIC	Total	9468	9154	9262
		Male	4734	4600	4639
		Female	4734	4554	4623
	PRIVATE	Total	5170	5589	5937
		Male	2615	2687	2889
		Female	2555	2902	3048
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	PUBLIC	Total	3497	3500	3698
		Male	1749	1787	1848
		Female	1748	1713	1850
	PRIVATE	Total	1618	1769	1781
		Male	815	875	902
		Female	803	894	879
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	PUBLIC	Total	3364	4088	4620
		Male	1747	2072	2291
		Female	1617	2016	2329
	PRIVATE	Total	403	394	355
		Male	194	187	177
		Female	209	207	178

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

From the table above, it could be seen that the public KG, primary and junior high school enrollment has attained a decreasing trend over the period 2017 this may be attributed to lack of proper school interventions like school feeding program and lack of educational campaign.

While private school (KG to JHS) enrollment continues to increase from 2015 to 2017 the increment in this sector may be due to proper school feeding interventions, good educational campaigns and proper management at the private level. Moreover, at the SHS level, the public enrollment keeps on increasing, while private enrollment decreases. The decreasing trend at the private level may be due to high educational cost.

at the private sector and low educational cost at the public sector especially at the SHS level. In conclusion levels of enrollment in education of the municipality are attributed to poor school Feeding Programme. Management and lack of educational campaign by the Municipal Assembly and other stakeholder are the main causes of the increment in enrollment in all the levels

1.3.12.1.1 Gross Enrollment Rate (GER).

This shows the number (usually in percentage) of people of school going age who are in school. From table 1.28 In the 2015/2017 academic year, Municipality recorded the GER of 144.7% and 130.9% of pupil in kindergarten and primary respectively which means that 44.7 and 30.9 of pupil are more than the school going for KG and primary respectively this could be that the exceeded number of pupil are more than the estimated school going age

In conclusion, it could be that some parents do not send their children to school early hence they delay in school. It can be observed that, female enrollment for all the various levels are more than the male enrollment this is possible because the female total population in the municipality is more than the males' population.

Table 1.28: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

LEVELS	SEX	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KINDERGARTEN	Total	144.7%	129.5%	123.1%
	Male	141.1%	127.6%	120.4%
	Female	148.6%	131.6%	126.0%
PRIMARY	Total	130.9%	129.3%	132.3%
	Male	125.8%	121.9%	124.9%
	Female	136.4%	137.5%	140.5%
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	93.4%	93.4%	95.5%
	Male	93.1%	94.2%	95.6%
	Female	93.6%	92.6%	95.5%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Total	70.4%	89.2%	95.5%
	Male	70.0%	85.9%	90.0%
	Female	70.9%	93.0%	101.5%

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

1.3.12.1.2 Gender Parity Index (GPI).

This is used to measure the relative access to education of males and females. From the table above, there is a reduction of GPI at every progressive stage of education. For example in the 2014/2015 academic year, the GPI for kindergarten was 1.05 which reduced to 1.03 at 2015/2016 at Primary level. The GPI further increased to 1.03 in 2015 /2016 and remain constant in 2017 at the JHS level and the GPI decline from 1.08 to 1.13 at the SHS level, the GPI keeps on increasing in conclusion, . The general decline in the Gender parity Index in Kindergarten indicates that as the pupil progress from one stage to the other, more girls are dropped out from school as compare to boys.

Table 1.29: Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KINDERGARTEN	1.05	1.03	1.05
PRIMARY	1.08	1.13	1.13
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	1.01	0.98	1.00
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1.01	1.08	1.19

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

1.3.12.1.3 Net Enrolment Rate (NER).

This is use to show the number of pupil in the class whose age officially correspond to the age group of that class.

The table below represents the sex segregation of (NER) of the municipality from 2009/2010 to 2011/2012 academic year. In 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 the NER of municipality for kindergarten, Primary and J.H.S was 58%, 60.1% and 34.2% respectively.

Table 1.30: Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

LEVELS	SEX	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KINDERGARTEN	Total	95.6%	81.1%	76.5%
	Male	94.5%	78.5%	73.4%
	Female	96.8%	83.95	79.8%
PRIMARY	Total	107.5%	104.2%	103.9%
	Male	102.8%	96.3%	96.4%
	Female	112.7%	112.9%	112.1%
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	54.6%	52.3%	53.9%
	Male	54.6%	52.9%	54.4%
	Female	54.6%	51.7%	53.4%

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

1.3.12.1.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR).

This is use to determine the number of pupil per teacher. For example, from table 1.3.10 the PTR of kindergarten in 2014/2015 academic year was 47. This means that the ratio of teacher to pupil is 1:47. Thus every teacher handles 47 pupils. The table below shows the PTR of the Municipality for kindergarten, Primary, JHS and SHS for the 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic year. In 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, the PTR for kindergarten and Primary were 47 and 51 whiles that of that of J.H.S and S.H.S was 24 and 27 respectively.

Table 1.31 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

LEVELS	SEX	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KINDERGARTEN	Total	47	51	47
	Public	21	20	18
	Private	26	31	29
PRIMARY	Total	50	51	45
	Public	25	26	22
	Private	25	25	23
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	24	27	22
	Public	11	13	11
	Private	13	14	11

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

Table 1.32 Percentage of Trained Teachers

LEVELS	SEX	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KINDERGARTEN	Total	129	123	130
	Public	128	118	123
	Private	1	5	7
PRIMARY	Total	347	343	379
	Public	342	326	355
	Private	5	17	24
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Total	283	285	363
	Public	279	270	324
	Private	4	15	39
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Total	154	204	200
	Public	154	186	195
	Private	0	18	5

Source: G.E.S AACMA (2017)

1.3.12.1.5 BECE Performance

The BECE performance of candidates presented for the examination has increased progressively from the past four years. Thus, from 1237 to 1356 to 1421 in the 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic year. However, there has been a decrease in the pass rate by core subjects such as English, social studies and Mathematics. in 2009/10 to 61.5% in 2011/12.

The Municipality registered Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-One (1421) candidate for the examination of which seven hundred and twenty-four (724) and six hundred and ninety-seven were females (697). The table below represent the BECE performance of candidate for the paste 3 (2015/2017) years of both private and public.

Table 1.33 Performance of BECE Candidates for the past 3 years (Public/Private)

		2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	1237	1356	1421
	Male	617	670	724
	Female	620	686	697
BECE pass rate by core subjects	English	85.0%	85.0%	79.2%
	Math	90.6%	71.0%	67.3%
	Science	79.9%	70.4%	72.9%
	Social Study	90.0%	76.3%	68.2%

Source: *G.E.S AACMA (2017)*

The School Feeding Programme

The Municipal has since the inception of the school feeding programme been implementing it. With a humble beginning of two schools, the municipality currently has ten beneficiary schools. A total of 1958 Pupils are under the programme. The table below shows the schools and number of pupils who benefited, from the programme, for the period 2015 – 2017.

Table1.34 School Feeding Programme

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT		
		2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Atunsu	Atunsu M/A Primary	-	156	143
Bomiriso	Bomiriso M/A Primary	-	114	102
Agyareago	Agyareago M/A Primary	182	117	202
Obenimase	Obenimase Methodist Primary	389	363	410
Kyekyebiase	Kyekyebiase Methodist Primary	385	425	443
Kwakorkor	Kwakorkor Primary	68	67	59
Anunsu	Anunsu M/A Primary	101	116	153
Adumkrom	Adumkrom M/A Primary	200	227	273
Ohene-Nkwanta	Ohene-Nkwanta M/A Primary	154	141	120
Bimma	Bimma M/A Primary	83	67	53
TOTAL		1562	1793	1958

Source: MPCU ACCMA (2017)

1.3.12.1.6 Post-Secondary Education Institutions

The municipality has one Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES) at Dwease which handles vocational subjects.

1.3.12.1.7 Education Structures

The Education Directorate has a number of structures for the management of Basic Education System. Prominent among them are:

- Municipal Education Planning Team (MEPT): This unit carries out community sensitization and the training of facilitators.
- Municipal Teacher Support Team (MTST): Organizes in service training, workshops in schools and at cluster centres to sharpen and consolidate the instructional skills of teachers.
- The Girls Education Unit (GEU): The unit undertakes sensitization programmes on the importance of girls' education.
- The Science Technology and Mathematics Education (STME): focuses on creating awareness of the need for girls to study science, Mathematics and Technical subjects.
- The School Health Education Programme (SHEP): The unit designs strategies for the upkeep and maintenance of good health in school.
- Municipal Education Oversight Committee (MEOC): The MEOC was established by an Act of Parliament (GES Act 1995) exercises absolute

responsibility over and authority over educational issues in the district. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the MEOC.

1.3.12.1.8 Community Structures

Most communities in the municipality have Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMC) which see to address some concerns in public schools.

1.3.12.1.9 Constraints

The municipal education is faced with the following constraints despite its achievements:

- Inadequate logistics such as vehicles and fuel for inspecting officer
- Late release of funds adversely affects timely execution of service activities.
- Inadequate supply of textbooks.
- Lateness and absenteeism on the part of teachers
- Lack of social amenities such as hospitals, electricity, markets and good roads in rural areas to serve as incentive to teachers who are posted to rural areas.
- Low morale as a result of poor remuneration
- Poor enrolment in most rural schools-making it impossible to give the full complement of teachers
- Inadequate facilities such as classrooms giving rise to shift system

1.3.12.2 National Fire service

The national fire service exists to provide efficient management and prevention of undefined fires to ensure public safety. The Fire station in Konongo is resourced with equipment, including two (2) fire tenders to help in the fight against fires in the municipality and surrounding districts.

1.3.12.3 NATIONAL AMBULANCE SERVICES

The national ambulance service was established in the municipality in 2006. The unit operates from one office room in the national fire service office building.

Table 1.35: Staffing of the Ambulance Service

Category	Male	Female	Total
SNR AEMT B1/AEMT B2	1	0	1
SNR EMT B4	1	0	1
EMT B5		1	1
EMT-B6	2	1	3
EMT B8	1	0	1
EMT B9	1	0	1

Source: National Ambulance Service, 2017

1.3.12.3.1 Call Location

The unit provides emergency services to hospitals, resident, road among others. The table below indicates the call location for the period 2013 -2017

Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Inter hospital transfer	214	273	116			603
Roadside	42	27	12	3	6	90
Resident and others	16	11	9	1	3	40
total	272	311	137	4	9	733

Source: National Ambulance Service, 2017

The unit currently a Volks Wagon (VW) ambulance equipped with the following items

- Oxygen cylinder and two mobile oxygen
- Suction machine (manual/automatic)
- Trolley
- Airway equipment
- defibrillator
- BP equipment
- Inflated flint

The period 2014-2017 saw the unit providing the emergency services to the following illnesses

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Trauma	147	139	58	4	9	357
Medical	74	108	52			234
Maternal	51	64	27			142
total	272	311	137	4	9	733

Source: national ambulance service 2017

1.3.12.4 Health

The Municipal Health Directorate exists to ensure prevention of diseases and avoidable deaths being kept at the barest minimum and everybody in has access to quality driven, results oriented, close to client and affordable health service by a well-motivated workforce.

The municipality has only one public hospital located at Konongo. This facility serves residents within the district and beyond. There are also two privately-owned hospitals in Konongo to assist in providing health care services.

The municipality also has two health centers in Dwease and Praaso, to attend to minor cases and illness. Services provided at such facilities include, out-patient, ante-natal, in-patient and dispensary.

Furthermore, there is an established community based health planning services (CHPS) compound located at Obenimase for residents.

Table 1.31: Municipal Health Services

Sub-District		Hospital	Health Centre	Maternity Home	Community Clinic	Chc	Total
Konongo-Odumasi	Private	1	0	0	0		1
	Public	1	0	0	0	1	2
Dwease-Praaso	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public	0	2	0	0	2	4
Owerriagya	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total		2	2	0	0	7	11

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.3.12.4.1 Manpower Level

Table 1.32 Trends in Staffing situation of Health Institutions

CATEGORY	2015		2016		2017	
	No of staff	Ratio	No of staff	Ratio	No of staff	Ratio
Doctor	4	1:20925	5	1:16782	6	1:13878
Physician	11	1:74261	9	1:9323	9	1:10409
Nurses	161	1:520	209	1:402	175	1:476
Midwives	28	1:802	30	1:747	36	1:618

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.3.12.4.2 Key Health Issues

Table 1.33: Reported cases of Diseases

Diseases	2014	2015	2016	2017
Malaria	42191	4305	25591	25775
Acute respiratory tract infection	13300	1769	3581	10398
Rheumatism and joint pains	11618	3009	3114	4680
Diarrhoea	7904	10257	2817	3429
Anaemia	6627	11828	4071	2039
Skin diseases	2768	-	1990	2152
Hypertension	2749	3642	1661	2049
Acute eye infection	-	-	-	-

Source: Municipal Health Services (2017)

Malaria continues to be one of the challenges facing the municipal health care. The municipality, through the GAIT's Malaria Control Programme has trained eighty-seven (87) Advocates to embark on educational programmes aimed at educating the community members about the cause, mode of transmission, prevention and control of malaria. Currently, the advocates have trained about five thousand people.

The municipality still battles with high maternal mortality cases, though government has implemented several programmes to address the issue. The following are some of the causes of maternal mortality in the municipality:

- Severe Post-partum Haemorrhage
- Cardiac failure
- Eclampsia with failure
- Chemical poisoning from herbal concoction (attempted abortion)

Table 1.34: Trend of Maternal Mortality

Year	No. of Death (per 100,00 live birth)
2014	45:100000
2015	1:100000
2016	2:100000
2017	0

Source: Municipal Health Directorate (2017)

Table 1.35: Infant Mortality Cases Reported for the Past Three Years

Year	No. of Death (per 100,00 live birth)
2014	-
2015	0
2016	2
2017	3

Source: Municipal Health Services (2017)

Statistics available indicates that, reported cases of infant mortality cases has increased significantly from 2015 to 2017. From 0 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015 to 3 deaths per 1000 live birth in 2017. This has raised concerns and has called for intensive public education, especially for expectant, newly delivered and young mothers. The Municipal Health Directorate is collaborating with the Municipal Agriculture Directorate to reduce, if not eliminate, the malnutrition component.

1.3.12.4.3 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The Expanded Programme on Immunization has been the strategy of the Government of Ghana and Ghana Health Service to protect children against the childhood killer

diseases. The programme has achieved its aim of reducing morbidity and mortality caused by vaccine preventable diseases gives the EPI coverage for the year under review and their percentage coverage (2015-2017).

Table 1.36: EPI Coverage (2014-2017)

Coverage	2015		2016		2017	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yellow Fever	2086	63.8%	2661	79.3%	3161	94.9%
Tetanus	0		0		0	
OPV 1	2108	64.5%	2442	72.8%	3411	102.4%
OPV 3	2135	65.3%	2481	73.9%	3455	103.7%
Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG)	2391	73.2%	2799	83.7%	3273	98.2%
Measles-Rubella 1	2086	63.8%	2661	79.3%	3161	94.9%
Measles-Rubella 2	1658	50.7%	2294	68.1%	2644	79.3%

Source: Municipal Health Service (2017)

Findings show that there was generally a decrease in EPI coverage from 2010 to 2013. With its attendant achievements, the municipal health sector is faced with the following constraints:

- High dropout rate of BCG/Measles antigen
- Low family planning acceptors
- Increase in malaria cases
- Low TB detection rate
- Inadequate logistics at the cold room to store vaccine

1.3.12.5 HIV/AIDS

Statistics from the municipal health directorate reveals an increasing trend of new HIV/AIDS infections; 216 in 2015 to 359 in 2017. This worrying trend continues to stride despite several interventions to reduce new infections. Apart from the statutory deductions from common fund, the HIV receives support for its activities from the Ghana Aids commission.

The Municipality through the Agency for Health and Food Security has in one time or the other ceded funds from the Ghana AIDS Commission to some NGOs in the Municipality to assist in the Prevention of the spread of the virus.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the municipality has remained the same as indicated by the national prevalence in the country. This is illustrated in table 1.37 below

Table 1.37: Trends in HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017
Prevalence rate	4.0	3.5	2.5	

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (September, 2017)

Table 1.38: Trends HIV Tests and Cases

Year	Total Number of Tests	Negative	Positive		Total infection
			M	F	
2014	196	150	24	22	46
2015	230	220	3	7	10
2016	180	175	2	3	5
2017	362	361	1		1

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (September, 2017)

Table 1.39: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Year	Registrants	Number Tested	Tested Positive
2014	521	499	54
2015	2289	2289	33
2016	2796	2796	28
2017	362	362	6

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (September, 2017)

1.3.12.5.1 ANTI RETROVIRAL DRUGS

As part of efforts of Government in enforcing the MDG6, the anti retroviral drugs have been made available for registered PLHIV in the Municipality. The details of the number of PLHIV taking the drug are illustrated in table below.

Table 1.40 Trends in Anti-Retroviral

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. Of PLHIVs takingThe drug	-	294	64	71

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA (December 2017)

The Municipality during the period under review has not recorded any infection of the through blood transfusion. This has resulted from the fact that there has always been a vigorous screening of blood samples to ascertain the wholesomeness or otherwise, before transfusions are given to patients. Fortunately for the municipality there is no evidence of the existence OF Female Sex Workers (FSWS), Injection Drug Users (IDU), and Men who have sex with Men (MSM). However, there is a strong suspicion of men and women engaging in heterosexual sex.

1.3.12.5.2 STIGMA REDUCTION

Because of the education on stigma reduction by some activities of the Assembly in collaboration with the implementing partners, the stigma has been on a reducing rate as indicated in table below:

Table 1.41: Trends in stigmatization

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Stigma rate	89% in females	60% in females	40% in females	
	81% in males	50% in males	30% in males	

Source: a baseline survey of the National Aids and STIs Control Programme (October 2017)

1.3.13 Information and Communication Technology

Although the use of telephone services is widespread and has seen a drastic rise over the last decade, the Asante Akim Central Municipality seems to be lagging behind as the level mobile phone penetration stands as 53.3 percent of the total population (persons aged 12 years and above).

Among males 12 years and older, the proportion that own mobile phones is 57.3 percent and among females of that same age category, the proportion that own mobile phones constitute 49.9 percent.

The population 12 years and older in the Municipality who use internet facility is 2,486. This number constitutes 5.1 percent of the population 12 years and older. The male proportion (7.1%) of internet users is higher than that of females (3.2%).

Less than three percent (2.6%) of households use fixed telephone lines. In male headed households, the percentage that use fixed telephone lines constitute less than three

percent (2.3%) percent whereas a little above three percent (3.1%) of female headed households use fixed telephone lines.

The percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers is a little above seven percent (7.2%). Male headed households have a higher proportion (8.8%) of desktop/laptop computer ownership than female headed households (4.7%).

1.4 A SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES/GAPS IDENTIFIED FROM THE SITUATION ANALYSIS.

Table 1.42: Summary of key development issues under GSGDA II

Thematic Areas under the GSDDA II	Identified Development issues/gaps under the performance review/situational analysis
<i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i>	Low revenue base
	Unreliable data on rateable items.
	Low mobilization of internally generated funds by the Assembly.
<i>Enhancing Competiveness in Local Private Sector</i>	Inadequate data on MSMEs.
	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs.
	Congestion at markets and lorry parks
	Low commercial activities
	Limited business development skills.
<i>Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	Low agricultural Productivity
	High Post-Harvest losses
	Weak linkage between production and market
	Inadequate market infrastructure.
	Ineffective education on environmental management.
	Indiscriminate disposal of refuse.
<i>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development</i>	Poor enforcement of existing sanitation laws.
	Deteriorated road condition.
	Inadequate drains along roads.
	Inadequate community/social centres.
	Unavailability of electricity in some communities.
	Encroachment on public lands.
	Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses
	Inadequate Public toilet facilities
	Poor and inadequate drainage facilities.
	Rural-Urban drift
High Rate of Unemployment.	
<i>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i>	Inadequate classroom blocks
	Inadequate school ICT centers and libraries.
	Inadequate school furniture.
	Poor maintenance of school infrastructure.
	Poor performance in BECE
	High level of truancy.

	Inadequate health infrastructure.
	Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.
	High incidence of malaria cases.
	Inadequate skill training centers.
<i>Transparency and Accountable Governance</i>	Insufficient public ownership and harmonization of the development process.
	Poor participation of community members in developmental issues.
	Non-functioning of some Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.
	Inadequate logistics for Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.
	Low capacity of the Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committee members.
	Limited participation of women in decision making process.

Table 1.43: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/issues from performance review and profile.

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	SERIAL CODE	IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES	SERIAL CODE
Preparation of 5 No. community layout	1	Low revenue base	A
Construction of 11 No. CHPS compound	2	Unreliable data on rateable items.	B
Construction of 18 No. 10 seater aqua privy	3	Low mobilization of internally generated funds by the Assembly.	C
Construction of 9 road	4	Inadequate data on MSMEs.	D
Construction of 4 No. 2 unit K. G Block	5	Difficulty in accessing credit facilities/start-up capital by MSMEs.	E
Construction of 14 No. mechanised Borehole	6	Congestion at markets and lorry parks	F
Extension of electricity to 12 communities	7	Low commercial activities	G

Construction of 6 No. semi detached Teachers quarters	8	Limited business development skills.	H
Construction of a 6unit classroom block	9	Low agricultural Productivity	I
Access to capital	10	High Post-Harvest losses	J
Waste management services(zoom lion)	11	Weak linkage between production and market	K
Multi-purpose community centre	12	Inadequate market infrastructure.	L
Sign board	13	Ineffective education on environmental management.	M
Provision of an electricity	14	Indiscriminate disposal of refuse.	N
Construction of a school library	15	Poor enforcement of existing sanitation laws.	O
Construction of a 1 no. institutional Toilet (school)	16	Deteriorated road condition.	P
Rehabilitaion of 2 No. schools	17	Inadequate drains along roads.	Q
Construction of a 17 No. 3 unit classroom block	18	Inadequate community/social centres.	R
Assistance to farmers	19	Unavailability of electricity in some communities.	S
Provision of student chairs	20	Encroachment on public lands.	T
Provision of 2 No. street light	21	Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses	U
Construction of 1 No. nurse quarters	22	Inadequate Public toilet facilities	V
Foot Bridges	23	Poor and inadequate drainage facilities.	W
Rehabilitaion of 3 No. Market	24	Rural-Urban drift	X
Provision of 2 No. solar energy	25	High Rate of Unemployment.	Y
Construction of 2 No. community centre	26	Inadequate classroom blocks	Z
Reshaping of 2 No. road	27	Inadequate school ICT centers and libraries.	AA

Construction of 3 No. footbridge over Anuru river	28	Inadequate school furniture.	AB
Provision of 1 No. refuse container	29	Poor maintenance of school infrastructure.	AC
Provision of 6 No. refuse dump	30	Poor performance in BECE	AD
Extension of LEAP	31	High level of truancy.	AE
		Inadequate health infrastructure.	AF
		Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.	AG
		High incidence of malaria cases.	AH
		Inadequate skill training centers.	AI
		Insufficient public ownership and harmonization of the development process.	AJ
		Poor participation of community members in developmental issues.	AK
		Non functioning of some Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.	AL
		Inadequate logistics for Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committees.	AM
		Low capacity of the Urban/Zonal Councils and Unit Committee members.	AN
		Limited participation of women in decision making process.	AO

Table 1.44: Harmonised Community needs and Development Issues from profile.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	SCORE	AVG.					
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0.80
2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.49	
3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.29		
4	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0.61	
5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	31	0.76		
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	13	0.32		
7	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	0.46		
8	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.49		
9	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	35	0.85		
10	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.15			
11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.34		
12	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	15	0.37			
13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.07		
14	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.34		
15	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.20		
16	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.32		
17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.32		
18	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	0.83			
19	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.34		
20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.39		
21	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.34		

22	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.39	
23	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.32
24	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	0.41
25	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.34
26	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	16	0.39	
27	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0.37	
28	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.29
29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0.34	
30	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	0.46	
31	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.27	

CHAPTER TWO
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 Introduction

Prioritization of development issues is very crucial for the sustainable development of any District, in this case Municipality; due to the scarcity of resources. As a result of the scarcity of resources for the overall development of the municipality, there is the need to prioritize development issues to ensure efficient allocation of these available but scarce resources with the aim of solving pressing development issues in that particular area. Prioritization basically deals with the identification of various community needs and aspirations as collated from the various communities and organized as part of the plan preparation process.

These needs and aspirations are harmonized with the development gaps/issues in the Municipality, as gathered from the situational analysis and performance review, under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017). This chapter comprises prioritized needs and aspirations of the people in the Municipality; Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) to key development issues in the Municipality; Municipality’s goal for the plan period based on the needs and aspirations; development projections for the 2018-2021 DMTDP period; development of objectives and strategies for the attainment of the Municipality’s goal; and project planning matrix in the form of logical framework.

2.2 POCC ANALYSIS

2.2.1 Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Existence of educational institutions	BAC to assist in acquiring entrepreneurial and managerial skills	Low interest in education	Insufficient funds.
	Availability of vocational / technical institution.			

Conclusion: Inadequate managerial and technical skills is deeply affecting the municipality. However BAC and RTF can collaborate to provide technical and managerial skills for entrepreneurs. Also the constraint of low interest in education can be managed through education of the public.				
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Availability for land for farming	Existence of Agric Extension Services	Low level of technology	Unreliable weather forecasts
	Large labour population		Obsolete farming practices	
Conclusion: the availability of farm lands, large labour force coupled with extension services to farming can help resolve low productivity in the municipality				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Community willingness	Ghana tourist authority	Political Unwillingness	low Patronage
	Availability of Tourist sites	Good road network	Bad road surface	financial constrain
Conclusion: community involvement in the development of the tourist site in the municipal will attract tourist and help increase the revenue of the assembly				
Low level of irrigated agriculture.	Availability of Irrigatable streams and rivers	DECAT	Pollution by illegal miners	Availability of funds and technical know-how
Weak extension services delivery	MOFA	Planting for Food and Jobs	Inadequate Logistics	Insufficient funds.
	DECAT		Farmers Adoption to Change	
Conclusion: the training of more extension services by the government will improve the services of the of the extension services				
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmer	Availability of local markets	Existence of MOFA	Limited access to good market	Low prices of farm produce.
	Food processing in the municipality such as cassava and palm fruits		Poor road surface conditions of the municipality	
Conclusion: The availability of local markets as well as the availability of non-traditional crops for export are potentials and opportunities to solve the problem of post-harvest losses. Also, the poor road surface conditions can also be solved through periodic maintenance				
Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level	NCCE/ISD	Decentralization policy	Inadequate logistics for urban/zonal Councils & municipal assembly	Unwillingness of members of parliament to contribute towards development
	Assembly members/Sub-Structure	MLGRD	Low capacity of urban/zonal Council	

			and Unit Committee members	
	Radio stations	Presence of NGOs in Local Governance	Low communal spirit	
	Religious organizations			
Conclusion: Effective utilization of these potentials and opportunities can contribute significantly to solving the low communal spirit in community projects. The challenges and constraints can be addressed by resourcing the necessary institutions to sensitize the citizens.				
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	Availability of women in Agricultural Development (WIAD)	Support from Feminist Organizations and other stakeholders	Lack of courage and support from spouses	Cultural barriers
Conclusion: Empowerment of women could be achieved through Modern agricultural practices and sensitisation on the role of Women in development will improve women productivity				
Poor rural road infrastructure	Urban Roads Dept. Labour force	Routine maintenance of roads by Feeder Roads Department	Cocoa Road Project High investment cost in road construction and maintenance	Poor monitoring of road projects.
Conclusion: Routine maintenance of rural roads as well as construction new one will help farmers to transport their farm produce the market centres				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Availability of: NADMO DVGs Fire Service	Ministry of interior	Bad Farming practices severe Inadequate logistical	Inadequate support from the central government
Conclusion: Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in extension delivery services				

2.2.2 Goal 2: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	Massive support from GES.	Involvement of stakeholders at all levels of education	unavailability of teaching learning materials	Insufficient fund
			low level of technology.	inadequate of training teachers
CONCLUSION: there should be more trained teachers at the educational level to reduce poor performance.				
Inadequate access to education for PWDs at the pre-tertiary level.	Persistence of social welfare and community development.	Department, of social welfare and community development.	High rate of poverty among PWDs	Inadequate funds to expand PWDs schools
Conclusion: Availability of infrastructure and government policies on public institutions concerning the PWDs pre-tertiary level.				
Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools	Provision of teacher learner contact.	Existence of government support	Availability of ensuring TMC time in schools	Insufficient resource utilization.
	effective education			Population Pressure.
CONCLUSION: Government must ensure adequate materials to promote quality education.				
Change negative perception of TVET	Sensitization and educating the basic pupil.	Availability of IGF and BAC.	Low interest in education	Inadequate Funds
CONCLUSION: Low level of technical training and enterprenuship institutions should be available at both the public and private sectors.				
low participation in Non-Formal education	Grassroots participation	Inclusiveness of stakeholders	Encourage community driven	Improper communication
Conclusion: numerous problems concerning low participation can be resolve by involving the community members to enhance decision making process through development intervention and effective quality education.				
Inadequate funding sources for education	Poor Performance	Get Fund	low interest in education	insufficient funds
	Retard development		high illiteracy rate	
Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of fund could facilitate higher education				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Provision of infrastructure	global fund	Poor environmental sanitation practices	Weak collaboration between MMDAs and Ministry of health
CONCLUSION: Availability of land will ensure effective and efficient utilization of quality health care.				
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity	Adequate and equal support from non-governmental organization and public agencies	improper monitoring improper monitoring	Limited access to quality performance of staff	Insufficient funds and delaying of effective assessment of staff
CONCLUSSION: There should be capacity building on staff to promote the quality and effective work done.				
Inadequate financing of the health sector	Assistance from MOH and NGOs	Existence of institution to promote quality health	Limited access to quality health care	Inadequate fund
CONCLUSION: There should be public awareness creation to increase health and timely release of funds.				
Unmet need for mental health services	provision of infrastructure	Donor support	Inadequate health infrastructure	untimely release of fund
CONCLUSIOIN: Sufficient budgetary to release on time to support the project.				
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Sensitization and creation of awareness to the public.	Assistance from MOH and NGOs	Inadequate sanitation facilitates in schools and other public institutions.	Inconsistence awareness creation Global funds
CONCLUSION: Effective education can contribute immensely towards reducing the rate of HIV/AIDS especially the youth.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Producing the required manpower for industrialization	Provision of BAC and MOFA	Financial institution	Lack of technical support for business	Insufficient budget allocation
CONCLUSION: It will enhance the effort of government to expand the industrialization and ensure development				
Poor linkage between management process and schools operations	High rate of poverty and illiteracy among citizens	Proper communication between the agencies	high unemployment rate	Insufficient funds
		Team work and co- operation	Limited access to quality education	
CONCLUSION: It will lead to low technology and not effective of educational development and so there should be a proper management.				
Inadequate funding sources for education	Poor performance in academics	Get funds	Low interest in education	Inadequate budgetary allocation
	cultural barriers	GES support	high illiteracy rate	untimely release of funds
CONCLUSION: The content of education is culture therefore education is the key element for development				
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Availability of land	MOH	Weak access to health services	Inadequate funding
		NGOs		
CONCLUSION: The numerous challenges on health cannot promote development without it capability in good health				
Wide gaps in health service data	Existence of information to keep accurate data	Viable assistance from donors	improper records keeping Retard progress of information	Weak collaboration between MOH and individual support
CONCLUSION: There should be high advancement of technology to save data				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable and emergencies	Low life expectancy	sensitization and awareness creation on environmental sanitation	Massive support from donors	Inadequate funds

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc.	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
CONCLUSION: Growth in this segment of the economy could be promoted through concerted effort to strengthen the health facilities to ensure health delivery for promotion				
Increased cost of health care delivery	Effective utilization of health delivery	Financial institutions support	Low credibility of health sector	
CONCLUSION: Ministry of health and other supportive agencies to assist health sectors for more growth and welfare				
Poor quality of healthcare services	Quality delivery services	Government support the construction of health sectors	high death rate	Poor monitoring High cost of materials for construction of hospitals
CONCLUSION: The existence of works section together with will help eradicate the problem of poor health care services				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Accurate information on sensitization of HIV and AIDS	Donors support from NGOs and Ministry of Health	Provision of Antiretroviral drugs	Untimely release of funds
CONCLUSION: Encouraging alternative sources of finance to assist the vulnerable				

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

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data	Ghana water and sewage company	The existence of the Ministry of housing and water resources	poor record keeping practices	existence of multiple databases for water resource management
	WATSAN			
Conclusion: Ministry of housing and water resources should ensure adequate comprehensive data on water resources				
Conclusion: The minerals commission must work with the ministry of lands and natural resources to help educate people on the effect of illegal mining				
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Presence of environmental sanitation bye laws	Private waste management companies	Dumping of waste into streams	Population pressure
Conclusion: The environmental sanitation should set laws and enforce it to help reduce the indiscriminate dumping of waste				
Inappropriate farming practices	Agricultural sectors	Existence of Agric extension service	Low level of technology	Unreliable weather forecast
Conclusion: Agric extensive services should render services to the people on the inappropriate farming practices				
Destruction of forest and farmlands	Juaso Forestry Division	Ministry of land and forestry department	Houses become threat to live in	Decline in resource base
	Forestry taskforce			
Conclusion: The forestry taskforce should implement laws to curb the illegal logging				
Poor mining practices	Minerals commission	Ministry of lands & natural resources	Water supply becomes contaminated to drink	contamination of ground water
Conclusion: Mineral commission can side with ministry of lands and natural to help educate the people on the consequences of poor mining practices				
Surface mining, desertification	Existence of Environmental Unit	Ministry of lands and natural resources	Communities become insecure	Formation of sinkholes
	Existence of Environmental protection agency office		Rivers are polluted with chemicals	
Conclusion: The challenges will be managed by educating the people on the effect of environmental degradation				
	WATSAN			

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Widespread pollution of surface water	Ghana water and sewage company	Ministry of housing and water resources	Drinking water can be harmful to people's lives and as result die	It makes the water unsafe
Conclusion: WATSAN and ministry of housing and water resources should help the decline in the quality and quantity of the water				
Inappropriate management of freshwater resources	Ghana water and sewage company WATSAN	Ministry of water resources, works and housing	Usage of water becomes an issue	It makes the water unsafe to use
Conclusion: WATSAN should set laws to ensure that the deteriorating of water resources is been dealt with to ensure the safety use of water the deteriorating quality of water resources is been dealt with to help the use of water				
Increasing water demand for domestic, agriculture, commercial and industrial use	Ghana water and sewage company/ WATSAN	Ministry of water resources, works and housing	Water pollution by mining activity	Low crop yield
	Availability of Enough water bodies			
Conclusion:				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Physical Planning	Ministry of lands and natural resources		The land becomes waste and desolate
Conclusion: Physical planners should educate people on the management of our lands				
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey"	Minerals commission	Ministry of lands and natural resources		Our water bodies becomes contaminated as a result of illegal mining
Conclusion: The existence of environmental bye laws and government policies on environmental degradation will help solve the problem of environmental degradation.				
Delays in land registration	Physical Planning	Ministry of lands and natural resources	Delay in registration by physical planners	
Conclusion: Physical planners should make sure that lands are been registered on time				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Environmental degradation		Ministry of lands and natural resources		The land becomes infertile to cultivate
Conclusion: Ministry of lands and natural resources should set rules and regulations on the increase of land degradation				
Social unrest in forestry and mining communities	Minerals commission	Ministry of lands and natural resources		
	Juaso forestry division	Ministry of lands and forestry department		Pressure on the land which brings deforestation, land degradation
Conclusion: Mineral commission should set rules and regulations to help reduce social unrest in forestry and mining communities				
Inadequate environmental data/statistics	Existence of environmental unit	Ministry of lands & natural resources		Statistical errors
Conclusion: The existence of environmental unit should ensure that there is accurate data on the environment				
Ineffective enforcement of the laws and regulations in the mining sector	Mineral commission	Ministry of lands and natural resources		Mismanagement of resources
Conclusion: The mineral commission should collaborate with the ministry of lands and natural resources to make laws in the mining sector effective and efficient				

2.2.4 Goal 4: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
poor service delivery at the local level	Budget allocations for training and Workshops existence of HR unit ensures code of conduct	Training workshops organise by NDPC, RCC, MLGRD	lack of proper monitoring and supervision by HR unit brain drain	Inadequate institutional training and workshop by NDPC,RCC,MLGRD
Conclusion: periodic workshop organise by NDPC, RCC, MLGRD for staff will help improve the quality of service delivery at the local level				
weak capacity for local level practitioners	availability of qualified staff availability of budgetary allocation for capacity building	organizing institutional capacity building training for staffs regular monitoring and training	poor computer background of some staffs inadequate skilled personnel	untimely release of fund infrequent training of staffs
Conclusion: regular monitoring, training and frequent motivation of personnel will help to improve the capacity of local level practitioners				
inadequate financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existence of NGOs Vibrant Business centre. Revenue mobilisation team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business operation laws Availability of statutory funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low generation of IGF Unwillingness to pay their rate and fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient government funds untimely release of fund
Conclusion: Conclusion: The IGF could be increased by blocking leakages and widening the coverage of revenue mobilisation sources in the municipality and timely release of funds will help mitigate the above challenges				
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existence of sub structures Presence of NGOs in Local Governance 	MLGRD Decentralization policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor participation at the local level inadequate support to sub structures 	weak enforcement of laws

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of the district assembly • Presence of NGOs in Local Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of local government and rural development • Decentralization policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for urban/zonal Councils & municipal assembly • Low capacity of urban/zonal Council and Unit Committee members 	low level of education and lack of awareness creation by the government.
Conclusion: Effective utilization of these potentials and opportunities awareness creation and effective education could contribute significantly to solving the low communal spirit in community projects.				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Municipal planning coordinating unit	Existence of RPCU and the NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of local involvement in planning and decision making • poor participation 	lack of consultation from the central government
Conclusion: building the capacity of the MPCU will enable it co-ordinate all departmental plans and budget which will be consolidated to Regional and Nation Plan and Budget				
Low level stakeholder consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of the municipal assembly • existence of interest groups • traditional authorities 	Presence of NGOs in Local Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low level of education • Poor participation 	lack of consultation from the central government
Conclusion: collaboration between the assembly and the stakeholders will help improve services delivery and performance of the assembly				

2.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is applied in the formulating, analyzing and refining of strategic actions (PPPs) at both sectoral and district levels. According to Sadler and Verheem (1996), SEA is defined as a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, plan or program initiatives in order to ensure that they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making on par with economic and social considerations.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2012, also defines SEA as a key policy instrument to mainstream environmental and social considerations into various policy-making processes. It involves set of analysis and consultation to identify potential environmental and social impacts of policies, plans and programmes being considered. By revealing such potential impacts, SEA prevents irreversible decisions with unexpected outcomes

SEA can thus be defined as the process of forecasting and evaluating the impact on the environment, and using information gathered in decision-making.

The Aims of SEA

The primary aim of SEA is to incorporate environmental sustainability issues in strategic decision-making. The secondary aims of SEA are to:

- To help achieve environmental protection and sustainable development;
- To strengthen and streamline project environmental impact assessment;
- To integrate the environment into sector – specific decision making; and
- To educate decision-makers about the environmental impacts of their decisions.

In undertaking the SEA for the Asante Akim Central MTDP, the Sustainability Test was adopted with respect to the aforementioned conditions involved in undertaking SEA. Moreover, it is enshrined in the NDPC Guidelines for preparing MTDPs that plans are to be subjected to sustainability tests.

2.3.1 Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix

Formulation of policies, programs and preparation of plans in Ghana according to NDPC guidelines require that plans are subjected to sustainability tools to check the internal consistency of the plan. This chapter highlights on the definition of the concept of SEA as a sustainability tool as well as aims and the various steps adopted in carrying out SEA. It goes

further to subject proposed projects in the Asante Akim Central Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2021 to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools.

Table 2.1 Compound Matrix 1: Poverty Dimensions

POVERTY DIMENSIONS	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
	LIVELIHOODS					HEALTH				VULNERABILITY/CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES						INSTITUTIONAL		
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversify and expand the tourism industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0

Ensure improved skills development for Industry	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	-	+	0	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Ensure the reduction of new	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups																		
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Improve decentralized planning	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0

Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	0
Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		0	0

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

Reduce environmental pollution	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
Strengthen healthcare management system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Strengthen school management systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

KEY	
+	Interacts Positively
0	Neutral Interaction
-	Interacts Negatively

Table 2.2: Compound Matrix 2: Pillars of Sustainability

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES			SOCIO-CULTURAL			ECONOMIC			INSTITUTIONAL		
	Air pollution	Protection of water bodies	Use of local raw materials	Promote Gender empowerment	Displacement/Resettlement	Promotes Public participation	Public -private partnership (PPP)	Local Economic Development	Job creation opportunities	Adherence to democratic principles	Access to information	Human rights
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Diversify and expand the tourism industry	-	-	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
Improve decentralized planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+
Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Improve production efficiency and yield	-	-	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0

Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	
Reduce environmental pollution	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	
Strengthen healthcare management system	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	
Strengthen school management systems	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.3.1c Compatibility and Internal Consistency Matrix

	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage	Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Improve decentralized planning	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Reduce environmental pollution	Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen school management systems
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0

Ensure improved skills development for Industry	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓		0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0		0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0		0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	
Improve decentralized planning	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓		0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	
Improve Post-Harvest Management	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0		✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	
Improve production efficiency and yield	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓		0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0		0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0		0	✓	0	0	0	0
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0		✓	✓	0	✓	0	
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓		0	✓	0	0	
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0		0	✓	0
Reduce environmental pollution	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0		0	0
Strengthen healthcare management system	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0		0
Strengthen school management systems	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

KEY	Definition
✓	Mutually Supporting
X	Conflicting
0	No Significant interaction

2.3.2 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

2.3.2.1 GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Objective: Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	The objective will require the employment of data enumerators from within the communities
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	3	The objective has no effect on the level of local participation that is achieved.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The resulting outcome of the objective is to increase the revenue base, necessary for economic growth.
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	The objective has no effect on the development of downstream industries.
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The resulting outcome of the objective is to increase the revenue base, necessary for economic growth.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Land Take:</i> PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	The objective will require the use or conversion of arable lands for grazing the pastures and for construction of pens.
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	1	The objective will contribute significantly to the GHG emissions
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The objective will contribute to noise pollution from the livestock and further contaminate water bodies which serves as drinking water for the livestock.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The wood for the construction of the pens and the animal feed will be sourced locally.
<i>Water Bodies;</i> Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	The objective will result in the pollution of nearby streams and rivers.
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Local Character:</i> PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	2	The objective is likely to generate friction between livestock and crop farmers
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	The objective will encourage women and the youth to participate in livestock farming
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	The objective will create jobs for the local people, especially the youth.
<i>Sanitation:</i> Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	2	The objective is likely to generate waste from the faecal matter of the poultry and livestock.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	The objective will improve the economic fortunes of the municipality, thus encouraging growth and development.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The objective will promote the use of local materials and services from the design to the implementation stage.
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The objectives will promote the development of downstream industries such as butchers, poultry feed suppliers etc.
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	The waste from the livestock can be used to generate energy for cooking and domestic use.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	3	There is no resulting effect of the objective on protected areas and wildlife
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	There is no resulting effect of the objective on land conversion for the project.
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	3	There is no resulting effect of the objective on reducing climate actions.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	1	The objective is expected to pollute water bodies, due to contamination from fish food etc.
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	1	The objective is expected to block river streams and flows for constructing the fish ponds
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	2	The fishing cages along the lakes/rivers will reduce the aesthetics features of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	2	The objective will create tension between the various users of water resources
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	1	The objective is likely to pollute water bodies, thus increasing the incidence of water borne diseases
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The objective will result in increased fish stock, a complement to a nutritional diet.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The objective will assist several youth to engage in the aquaculture sector.
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	2	The objective is expected to generate minimal waste
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	the objective will result in increased economic activity and income base, a condition of economic growth
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The objective will employ the use of local materials for the construction of the fish ponds
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The objective will encourage retention of capital in the communities since all inputs

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
		and services will be rendered by indigenous firms
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	The objective will create jobs and supporting services for the downstream industries
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The development of the aquaculture sector will propel PPP investments
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	The objective will train local fish farmers in modern techniques to improve production

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	① 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	① 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	① 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	4	The objective aims conserve wildlife and protected areas to serves as tourist sites
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	The objective is not going to take up any existing arable or habitable land
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	The objective has no effect on the energy generation and utilization
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Increased tourists means increased emission due to the various transport modes used.
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	The objective has no effect on the pollution of the environment
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The tourism development will rely on indigenes who will serve as tourist guides and also provide inputs for the associated hospitality industries
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Water bodies will be preserved to attract tourists.
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	The objective will contribute to this aim through the beautification of several tourism sites.
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	3	The development of tourist sites will bring people and communities closer
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	The objective will result in increased income, thereby promoting the wellbeing of the people through increased access to basic services.
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	2	The objective will resettle persons in potential tourist attraction sites.
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	The objective will create additional employment opportunities for the locals in potential tourist sites.
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The objective will promote local participation through community engagements

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	The development of the tourism sector gives revenue to local and state actors.
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	All raw materials and inputs for the implementation of the objective will be sourced locally
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Most of the food sellers will be indigenous who will plough back the profits into the community
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Local tour guides and hospitality services will be established to support the objective
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The activity will encourage private investors to venture into the tourism sector

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	1	Improving production and yield will lead to the use of fertilizers and thereby contribute to GHG emissions
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	The use of fertilizers and the clearing of farmlands is expected to cause water and air pollution respectively.
<i>Local Raw Materials:</i> Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The objective will use inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and machines that are locally produced.
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Gender:</i> should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	The objective will empower women groups to ensure their active participation in improving yields
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	Improved production yields have the potential to create jobs for new farmers, especially the youth
<i>Local participation:</i> Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Community/cooperative farming will be supported and encouraged and communal storage facilities provided.
<i>Access of the poor to land</i> should be ensured	4	
<i>Access of the poor to water</i> should be ensured	4	The objective will be complemented by the “one district, one dam” initiative to provide irrigation services for farmers

Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	The objective will be supported by improved road and rail transportation to ensure farm to market roads are accessible
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Improved yields means women, who form most of our farmers, will have more income to access opportunities
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	2	Bad farming practices such as slash and burn should be avoided to minimize risk to bushfires
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	Improved efficiency and yield will lead to increased revenue/income for farmers and the whole value chain
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Farmers will rely on local seeds to improve yield and improve on production efficiency
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Farmers and middlemen will invest their capital in the farms and business.
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Improved yields will mean more labour and post-harvest management services will be required, thereby creating downstream linkages.
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Farmers will be trained in new farming techniques and best practices

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	① 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	① 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	① 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	① 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	① 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	① 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	① 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		① 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	① 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	① 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	① 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	4	The activity will contribute to climate change reduction strategies
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Disaster prevention and mitigation activities will contribute to reducing pollution
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Disaster prevention and mitigation activities will involve formation of community groups thus promoting social cohesion
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Disaster prevention and mitigation activities are aimed at reducing, if not completely eliminate risk to disasters, including floods bushfires etc.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	2	Some post-harvest technologies will require significant energy use, thus increasing energy demands.
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Post-harvest technologies will be fabricated by locals using raw materials in the district.
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Increased sales from improved post-harvest practices means improved access to nutrition, shelter and other basic services for the well-being
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	More people will be employed to help manage the post-harvest processes.
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Farmer groups will be encouraged to procure such post-harvest technologies
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	Improved post-harvest means more sales/revenue and hence promote economic growth

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	⓪ 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	⓪ 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	⓪ 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	⓪ 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	⓪ 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	① 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	① 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	① 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	① 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		① 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	① 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	① 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Energy:</i> Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	1	The equipment and tools used in road construction are mostly non-renewable energy
<i>Climate Change:</i> avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	1	The construction equipment is prone to emit carbon dioxide and other GHGs into the atmosphere
<i>Pollution:</i> Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	1	The construction process will result in air and noise pollution
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
<i>Work for Local People:</i> Job creation for the local people	4	Local people will be employed as menial workers
<i>Transportation:</i> Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	The activity will improve transport accessibility, especially to poor people
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	Improved road transport will enhance trade relations and reduce travel time and save money.
<i>Local Materials& Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The road construction will employ locals as labour and use sand from the surrounding communities
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Use of Local labour means retention of capital in the communities
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Food vendors and other downstream industries will emerge to support the construction

2.3.2.2 GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially, among the vulnerable groups		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially, among the vulnerable groups		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Reduce Disability, morbidity and mortality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Reduce Disability, morbidity and mortality		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure improved skills development for Industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure improved skills development for Industry		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	4	It will help conserve wild life in protected areas
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	It will reduce the intake of habitable lands
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	It will help in the efficient utilization of energy
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	4	It will reduce the emission of gases into the atmosphere
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Minimise pollution on environment
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	It will promote the reliance on local energy resources
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Destruction on natural state of water bodies will be reduced
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	It will protect our tourist site
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Preserve vegetation along banks of rivers and lakes
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Through education the people will protect the local community
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Reduction in the outbreak of diseases
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	It will benefit the local community in terms of cultural expression
Gender: <i>should encourage and empower women and promote</i> access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	It will strengthen the women on the usage of energy resources
Population Displacement: <i>minimize the displacement of persons and communities</i>	4	Reduction in displacement of communities
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	The local folks can protect the facilities
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	It will help all including the poor to have access to energy
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	The poor can also have access to land
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	The poor will have access to portable water
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Access to transportation
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	It will ensure proper disposal of energy wastes
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Access to opportunities for improved standard of living
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	It will reduce the exposure of communities to bushfire and epidemics

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
<i>Public Safety:</i> PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	It will promote occupational health and safety
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
<i>Economic Growth:</i> PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth).	4	The conditions on our economic growth will be stable
<i>Local Materials & Services:</i> Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Increased the use of local input materials
<i>Local retention of capital:</i> PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	It will encourage the retention of our capital
<i>Local economic linkages:</i> PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Increase the utilization on local raw materials
<i>Public/Private Partnership:</i> PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	People will invest so as to free consolidated funds for social needs
<i>Technology and skills transfer:</i> the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	It will encourage the transfer of technology and skills to the local people
<i>Cleaner Production:</i> the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Sustainability on the production and consumption patterns
<i>Energy Cost:</i> minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Reduction on the cost and the distribution on our energy
<i>Research and Development:</i> PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Promotion on research and sustainable sources
<i>Waste to Energy:</i> Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	Waste on energy will be reduced
<i>Incentives/Penalties:</i> PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Incentives such as tax rebate will be efficient
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Support to democratic principles
Human Rights	4	Human rights is made necessary
Access to information	4	Easy information
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	There is compliance to the environment

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Objective: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	The intake of habitable land can serve as an income to finance education when utilised
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	The efficient utilization of energy can finance education when supplied to the people
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on <i>local</i> energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Raw materials can serve as a source of finance if they are been patronized
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	The income we receive from the tourist can serve as an income for financing it
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	The stable economic condition serve as an income for education
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	The use of local materials and services can be a source of income to finance education
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	The money kept can be a source of funding for education
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	When the local resources are been utilised well we can use it to finance education
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	The funds can be an income to finance education
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Technology can also be used to finance on the basis of promoting it
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	The sustainable production and consumption patterns can be a source of funding for education when is promoted
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Tax penalties can finance education

2.3.2.3 GOAL 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Objective: Reduce Environmental Pollution		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Reduce Environmental Pollution		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	0 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	0 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	0 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Promote sustainable water resource development and management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Promote sustainable water resource development and management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to water borne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	0 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	0 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	0 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

3.1 PROJECTIONS

Planning according to Conyers and Hills (1986), refers to a continuous process which involves decision or choices about alternative ways of using available resources with the aim of achieving a particular goal. Planning is further seen as the “act of getting future things done”. it therefore implies that efforts have to be made to see into the future by studying current trends.

This part of the plan represents the overall framework within which future decisions can be taken.

Planning variables have been studied and trends established. This part therefore depicts the projections based on the established trends and assumptions. Projections have been made for demographic social and economic characteristics.

3.1.1 Demographic projections

Planning is human centered and therefore makes demography and its attendant variables very critical in decision making. The demographic characteristics of the Municipality has therefore been projected. Aspects of the population projected include:

- Population (Total)
- Population Density
- Population Structure (age and sex)
- Rural and Urban composition

Demographic projections have been made based on the following assumptions

- That the population of the Municipality will grow at a rate of 2.7% per annum
- That the percentage composition of the various age cohort will remain constant over the planned period
- Land size of the Municipality will remain constant/
- The rural /urban population composition will change as a result of more community assuming urban status (5000 inhabitants and more)

3.1.2 Municipal Projections

Population trends over the years in the municipality has assumed some levels of inconsistencies making it very difficult to predict. Between 1970 and 1984 the then Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly had a growth rate of 2.7%. The growth rate between 1984 and 2000 was 3.2%. The period 2000 – 2010 had a population growth rate of 2.7%. based, on this trend, the population growth is assumed to grow at 2.7% for the plan period.

Table 3.1 Trends in Municipal Population

Years	Population	Land Area	Density
2010	71,508	400km ²	178.77
2011	73,438	400km ²	183.595
2012	75,427	400km ²	188.5675
2013	77,457	400km ²	193.6425
2017	87,602	400km ²	219.005
2021	101,032	400km ²	252.58

Source: MPCU Projections, 2017

The table above indicates an increasing in the population in the municipality. Population density is expected to increase from 178.77 ps/km² in 2017 to 252.58 ps/km² in 2021. This implies that, the demand for both public and private infrastructure will increase all things being equal. There is therefore the need to make adequate provisions both public and private to cater for the increase in population. Again, increasing population has a negative effect on the environment. There is therefore the need to formulate effective policies to cater for the environment as population increase.

3.1.2.1 Projections of Population Structure

Projections have been made for the population structure of the Municipality with reference to:

- a) Sex Composition
- b) Age Structure
- c) Broad age structure.

The importance of this projection is to make adequate provision for all ages and also to identify the burden of dependants for the planned period. This will inform the required policies to reduce the burden.

As already indicated, the percentage composition of the structure is assumed to remain constant over the planned period. The table below indicates the projections for sex structure and all age groups for the planned period.

Table 3.2 Projection of Age and Sex Population

Age Groups	2017		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	6,653	6,443	7,673	7,431
5 - 9	5,821	5,062	6,714	5,838
10 – 14	5,406	5,523	6,234	6,369
15-19	4,990	4,602	5,755	5,308
20-24	3,326	4,602	3,836	5,308
25-29	2,911	4,142	3,357	4,777
30-34	2,495	3,221	2,877	3,715
35-39	2,079	2,301	2,398	2,654
40-44	1,663	1,841	1,918	2,123
45-49	1,663	1,841	1,918	2,123
50-54	1,247	1,841	1,439	2,123
55-59	832	920	959	1,062
60-64	832	920	959	1,062
65 -69	416	460	480	531
70- 74	416	920	480	1,062
75+	832	1,381	959	1,592
Total	41,581	46,021	47956	53076

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the table above, male population in the municipality is expected to increase from 41,581 in 2017 to 47,956 in 2021. At the same time, the female population of the municipality will increase from 46,021 in 2017 to 53,076 in 2021. The broad age group for the planned period has be summarized in the table below

Table 3.3 Broad Age Projections

Age Groups	PERCENTAGE		2017		2021	
	MALES	FEMALES	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14	43	37	17880	17028	20621	19638
15 - 64	53	57	22038	26231	25416	30255
65+	4	6	1664	2761	1919	3185
Total	100	100	41,581	46,021	47956	53076

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.1.2.2 Rural Urban Split

The municipality is mainly urban. The rural-urban dichotomy of the municipality have been projected on the following assumptions

- The proportion of urban population at the beginning of the plan period is 74%
- The proportion of the urban population would increase to 85.0% by the end of the planned period as a result of some communities reaching urban status

Table 3.4 Trends in rural-urban population

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Number	%	Number	%
2010	22,997	32.2	48,511	67.8
2013	19,128	24.7	58,315	75.3
2014	17,653	22.2	61,864	77.8
2017	22,457	26	65,146	74
2021				

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.1.3 Local Economy

Projections made on employment in the various sectors of the local economy are based on the following assumptions.

- Population growth rate would remain constant
- The Agriculture sector will maintain a study employment rate of 30% because of the current policies in Agriculture.
- Service and Manufacturing sector will also employ 50% and 20% respectively of the total labour force.

Table 3.5 Employment in Various Sectors

SECTOR	2014	2017	2021
Agriculture	33.6	26.1	30%
Service	47.9	53.2	50%
Manufacturing/Mining	18.6	20.7	20%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.1.4 Health

Projections for health facilities for the municipality have been done based on the following standards.

Table 3.6 Health Standards

FACILITY	THRESHOLD
HOSPITAL	1/175,000
HEALTH CENTER	1/20,000
CLINIC	1/8,000
CHPS	1/Electoral Area
DOCTORS	25,000
NURSES	3,000

Source: Municipal Health Directorate of GHS, 2017

Table 3.7 Demand for Hospital

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Backlog
2017	87,602		1	
2021	101,032		1	

Table 3.8 Demand for Health Centre

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Backlog
2017	87,602		4	
2021	101,032		5	

Table 3.9 Demand for Clinics

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Backlog
2017	87,602		11	
2021	101,032		13	

Table 3.10 Demand for CHPS

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Backlog
2017	87,602		24	
2021	101,032		24	

Table 3.11 Demand for Doctor

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2017	87,602		4	
2021	101,032		5	

Table 3.12 Demand for Nurses

Year	Population	Existing No.	No. Required	Stress
2017	87,602		30	
2021	101,032		34	

3.1.5 Education

Projections under the education sector were considered in the following categories.

- Estimated Population for School Going Age
- Demand for Classrooms
- Projected Enrolments
- Demand for Professional Teachers

3.1.5.1.1 Estimated Population for School Going Age

The table below shows information on the school going age groups. An increase is expected for all the age groups just as it is for the entire population of the municipality. It must be noted that the entire school going age group of 0-19 constitute 50.0% of the entire population for the planned period.

Table 3.13 Projected School Going Age

Year	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 19	Total	Municipal Population
2010	9,989	18,023	7,776	35,788	71,508
2013	10,818	19,519	8,421	38,758	77,457
2017	12,037	21,718	9,370	43,125	86,167
2021	15,104	25,155	11,063	51,322	101,032

Source: MPCU, 2017

3.2 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, THEMATIC GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES FROM NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

In order to ensure harmony and facilitate monitoring and evaluation, the municipal specific objectives and the strategies have been replaced with the national policy objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF. Table 3.2a to table 3.2d depicts the key focal areas, issue, Municipal adopted objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF under four relevant goal areas.

The selection of the national policy objectives and strategies was based on the prioritized Municipal key development issues/problems. The specific interventions/activities to be implemented to achieve the objectives and strategies are shown in the Programme of action.

Table 3.14 Adopted Development issues from NMTDPF, Goal 1

GOAL	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build a Prosperous Society	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Enhance monetary discipline and financial stability	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development
	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for	Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector

	Low level of irrigated agriculture.	Improve production efficiency and yield	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
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and manmade hazards and disaster risk reduction
Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters			
Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management			
Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively			
	High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmer	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution
Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative			
Ensure continuous expansion and Upgrading of infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers			

	weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery
	Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters

Table 3.15 Adopted Development issues from NMTDPF, Goal 2

GOAL	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Create opportunities for all	Inadequate access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all level.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools		Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level
	Negative perception of TVET		Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children
	low participation in Non-Formal education		Re-structure content of educational system to emphasize character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking
	Inadequate funding sources for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Set up a national research fund
	Poor linkage between management process and schools operations	Strengthen school management systems	Re-align and revamp existing public technical and vocational institutions for effective coordination and standardization

	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity	Strengthen healthcare management	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff
	gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality
	Inadequate financing of the health sector		Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Effectively implement the health financing strategy
	Unmet need for mental health services		Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy
	Increased cost of health care delivery		Effectively implement the health financing strategy
	Poor quality of healthcare services		Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS		Ensure the reduction of new HIV and
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS STIs, especially	AIDS/STIs infections, especially among	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes

	among the vulnerable groups	the vulnerable groups	
	Wide gaps in health service data	Strengthen healthcare management system	<p>Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector</p> <p>Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system</p>
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emergencies	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services
	Producing the required manpower for industrialization	Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sector

Table 3.16 Adopted Development issues from NMTDPF, Goal 3

GOAL	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices
	Inappropriate farming practices	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife based industries and livelihoods
	Destruction of forest and farmlands	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner
	Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”		Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner
	Environmental degradation		Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner

	Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations		Prepare and implement new mining and Environmental Guidelines to pre-empt irreversible environmental and social damage
	Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning
	Surface mining, desertification		Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies
	Widespread pollution of surface water		Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.
	Inappropriate management of freshwater resources		Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.
	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning

Table 3.17 Adopted Development issues from NMTDPF, Goal 4

GOAL	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	poor service delivery at the local level	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate
	weak capacity for local level practitioners		Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate
	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization		Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs Strengthen sub-district structures
	inadequate financial resources	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the relationship between national development planning system and the budgeting processes
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting

CHAPTER FOUR
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE
ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

4.1 Introduction

The Programme of Action provides the various prioritized set of Programme/activities and their cost, which are intended to enhance the achievement of stated objectives of the plan within a specified time frame. It also outlines the essential steps for ease of implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Programme of Action for the planning period specifies the sub-goals under the five (5) key thematic areas, indicates the Programme objectives with clear targets, strategies/activities to achieve the stated objectives, indicative budgets, implementation plan/time schedules, roles of implementation agencies and collaborating partners including the private sector, donors, NGOs, the Area Councils and individual communities as well as relevant institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation.

This section focuses on the preparation of the Programme of Action for the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly. It also includes the estimated costs of the programmes initiated to be implemented over the planning period.

4.2 Criteria for Selecting and Phasing out of the Projects and the Programmes for Implementation

In selecting and phasing out the projects and programmes for implementation during the plan period, a number of criteria were used to satisfy the central goal of accelerating growth of the economy and reducing poverty.

The criteria used include the following:

1. Projects that represent the felt needs of the people;
2. Projects which conform to the central goal of the plan and support the Central Government's development agenda;
3. Projects that will create the required environment to accelerate economic growth;
4. Programmes that will offer employment particularly to the youth and vulnerable groups;
5. Projects/programmes that will maintain a stable, united and safe society

Table 4.1: PoA - Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Promote a demand driven approach to agriculture development											
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Mun. Wide	capacity building facilitated	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in cassava processing	Mun. Wide	cassava processing training undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide warehouse and driers for all operation areas to store maize	Mun. Wide	warehouse for maize storage provided	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in post -harvest handling in rice	Mun. Wide	training in post-harvest handling conducted	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate existing technologies to farmers through home and farm visits by AEAs, DDOs and DDA	Mun. Wide	information on new farming technologies disseminated and farm visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	41200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on disease and pest management	Mun. Wide	staff training on pest and disease	x	x	x	x	2092	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	on vegetable, rice , cassava and citrus		management undertaken								
	Promote off- farm income generation activities to generate more income to farm families	Mun. Wide	off-farm income generation activities promoted	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure Improved Public Investment											
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Mun. Wide	technical assistance and extension support manual designed	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCATCT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Mun. Wide	DCAT operationalized and functional	x	x	x	x	8000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade, Highways
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Mun. Wide	development of exportable crops undertaken	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade
	Conduct 6 quarter-acre yam mini-sett demonstration on resistant yam varieties	Mun. Wide	demonstration farms set-up and functional	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Establish secondary multiplication farms in cassava (13 acres)	Mun. Wide	multiplication farms set-up and running	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Mun. Wide	DAAS office established and providing support	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Sensitize farmers on agric policies , HIV/AIDSs ,child labour issue through for a and field days	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers sensitized on agric policies, HIV/AIDS and related topics	x	x	x	x			MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct pest scouting and disease surveillane in crops	Mun. Wide	No. of pest scouting and disease surveillane undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize plant clinic and field days for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of plant clinics and field days organized	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield											
	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Mun. Wide	modalities and regulatory frameworks established	x	x	x	x	1000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	Mun. Wide	increased investments in research and development	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote commercial and block farming	Mun. Wide	no. of commercial and block farming promoted				x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop system to harvest excess water for irrigation	Mun. Wide	improved irrigation systems developed	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in meteorological services	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Educate farmers in 20 communities on prevention and management of fires	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers educated on fire prevention and management practices	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on climate SMART agric.	Mun. Wide	No. of staff/farmers trained in climate SMART agric techniques	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Improve Post- Harvest Management											
	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Mun. Wide	No. of farmer groups assisted with post-harvest, storage and transportation facilities	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Mun. Wide	No. of warehouse facilities constructed	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train farmers on management on post- harvest losses on root and tuber	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote mass public education on the use of pics sacks to storage	Mun. Wide	No. of mass educations organised	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promotion of local and indigenous food	Mun. Wide	No. of public promotion campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the Provision of milling facility for rice	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Provide processing facilities and trained millers	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation											
	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Mun. Wide	No. of new ICT applications promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	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	Mun. Wide	RELC supported and operational	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize technical review meetings for staff and farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of meetings held	x	x	x	x	5400	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system.	Mun. Wide	Database established	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers served with weather and price information	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Build capacity of field officers , producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Mun. Wide	No. of workshops organised	x	x	x	x	2750	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct one stakeholder meeting for all stakeholders in the agric. Value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of stakeholder meetings held	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Agric. officers to provide regular market information (deficit and surplus)to improve distribution of food staff	Mun. Wide	market information disseminated	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth											
	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported into agribusiness	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported with financial assistance	x	x	x	x	5500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Promote livestock poultry development for food security and income generation											
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production	Mun. Wide	research into livestock strengthened	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	of livestock across the country										
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Mun. Wide	disease control and surveillance intensified	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate and support improvement in livestock housing for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers supported in livestock housing	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the production of non -traditional commodity such as grass-cutter, rabbits, beekeeping etc to enhance income of farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in non-traditional commodities	x	x	x	x	1600	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote livestock management (feeding , health care and inbreeding)	Mun. Wide	livestock management promoted	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize rabies campaign and vaccination against PPR, Newcastle,etc.	Mun. Wide	No. of vaccination campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture											
	Design and implement a new youth development employment module to be	Mun. Wide	"Youth in aquaculture" module operational	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	known as ‘Youth in aquaculture development’ Implement										
	Train fish farmers in feed formulation and processing	Mun. Wide	No. of fish farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance institutional coordination											
	Organize one(1) farmers day	Mun. Wide	Farmers day organised	x	x	x	x	22500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Office administration (utilities, stationery, vehicle running and maintenance)	Mun. Wide	office administration maintained	x	x	x	x	9800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Strengthen the plan implementation monitoring and evaluation at the Municipal level	Mun. Wide	plan implementation and monitoring strengthened	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Monitor activities on large scale farms and on-going projects	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring activities undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Support access of farmers to financial resources	Kyegyebiase, Boatengkrom	Increase economic activities	x	x	x	x	2000	DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Provide technical and logistical support to farmers	Anuruso by-water	Increased agricultural productivity.	x	x	x	x		DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOFA
	Rehabilitation of 3 No. Market facilities	Kwakyewaso	Easy access to market facilities	x	x	x	x	165,750	UDG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	

Pillar:	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal:	Build a Prosperous Society										
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 1 No 2 Storey lockable Stores at Konongo Market	konongo	No. of market stores constructed	x	x	x	x	429,364.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories	Mun. wide	No. of electricity poles procured	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Procurement of land for "One Distric One Factory"	Mun. wide	"One District, One Factory" land procured	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	DCAT
	Rehabilitation of Odumasi Market	Odumasi	Market rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	277,110.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Maintenance of Market	Mun. wide	Market rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	Mun. wide	No. of mass educations held	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Finance Dept.

Table 4.2: PoA - Goal: Create Opportunities for All

Pillar: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	comprehensive inspection	Mun. Wide	BECE Results	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	work inspection for promotion	Mun. Wide	Improved Work Output	x	x	x	x	6500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Promotion Rate	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	SHS debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	JHS Debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Director's monitoring	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	C/S MONITORING	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for headteachers	Mun. Wide	Bece Pass Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for officers	Mun. Wide	improved supervision	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	capacity training on sch. Census	Mun. Wide	improved Record keeping	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Guidance & counselling	Mun. Wide	Retention rate of Girls	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Training of SMCs	Mun. Wide	improved sch. Community support	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	ICT Training for teachers	Mun. Wide	computer literacy rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Training of VOC/TECH teachers	Mun. Wide	Pass Rate of BDT	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Crative Art INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Internal Exams Results	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	District Fair on STMIE	Mun. Wide	Increase in science students	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Eye screening of pupils	Mun. Wide	reduced eye defects	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers on pupils with disability	Mun. Wide	attendance rate of special children	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	ROAD safety education in schools	Mun. Wide	improved road safety awareness	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	school visits for hiegenic practices	Mun. Wide	improved school sanitation	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Bridge the equity in geographical access to health services	Mun. Wide	access to health services improved	x	x	x	x	350000	GoG	GHS	MA
	Improve efficiency in governance& management of the health system	Mun. Wide	improved governance and management of health services	x	x	x	x	3215922	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/NHIA
	Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services	Mun. Wide	improved health services delivery	x	x	x	x	8933438	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Enhance national capacity to attain health related MDGs & sustain gains	Mun. Wide	enhanced capacity of health personnel	x	x	x	x	222380	GoG/Donor	GHS	MOFA/GES
	Intensify previous & control of non-communicable/communicable disease	Mun. Wide	increased surveillance of diseases	x	x	x	x	94500	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/EPA/MOFA
	Ensure reduction of new HIV & AIDS/ STIs infections, especially among vulnerables	Mun. Wide	reduced HIV/AIDS cases	x	x	x	x	22420	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA
	Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Mun. Wide	Improved HIV/AIDS management practices	x	x	x	x			GHS	MA/GES
	Improve institutional capacity to deliver HIV & AIDS/STIs services	Mun. Wide	improved capacity	x	x	x	x	4900	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/GES
Objective: Child Rights and Protection											
	Handling of child right and protection cases	Mun. Wide	Child rights and protection cases handled	x	x	x	x	19000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Day Care Centre's	Mun. Wide	Day care centres supervised	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Community Care											
	Organization of Social education on social labour and abuse	Mun. Wide	Social education on social labour and abuse organised	x	x	x	x	28000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Labour Department. Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of payment to Leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities	Mun. Wide	Payment to leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities supervised	x	x	x	x	17000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Police, PFI, Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring and supervision of how leap beneficiaries use their monies	Mun. Wide	How leap beneficiaries use their monies monitored and supervised	x	x	x	x	10000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Non-Governmental Organization and Community Base Organization	Mun. Wide	Non – Governmental Organisation and Community Base organisation supervised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	NGO's, Labour Department, Municipal Assembly
	Registration of Person's Living with Disabilities (PWD's)	Mun. Wide	Persons living with disabilities registered	x	x	x	x	16000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring of beneficiaries of disability common fund	Mun. Wide	Beneficiaries of disability common fund monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Juvenile Justice Administration											
	Writing of Social Enquiry Report	Mun. Wide	Social enquiry report written	x	x	x	x	24000	GoG/DACF		
	Supervise probationers	Mun. Wide	Probationers supervised	x	x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Attendance to court sitting	Mun. Wide	Court sitting attended	x	x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Magistrate court
Objective: Extension Services											
	Monitor and supervise the activities of WATSAN committees across the municipality and reconstitute new ones	Mun. Wide	Activities of WATSAN communities across the municipality and reconstituting new ones supervised and monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST)
Objective: Home Science Training											
	Train women groups in various economic opportunities to enhance their socio-economic status across the municipality	Mun. Wide	Women groups in various economic opportunities trained	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
	Train youth groups in all the three zonal council to expose them to various economic opportunities	Mun. Wide	Youth groups trained and are exposed to various economic opportunities	x	x	x	x	25000	GoG/DACF	Community Development unit	Social Welfare unit
Objective: Adult Education											

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize mass meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Mass meetings in all the zonal councils organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Social Welfare unit
	Organize study group meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Study group meetings in all the three zonal councils in the municipality organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
Objective: Infrastructure Provision											
	Construction of 18 No. 10 seater aqua privy	Mun. Wide	Improve sanitation	x	x	x	x	923,906.10	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 4 No. 2 unit K G Block	Mun. Wide	Enhance effective education and promote national development	x	x	x	x	866,66.632	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Construction of 14 No. mechanized Borehole	Mun. Wide	Access to save water	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GWCL
	Construction of a 1 No. Institutional Toilet (school)	Kyekyebiase,	Reduce open defecation	x	x	x	x	3611.114	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Construction of 6 No semi – detached Teachers quarters	Mun. Wide	Improve teacher learner contact and reduce teachers absenteeism	x	x	x	x	292,597.97	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of a 6 unit classroom block	Nyaboo	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	14,427.91	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Multi – purpose community Centre	Apebourso, Benimase, Adumkrom	Improve Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of a school library	Anawuokrom	Teacher and learner contact can fully utilized	x	x	x	x	195,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal assembly	GHANA LIBRARY BOARD
	Rehabilitation of 2 No.. schools	Kykyebiase , Bimma	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	100,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of a 17 No.. 3 unit classroom block	Mun. Wide	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	3,123,970	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Provision of student chairs	Ohene-nkwanta	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 1 No.nurse quarters	Benimase	Improve quality health care delivery	x	x	x	x	48,766,33	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOH
	Extension of LEAP	Adumkrom	Betterment of livelihood	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Government support fund
	Construction of 11 No. CHPs compound	Mun. Wide	Improve community healthcare services	x	x	x	x	1,001,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Municipal Education Fund (2%)	Mun. wide	% of DACF transmitted to the Educational Fund	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Drilling and Mechanization of Borehole at Wesley High	Konongo	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Construction of 2 No 5 Seater KVIP and Urinal for Mines Basic A and B	Konongo	No. of KVIPs and Urinals constructed	x	x	x	x	121,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Construction of ICT Centre at Dwease	Dwease	ICT centre constructed	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Construction of 1 No 3Unit Classroom Block at Abosomtweagya	Abosomtweagya	No. of classroom block constructed	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Support Roll back Malaria (0.5%)	Mun. wide	Roll -back Malaria supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to HIV/AIDS Programme (0.5%)	Mun. wide	HIV/AIDS Programme supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Completion of Kyekyewere CHPs	Kyekyewere	completed CHPS compound	x	x	x	x	141,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to Community Self Help Projects (5%)	Mun. wide	Self-Help Projects supported	x	x	x	x	160,518.55	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Drilling and Mechanisation of 5No. Borehole	Mun. wide	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	170,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.

Goal: Create Opportunities for All											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Training of women in Enterpreneurship development	Mun. wide	No. of women trained in entrepreneurial skills	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC
	Formation and training of women Co-operative Groups	Mun. wide	No. of women co-operative groups trained	x	x	x	x	16,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Co-operative
	Training of farmers on Agricultural modernisation	Mun. wide	No. of farmers trained in agric modernisation	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC/Dept. of Agric

Table 4.3: PoA - Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS											
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Organize District Disaster Management Committee meetings to strengthen stakeholders' collaboration in preparation and response to disasters	Mun. Wide	No. of DDMC meetings held	x	x	x	x	7,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, GNFS, ISD,
	Anti-Bushfire Campaign in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of anti-bushfire campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	13,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD
	Organize a 5-day capacity building workshop for 14 staff	Mun. Wide	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation and revitalization of DVGs in 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs formed and operational	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation of Disaster Management Clubs in Second Cycle schools within the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of DM clubs formed in SHSs	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	GES
	Hazard mapping (mapping, prioritization to determine hazards that should be dealt with now and	Mun. Wide	Hazard maps prepared	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	AACMA

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS											
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	those that can be dealt with later or ignore) (6-WEEKS)										
	Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day:	Mun. Wide	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebrated	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, COCOBOD, ISD
	Acquisition of resources needed for relief programmes	Mun. Wide		x	x	x	x	60,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Educate pupils of selected basic schools on Climate Change issues (impact on health, agriculture, livelihoods and linkage between CC and weather related diseases).	Mun. Wide	No. of Pupils educated on Climate Change Issues	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Field visits to monitor and evaluate all the various activities carried out in the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of field visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	DDMC Members
	Sensitization programmes on road safety and disaster prevention and mitigation.	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	Road Safety Commission, GPS
	Radio discussion on fire outbreaks (preparedness, prevention and mitigation).	Mun. Wide	No. of radio discussions held	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD
	Zonal activities by Zonal Officers	Mun. Wide	No. of functional Zonal offices	x	x	x	x	40,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS											
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize durbars on fire safety in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of fire safety fires organised	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD
	Monitoring of various small-scale mining sites to ensure they abide by the mining rules and regulations (MONTHLY)	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC
	Inter-school quizzes in Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun. Wide	No. of quizzes held	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	GES, AACMA, ISD
	Training of DVGs in income generating activities like bee keeping, snail rearing and vegetable farming (to provide alternative economic activities and make them self-reliant to reduce communal poverty)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	BAC, AACMA
	Sensitization of the public on civil defence and road safety	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	GRSC, GPS, ISD
	Provide incentives (wellington boots, cutlasses) and supervise DVGs to ensure they remain active.	Mun. Wide	Type and No. of equipment procured	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS											
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize radio programmes on floods/rainstorms/windstorms to create awareness in the populace	Mun. Wide	No. of radio programmes held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG		
	Visits to flood disaster sites to ascertain the causes and conduct need and vulnerability assessments.	Mun. Wide	No. of site visit undertaken	x	x	x	x	500	GoG	NADMO	Env'tal Sanitation Dept.
	Organize public education on pesticide use and abuse by farmers (educate the control and usage of pesticide to prevent any chemical effect on the environment)	Mun. Wide	No. of public education campaigns held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Capacity development and empowerment of DVGs in all the 6 zones (train them with improved and best farm practices)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Organize fire safety training for DVGs and arrange for skill training in alternative livelihood for DVGs)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD
	Monitoring of various illegal mining sites to check against their activities	Mun. Wide	No. of site monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS											
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Preparation of 5 No.community layout	Mun. Wide	To ensure development control	x	x	x	x	50,000	IGF	Municipal Assembly	Town and country planning
	Construction of 9 community roads	Mun. Wide	Easy transportation and trading affairs	x	x	x	x	500,000	GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Extension of electricity to 12 communities	Mun. Wide	Improve the level of technology	x	x	x	x	78,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Waste management services(Zoom lion)/ Refuse dump/Container	Mun. Wide	Reduce poor environmental sanitation practices	x	x	x	x	385,170.00	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Zoom lion Dept
	Provision of 2 No.street light	Santeneso,Kwakyewaso, Dwease	Decrease the rate of accident	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Foot Bridges	Anuruso by-water	Reduce human congestion and increase movements	x	x	x	x	400,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Provision of 2 No.. solar energy	Anuruso by –water	Reduction of crime rate	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Reshaping of 2 No. road	Dwease, Anuruso by-water, Boateng krom	reduced travel time	x	x	x	x		GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS											
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Rehabilitation of Roads in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No and length of roads rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Street Naming	Mun. wide	No. of streets named	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	PPD
	Waste Management (Local)	Mun. wide	Waste Management	x	x	x	x	46,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Envrinmental Health Dept.
	Fumigation	Mun. Wide	Fumigated	x	x	x	x	184,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Sanitation Improvement	Odumasi	Sanitation Improved	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	UDG		Works Department
	Support to Cleanest Street in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No. of streets cleaned	x	x	x	x	45,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	

Table 4.4: PoA - Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Pillar: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society											
No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Capacity Building		No. of training workshop organised	x	x	x	x	51,413.00	DDF	Municipal Assembly	
	Renovation of 5No Low Cost Staff Bungalow	Konongo	No. of staff Bungalows renovated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Department
	Support to Sub Municipal Structures (2%)	Mun. wide	% of IGF transfers to zonal/town councils	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Local Training Programme	Mun. wide	No. of training programmes organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Pensioners	Mun. wide	No. of Pensioners supported	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Machines/Computers		No. of office machines/computers procured	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Furniture		No. of office furniture procured	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Public Fora	Mun. wide	No. of Public Fora held	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Security Services	Mun. Wide	Security services supported	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of District Court	Konongo	District Court completed	x	x	x	x	165,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.

	Project Management/ Monitoring of projects and support to MPCU	Mun. wide	MPCU supported	x	x	x	x	35,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	MPCU
	Support to Depts. Of the Assembly	Mun. wide	Decentralised Depts supported	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of SWCD
	Preparation of Medium Term dev't Plan and Composite Budget	Mun. wide	MTDP and Composite budget prepared	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March and 1st July)	Mun. wide	National Days Celebrated	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

CHAPTER FIVE
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

5.1 Introduction

In this section, the Annual Plan indicates action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations and the Community in the implementation of projects. These projects are those earmarked in the four-year medium-term development plan for the period 2018 – 2021. The annual plan needs to be implemented based on the annual budget of the Municipal Assembly.

The Annual Plan further indicates the activities/projects to be implemented, when each project should begin and end, the responsible implementing agencies, both leading and collaborating, and individual projects cost being local or external in 2014. Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:

- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the municipality
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.

5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2018

Table 5.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2018

Pillar: *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

Goal: *Build a Prosperous Society*

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: <i>Promote a demand driven approach to agriculture development</i>											
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Mun. Wide	capacity building facilitated	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in cassava processing	Mun. Wide	cassava processing training undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide warehouse and driers for all operation areas to store maize	Mun. Wide	warehouse for maize storage provided	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in post -harvest handling in rice	Mun. Wide	training in post-harvest handling conducted	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Disseminate existing technologies to farmers through home and farm visits by AEAs, DDOs and DDA	Mun. Wide	information on new farming technologies disseminated	x	x	x	x	41200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on disease and pest management on vegetable , rice , cassava and citrus	Mun. Wide	staff training on pest and disease management undertaken	x	x	x	x	2092	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote off- farm income generation activities to generate more income to farm families	Mun. Wide	off-farm income generation activities promoted	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure Improved Public Investment											
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Mun. Wide	technical assistance and extension support manual designed	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCATCT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Mun. Wide	DCAT operationalized and functional	x	x	x	x	8000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade, Highways

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Mun. Wide	development of exportable crops undertaken	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade
	Conduct 6 quarter-acre yam mini-sett demonstration on resistant yam varieties	Mun. Wide	demonstration farms set-up and functional	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Establish secondary multiplication farms in cassava (13 acres)	Mun. Wide	multiplication farms set-up and running	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Mun. Wide	DAAS office established and providing support	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Sensitize farmers on agric policies, HIV/AIDS, child labour issue through for a and field days	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers sensitized on agric policies, HIV/AIDS and related topics	x	x	x	x			MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct pest scouting and disease surveillance in crops	Mun. Wide	No. of pest scouting and disease surveillance undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize plant clinic and field days for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of plant clinics and field days organized	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield											
	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Mun. Wide	modalities and regulatory frameworks established	x	x	x	x	1000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	Mun. Wide	increased investments in research and development	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop system to harvest excess water for irrigation	Mun. Wide	improved irrigation systems developed	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in meteorological services	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Educate farmers in 20 communities on prevention and management of fires	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers educated on fire prevention and management practices	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on climate SMART agric.	Mun. Wide	No. of staff/farmers trained	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Improve Post- Harvest Management											
	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Mun. Wide	No. of farmer groups assisted with post-harvest, storage and transportation facilities	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train farmers on management on post- harvest losses on root and tuber	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote mass public education on the use of pics sacks to storage	Mun. Wide	No. of mass educations organised	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promotion of local and indigenous food	Mun. Wide	No. of public promotion campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Provide processing facilities and trained millers	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation											
	Promote the application of (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Mun. Wide	No. of new ICT applications promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	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	Mun. Wide	RELC supported and operational	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize technical review meetings for staff and farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of meetings held	x	x	x	x	5400	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system.	Mun. Wide	Database established	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers served with weather and price information	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Build capacity of field officers, producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Mun. Wide	No. of workshops organised	x	x	x	x	2750	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct one stakeholder meeting for all stakeholders in the agric. Value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of stakeholder meetings held	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Agric. officers to provide regular market information	Mun. Wide	market information disseminated	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth											
	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported into agribusiness	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Promote livestock poultry development for food security and income generation											
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Mun. Wide	disease control and surveillance intensified	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate and support improvement in livestock housing for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers supported in livestock housing	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Facilitate the production of non - traditional commodity such as grass-cutter, rabbits, beekeeping etc to enhance income of farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in non-traditional commodities	x	x	x	x	1600	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote livestock management (feeding , health care and inbreeding)	Mun. Wide	livestock management promoted	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize rabies campaign and vaccination against PPR, Newcastle ,etc.	Mun. Wide	No. of vaccination campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture											
	Design and implement a new youth development employment module to be known as ‘Youth in aquaculture development’ Implement	Mun. Wide	"Youth in aquaculture" module operational	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train fish farmers in feed formulation and processing	Mun. Wide	No. of fish farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance institutional coordination											
	Organize one (1) farmers day	Mun. Wide	Farmers day organised	x	x	x	x	22500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Office administration (utilities, stationery, vehicle running and maintenance)	Mun. Wide	office administration maintained	x	x	x	x	9800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Strengthen the plan implementation monitoring and evaluation at the Municipal level	Mun. Wide	plan implementation and monitoring strengthened	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Monitor activities on large scale farms and on-going projects	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring activities undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Support access of farmers to financial resources	Mun. wide	Increase economic activities	x	x	x	x	2000	DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Provide technical and logistical support to farmers	Mun. wide	Increased agricultural productivity.	x	x	x	x		DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOFA
	Rehabilitation of 3 No. Market facilities	Mun. wide	Easy access to market facilities	x	x	x	x	165,750	UDG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 1 No 2 Storey lockable Stores at Konongo Market	konongo	No. of market stores constructed	x	x	x	x	429,364.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories	Mun. wide	No. of electricity poles procured	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Procurement of land for "One District, One Factory" land procured	Mun. wide	"One District, One Factory" land procured	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	DCAT

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Rehabilitation of Odumasi Market	Odumasi	Market rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	277,110.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Maintenance of Market	Mun. wide	Market rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	Mun. wide	No. of mass educations held	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Mun. Assembly	Finance Dept.

Pillar: ***SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT***

Goal: ***Create Opportunitites for All***

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	comprehensive inspection	Mun. Wide	Bece Results	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	GES	MA
	work inspection for promotion	Mun. Wide	Improved Work Output	x	x	x	x	6500	GoG	GES	MA
	INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Promotion Rate	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MA
	SHS debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	GES	MA
	JHS Debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MA
	Director's monitoring	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MA
	C/S MONITORING	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MA
	Capacity training for headteachers	Mun. Wide	Bece Pass Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MA
	Capacity training for officers	Mun. Wide	improved supervision	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MA
	capacity training on sch. Census	Mun. Wide	improved Record keeping	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG	GES	MA

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Guidance & counselling	Mun. Wide	Retention rate of Girls	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MA
	Training of SMCs	Mun. Wide	improved sch. Community support	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MA
	ICT Training for teachers	Mun. Wide	computer literacy rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MA
	Training of VOC/TECH teachers	Mun. Wide	Pass Rate of BDT	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MA
	Crative Art INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Internal Exams Results	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MA
	District Fair on STMIE	Mun. Wide	Increase in science students	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MA
	Eye screening of pupils	Mun. Wide	reduced eye defects	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MA
	INSET for teachers on pupils with disability	Mun. Wide	attendance rate of special children	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MA
	ROAD safety education in schools	Mun. Wide	improved road safety awareness	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MA
	school visits for hiegenic practices	Mun. Wide	improved school sanitation	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	GES	MA
	Bridge the equity in geographical access to health services	Mun. Wide	access to health services improved	x	x	x	x	87500	GoG	GHS	MA

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Improve efficiency in governance & management of the health system	Mun. Wide	improved governance and management of health services	x	x	x	x	803981	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/NHIA	
	Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services	Mun. Wide	improved health services delivery	x	x	x	x	2233360	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA	
	Enhance national capacity to attain health related MDGs & sustain gains	Mun. Wide	enhanced capacity of health personnel	x	x	x	x	55595	GoG/Donor	GHS	MOFA/GES	
	Intensify previous & control of non-communicable/communicable disease	Mun. Wide	increased surveillance of diseases	x	x	x	x	23625	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/EPA/MOFA	
	Ensure reduction of new HIV & AIDS/ STIs infections, especially among vulnerables	Mun. Wide	reduced HIV/AIDS cases	x	x	x	x	5605	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA	
	Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Mun. Wide	Improved HIV/AIDS management practices	x	x	x	x	0		GHS	MA/GES	
	Improve institutional capacity to deliver HIV & AIDS/STIs services	Mun. Wide	improved capacity	x	x	x	x	1225	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/GES	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Child Rights and Protection											
	Handling of child right and protection cases	Mun. Wide	Child rights and protection cases handled	x	x	x	x	19000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Day Care Centre's	Mun. Wide	Day care centres supervised	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
Objective: Community Care											
	Monitoring of beneficiaries of disability common fund	Mun. Wide	Beneficiaries of disability common fund monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
Objective: Extension Services											
	Monitor and supervise the activities of WATSAN committees across the municipality and reconstitute new ones	Mun. Wide	Activities of WATSAN communities supervised and monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST)
Objective: Home Science Training											
	Train youth groups in all the three zonal council to expose them to various economic opportunities	Mun. Wide	trained and are exposed to various economic opportunities	x	x	x	x	25000	GoG/DACF	Community Development unit	Social Welfare unit

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Adult Education											
	Organize mass meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Mass meetings in all the zonal councils organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Social Welfare unit
	Organize study group meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Study group meetings in all the three zonal councils in the municipality organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
Objective: Infrastructure Provision											
	Construction of 3 No. 10 seater aqua privy	Atunsu, Ohene-nkwanta, Santeneso	Improve sanitation	x	x	x	x	923,906.10	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 4 No. 2 unit K G Block	Mun. Wide	Enhance effective education and promote national development	x	x	x	x	866,66.632	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Construction of 2 No. mechanized Borehole	Kramokrom, Anuruso	Access to save water	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GWCL
	Construction of a 1 No. Institutional Toilet (school)	Kyekyebiase,	Reduce open defecation	x	x	x	x	3611.114	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 6 No semi – detached Teachers quarters	Mun. Wide	Improve teacher learner contact and reduce teachers absenteeism	x	x	x	x	292,597.97	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Construction of a 6 unit classroom block	Nyaboo	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	14,427.91	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Multi – purpose community Centre	Apebourso, Benimase, Adumkrom	Improve Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of a school library	Anawuokrom	Teacher and learner contact can fully utilized	x	x	x	x	195,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal assembly	GHANA LIBRARY BOARD
	Rehabilitation of 2 No.. schools	Kykyebiase , Bimma	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	100,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 3 No. 3 unit classroom block	Atunsu, Santeneso, Alafia	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	3,123,970	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Provision of student chairs	Ohene-nkwanta	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 1 No.nurse quarters	Benimase	Improve quality health care delivery	x	x	x	x	48,766,33	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOH
	Extension of LEAP	Adumkrom	Betterment of livelihood	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Government support fund
	Construction of 2 No. CHPS compound	Atunsu, Ohene-nkwanta	Improve community healthcare services	x	x	x	x	1,001,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Municipal Education Fund (2%)	Mun. wide	% of DACF transmitted to the Educational Fund	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Drilling and Mechanization of Borehole at Wesley High	Konongo	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Construction of 2 No 5 Seater KVIP and Urinal for Mines Basic A and B	Konongo	No. of KVIPs and Urinals constructed	x	x	x	x	121,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Construction of ICT Centre at Dwease	Dwease	ICT centre constructed	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Construction of 1 No 3Unit Classroom Block at Abosomtweagya	Abosomtweagya	No. of classroom block constructed	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Support Roll back Malaria (0.5%)	Mun. wide	Roll -back Malaria supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to HIV/AIDS Programme (0.5%)	Mun. wide	HIV/AIDS Programme supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Completion of Kyekyewere CHPS	Kyekyewere	completed CHPS compound	x	x	x	x	141,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to Community Self Help Projects (5%)	Mun. wide	Self-Help Projects supported	x	x	x	x	160,518.55	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Drilling and Mechanisation of 5No. Borehole	Mun. wide	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	170,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Training of women in Enterpreneurship development	Mun. wide	No. of women trained in entrepreneurial skills	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC
	Formation and training of women Co-operative Groups	Mun. wide	No. of women co-operative groups trained	x	x	x	x	16,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Co-operative
	Training of farmers on Agricultural modernisation	Mun. wide	No. of farmers trained in agric modernisation	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC/Dept. of Agric

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Organize District Disaster Management Committee meetings to strengthen stakeholders' collaboration to disasters	Mun. Wide	No. of DDMC meetings held	x	x	x	x	7,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, GNFS, ISD,
	Anti-Bushfire Campaign in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of anti-bushfire campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	13,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission,
	Organize a 5-day capacity building workshop for 14 staff	Mun. Wide	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation and revitalization of DVGs in 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs formed and operational	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation of Disaster Management Clubs in Second Cycle schools within the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of DM clubs formed in SHSs	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	GES

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day:	Mun. Wide	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebrated	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA,
	Acquisition of resources needed for relief programmes	Mun. Wide		x	x	x	x	60,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Zonal activities by Zonal Officers	Mun. Wide	No. of functional Zonal offices	x	x	x	x	40,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Organize durbars on fire safety in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of fire safety fires organised	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,
	Inter-school quizzes in Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun. Wide	No. of quizzes held	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	GES, AACMA, ISD
	Organize fire safety training for DVGs and arrange for skill training in alternative livelihood	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,
	Preparation of 1 No. community layout	Ohene-nkwanta,	To ensure development control	x	x	x	x	50,000	IGF	Municipal Assembly	Town and country planning
	Construction of 2 No. Community roads	Santeneso, Alafia, Kwakyewaso,	Easy transportation	x	x	x	x	500,000	GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Extension of electricity to 3 communities	Nsiakrom, Santeneso, Anawuokrom	Improve the level of technology	x	x	x	x	78,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Waste management services(Zoom lion)/ Refuse dump/Container	Municipal wide	improve environmental sanitation	x	x	x	x	385,170.00	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Zoom lion Dept
	Extension of electricity to new areas	Municipal wide	Increase productivity	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Provision of 2 No.street light	Santeneso,Kwak yewaso, Dwease	Decrease the rate of accident	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Construction of Foot Bridges	Anuruso by-water	Improved mobility	x	x	x	x	400,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Reshaping of 2 No. road	Municipal wide	reduced travel time	x	x	x	x		GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Rehabilitation of Roads in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No and length of roads rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Street Naming	Mun. wide	No. of streets named	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	PPD
	Waste Management (Local)	Mun. wide	Waste Management	x	x	x	x	46,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Environmental Health Dept.
	Fumigation	Mun. Wide	Fumigated	x	x	x	x	184,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Sanitation Improvement	Odumasi	Sanitation Improved	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	UDG		Works Department
	Support to Cleanest Street in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No. of streets cleaned	x	x	x	x	45,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	

Pillar: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Capacity Building		No. of training workshop organised	x	x	x	x	51,413.00	DDF	Municipal Assembly	
	Renovation of 5No Low Cost Staff Bungalow	Konongo	No. of staff Bungalows renovated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Department
	Support to Sub Municipal Structures (2%)	Mun. wide	% of IGF transfers to zonal/town councils	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Local Training Programme	Mun. wide	No. of training programmes organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Pensioners	Mun. wide	No. of Pensioners supported	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Machines/Computers		No. of office machines/computers procured	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Furniture		No. of office furniture procured	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Public Fora	Mun. wide	No. of Public Fora held	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Support to Security Services	Mun. Wide	Security services supported	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of District Court	Konongo	District Court completed	x	x	x	x	165,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Project Management/ Monitoring of projects and support to MPCU	Mun. wide	MPCU supported	x	x	x	x	35,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	MPCU
	Support to Depts. Of the Assembly	Mun. wide	Decentralised Depts supported	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of SWCD
	Preparation of Medium Term dev't Plan and Composite Budget	Mun. wide	MTDP and Composite budget prepared	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March and 1st July)	Mun. wide	National Days Celebrated	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

5.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2019

Table 5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2019

Pillar: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: **Build a Prosperous Society**

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Promote a demand driven approach to agriculture development											
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Mun. Wide	capacity building facilitated	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in cassava processing	Mun. Wide	cassava processing training undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide warehouse and driers for all operation areas to store maize	Mun. Wide	warehouse for maize storage provided	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in post -harvest handling in rice	Mun. Wide	training in post-harvest handling conducted	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate existing technologies to farmers through home and farm visits by AEAs, DDOs and DDA	Mun. Wide	information on new farming technologies disseminated	x	x	x	x	41200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Train staff and farmers on disease and pest management on vegetable , rice , cassava and citrus	Mun. Wide	staff training on pest and disease management undertaken	x	x	x	x	2092	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote off- farm income generation activities to generate more income to farm families	Mun. Wide	off-farm income generation activities promoted	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure Improved Public Investment											
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Mun. Wide	technical assistance and extension support manual designed	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCATCT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Mun. Wide	DCAT operationalized and functional	x	x	x	x	8000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade, Highways
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Mun. Wide	development of exportable crops undertaken	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade
	Conduct 6 quarter-acre yam mini-sett demonstration on resistant yam varieties	Mun. Wide	demonstration farms set-up and functional	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Establish secondary multiplication farms in cassava (13 acres)	Mun. Wide	multiplication farms set-up and running	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Mun. Wide	DAAS office established and providing support	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Sensitize farmers on agric policies , HIV/AIDs ,child labour issue through for a and field days	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers sensitized on agric policies, HIV/AIDS and related topics	x	x	x	x			MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct pest scouting and disease surveillance in crops	Mun. Wide	No. of pest scouting and disease surveillance undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize plant clinic and field days for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of plant clinics and field days organized	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield											
	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Mun. Wide	modalities and regulatory frameworks established	x	x	x	x	1000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	Mun. Wide	increased investments in research and development	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote commercial and block farming	Mun. Wide	no. of commercial and block farming promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop system to harvest excess water for irrigation	Mun. Wide	improved irrigation systems developed	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in meteorological services	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Educate farmers in 20 communities on prevention and management of fires	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers educated on fire prevention and management practices	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on climate SMART agric.	Mun. Wide	No. of staff/farmers trained in climate SMART agric techniques	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Improve Post- Harvest Management											
	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Mun. Wide	No. of farmer groups assisted with post-harvest, storage and transportation facilities	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Mun. Wide	No. of warehouse facilities constructed		x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train farmers on management on post- harvest losses on root and tuber	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote mass public education on the use of pics sacks to storage	Mun. Wide	No. of mass educations organised	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promotion of local and indigenous food	Mun. Wide	No. of public promotion campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the Provision of milling facility for rice	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide processing facilities and trained millers	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation											

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Mun. Wide	No. of new ICT applications promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	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	Mun. Wide	RELC supported and operational	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize technical review meetings for staff and farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of meetings held	x	x	x	x	5400	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system.	Mun. Wide	Database established	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers served with weather and price information	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Build capacity of field officers , producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Mun. Wide	No. of workshops organised	x	x	x	x	2750	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Conduct one stakeholder meeting for all stakeholders in the agric. Value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of stakeholder meetings held	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Agric. officers to provide regular market information (deficit and surplus)to improve distribution of food staff	Mun. Wide	market information disseminated	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective:	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth										
	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported into agribusiness	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective:	Promote livestock poultry development for food security and income generation										
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Mun. Wide	disease control and surveillance intensified	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate and support improvement in livestock housing for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers supported in livestock housing	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the production of non - traditional commodity such as grass-cutter, rabbits, beekeeping etc to enhance income of farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in non-traditional commodities	x	x	x	x	1600	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Promote livestock management (feeding , health care and inbreeding)	Mun. Wide	livestock management promoted	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize rabies campaign and vaccination against PPR, Newcastle ,etc.	Mun. Wide	No. of vaccination campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture											
	Design and implement a new youth development employment module to be known as ‘Youth in aquaculture development’” Implement	Mun. Wide	"Youth in aquaculture" module operational	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train fish farmers in feed formulation and processing	Mun. Wide	No. of fish farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance institutional coordination											
	Organize one(1) farmers day	Mun. Wide	Farmers day organised	x	x	x	x	22500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Office administration (utilities, stationery, vehicle running and maintenance	Mun. Wide	office administration maintained	x	x	x	x	9800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Strengthen the plan implementation monitoring and evaluation at the Municipal level	Mun. Wide	plan implementation and monitoring strengthened	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Monitor activities on large scale farms and on-going projects	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring activities undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Support access of farmers to financial resources	Kyegyebiase, Boatengkrom	Increase economic activities	x	x	x	x	2000	DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Provide technical and logistical support to farmers	Anuruso by-water	Increased agricultural productivity.	x	x	x	x		DACF	Municipal Assembly	0
	Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories	Mun. wide	No. of electricity poles procured	x				100,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Procurement of land for "One District One Factory"	Mun. wide	"One District, One Factory" land procured	x				200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	DCAT
	Maintenance of Market facilities	Mun. wide	Market rehabilitated	x				10,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	Mun. wide	No. of mass educations held	x				30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Finance Dept.

Pillar: **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: **Create Opportunities for All**

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	comprehensive inspection	Mun. Wide	BECE Results	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	work inspection for promotion	Mun. Wide	Improved Work Output	x	x	x	x	6500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Promotion Rate	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	SHS debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	JHS Debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Director's monitoring	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	C/S MONITORING	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for headteachers	Mun. Wide	BECE Pass Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for officers	Mun. Wide	Improved Supervision	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	capacity training on sch. Census	Mun. Wide	Improved Record Keeping	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Guidance & counselling	Mun. Wide	Retention Rate of Girls	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Training of SMCs	Mun. Wide	Improved Sch. Community Support	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	ICT Training for teachers	Mun. Wide	Computer Literacy Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Training of VOC/TECH teachers	Mun. Wide	Pass Rate of BDT	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Crative Art INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Internal Exams Results	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	District Fair on STMIE	Mun. Wide	Increase in science students	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Eye screening of pupils	Mun. Wide	reduced eye defects	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers on pupils with disability	Mun. Wide	attendance rate of special children	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	ROAD safety education in schools	Mun. Wide	improved road safety awareness	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	school visits for hygienic practices	Mun. Wide	improved school sanitation	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Bridge the equity in geographical access to health services	Mun. Wide	access to health services improved	x	x	x	x	87500	GoG	GHS	MA
	Improve efficiency in governance& management of the health system	Mun. Wide	improved governance and management of health services	x	x	x	x	803981	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/NHIA
	Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services	Mun. Wide	improved health services delivery	x	x	x	x	2233360	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Enhance national capacity to attain health related MDGs & sustain gains	Mun. Wide	enhanced capacity of health personnel	x	x	x	x	55595	GoG/Donor	GHS	MOFA/GES
	Intensify previous & control of non-communicable/communicable disease	Mun. Wide	increased surveillance of diseases	x	x	x	x	23625	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/EPA/MOFA
	Ensure reduction of new HIV & AIDS/ STIs infections, especially among vulnerables	Mun. Wide	reduced HIV/AIDS cases	x	x	x	x	5605	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA
	Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Mun. Wide	Improved HIV/AIDS management	x	x	x	x	0		GHS	MA/GES
	Improve institutional capacity to deliver HIV & AIDS/STIs services	Mun. Wide	improved capacity	x	x	x	x	1225	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/GES
Objective: Child Rights and Protection											
	Handling of child right and protection cases	Mun. Wide	Child rights and protection cases handled	x	x	x	x	19000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Day Care Centre's	Mun. Wide	Day care centres supervised	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
Objective: Community Care											
	Organization of Social education on social labour and abuse	Mun. Wide	Social education on social labour and abuse organised		x	x	x	28000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Labour Department. Municipal Assembly

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Supervision of payment to Leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities	Mun. Wide	Payment to leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities supervised		x	x	x	17000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Police, PFI, Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring and supervision of how leap beneficiaries use their monies	Mun. Wide	How leap beneficiaries use their monies monitored and supervised		x	x	x	10000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Non-Governmental Organization and Community Base Organization	Mun. Wide	Non – Governmental Organisation and Community Base organisation supervised		x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	NGO's, Labour Department, Municipal Assembly
	Registration of Person's Living with Disabilities (PWD's)	Mun. Wide	Persons living with disabilities registered		x	x	x	16000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring of beneficiaries of disability common fund	Mun. Wide	Beneficiaries of disability common fund monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
Objective: Juvenile Justice Administration											
	Writing of Social Enquiry Report	Mun. Wide	Social enquiry report written		x	x	x	24000	GoG/DACF		

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Supervise probationers	Mun. Wide	Probationers supervised		x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Attendance to court sitting	Mun. Wide	Court sitting attended		x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Magistrate court
Objective: Extension Services											
	Monitor and supervise the activities of WATSAN committees across the municipality and reconstitute new ones	Mun. Wide	Activities of WATSAN communities across the municipality and reconstituting new ones supervised and monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST)
Objective: Home Science Training											
	Train women groups in various economic opportunities to enhance their socio-economic status across the municipality	Mun. Wide	Women groups in various economic opportunities trained		x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
	Train youth groups in all the three zonal council to expose them to various economic opportunities	Mun. Wide	Youth groups in all the three zonal councils trained and are exposed to various economic opportunities	x	x	x	x	25000	GoG/DACF	Community Development unit	Social Welfare unit
Objective: Adult Education											

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize mass meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Mass meetings in all the zonal councils organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Social Welfare unit
	Organize study group meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Study group meetings in all the three zonal councils in the municipality organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
Objective: Infrastructure Provision											
	Construction of 5 No. 10 seater aqua privy	Mun. Wide	Improve sanitation	x	x	x	x	923,906.10	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 4 No. 2 unit K G Block	Mun. Wide	Enhance effective education and promote national development	x	x	x	x	866,66.632	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Construction of a 1 No. Institutional Toilet (school)	Kyegyebiase,	Reduce open defecation	x	x	x	x	3611.114	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Construction of 2 No semi – detached Teachers quarters	Adumkrom, Nsiakrom	Improve teacher learner contact and reduce teachers absenteeism	x	x	x	x	292,597.97	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Multi – purpose Community Centre	Apebourso, Benimase, Adumkrom	Improve Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of a 5 No. 3 unit classroom block	Mun. Wide	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	3,123,970	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Provision of student chairs	Mun. Wide	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Extension of LEAP	Adumkrom	Betterment of livelihood	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Government support fund
	Construction of 4 No. CHPS compound	Kwakyewaso, Agyareago, Bimma, Anuruso by-water,	Improve community healthcare services	x	x	x	x	1,001,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Municipal Education Fund (2%)	Mun. wide	% of DACF transmitted to the Educational Fund	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Drilling and Mechanization of Borehole at Wesley High	Konongo	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Support Roll back Malaria (0.5%)	Mun. wide	Roll -back Malaria supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Support to HIV/AIDS Programme (0.5%)	Mun. wide	HIV/AIDS Programme supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to Community Self Help Projects (5%)	Mun. wide	Self-Help Projects supported	x	x	x	x	160,518.55	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Drilling and Mechanisation of 5 No. Borehole	Mun. wide	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	170,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Training of women in Enterpreneurship development	Mun. wide	No. of women trained in entrepreneurial skills	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC
	Formation and training of women Co-operative Groups	Mun. wide	No. of women co-operative groups trained	x	x	x	x	16,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Co-operative
	Training of farmers on Agricultural modernisation	Mun. wide	No. of farmers trained in agric modernisation	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC/Dept. of Agric

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 ST QT	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Organize District Disaster Management Committee meetings to strengthen stakeholders' collaboration	Mun. Wide	No. of DDMC meetings held	x	x	x	x	7,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, GNFS, ISD,
	Anti-Bushfire Campaign in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of anti-bushfire campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	13,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission,
	Organize a 5-day capacity building workshop for 14 staff	Mun. Wide	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation and revitalization of DVGs in 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs formed and operational	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation of Disaster Management Clubs in Second Cycle schools within the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of DM clubs formed in SHSs	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	GES
	Hazard mapping (mapping, prioritization to determine hazards that should be dealt with now and those that can be dealt with later or ignore) (6-WEEKS)	Mun. Wide	Hazard maps prepared	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	AACMA

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 ST QT	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day:	Mun. Wide	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebrated	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, COCOBOD, ISD
	Acquisition of resources needed for relief programmes	Mun. Wide		x	x	x	x	60,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Educate pupils of selected basic schools on Climate Change issues (impact on health, agriculture, livelihoods and linkage between CC and weather related diseases).	Mun. Wide	No. of Pupils educated on Climate Change Issues	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Field visits to monitor and evaluate all the various activities carried out in the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of field visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	DDMC Members
	Sensitization programmes on road safety and disaster prevention and mitigation.	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	Road Safety Commission, GPS
	Radio discussion on fire outbreaks (preparedness, prevention and mitigation).	Mun. Wide	No. of radio discussions held	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,
	Zonal activities by Zonal Officers	Mun. Wide	No. of functional Zonal offices	x	x	x	x	40,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Organize durbars on fire safety in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of fire safety fires organised	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 ST QT	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Monitoring of various small-scale mining sites to ensure they abide by the mining rules and regulations (MONTHLY)	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC
	Inter-school quizzes in Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun. Wide	No. of quizzes held	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	GES, AACMA, ISD
	Training of DVGs in income generating activities like bee keeping, snail rearing and vegetable farming	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	BAC, AACMA
	Sensitization of the public on civil defence and road safety	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	GRSC, GPS, ISD
	Provide incentives (wellington boots, cutlasses) and supervise DVGs to ensure they remain active.	Mun. Wide	Type and No. of equipment procured to support Disaster Reduction activities	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Organize radio programmes on floods/rainstorms/windstorms to create awareness in the populace	Mun. Wide	No. of radio programmes held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG		
	Visits to flood disaster sites to ascertain the causes and conduct need and vulnerability assessments.	Mun. Wide	No. of site visit undertaken	x	x	x	x	500	GoG	NADMO	Env'tal Sanitation Dept.

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 ST QT	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize public education on pesticide use and abuse by farmers (educate the control and usage of pesticide to prevent any chemical effect on the environment)	Mun. Wide	No. of public education campaigns held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Capacity development and empowerment of DVGs in all the 6 zones (train them with improved and best farm practices)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Organize fire safety training for DVGs and arrange for skill training in alternative livelihood for DVGs)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD
	Monitoring of various illegal mining sites to check against their activities	Mun. Wide	No. of site monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC
	Preparation of 1 No.community layout	Alafia	To ensure development control	x	x	x	x	50,000	IGF	Municipal Assembly	Town and country planning
	Construction of 3 No. road	Mun. Wide	Easy transportation and trading affairs	x	x	x	x	500,000	GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Extension of electricity to 3 communities	Mun. Wide	Improve the level of technology	x	x	x	x	78,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 ST QT	2 ND QTR	3 RD QTR	4 TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Waste management services(Zoom lion)/ Refuse dump/Container	Mun. Wide	Reduce poor environmental sanitation practices	x	x	x	x	385,170.00	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Zoom lion Dept
	Provision of 2 No. street light	Mun. Wide	Decrease the rate of accident	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Provision of 1 No. solar energy	Mun. Wide	Reduction of crime rate	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Rehabilitation of Roads in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No and length of roads rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Street Naming	Mun. wide	No. of streets named	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	PPD
	Waste Management (Local)	Mun. wide	Waste Management	x	x	x	x	46,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Envrinmental Health Dept.
	Fumigation	Mun. Wide	Fumigated	x	x	x	x	184,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Sanitation Improvement	Odumasi	Sanitation Improved	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	UDG		Works Department
	Support to Cleanest Street in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No. of streets cleaned	x	x	x	x	45,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	

Pillar: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Capacity Building		No. of training workshop organised	x	x	x	x	51,413.00	DDF	Municipal Assembly	
	Renovation of 5No Low Cost Staff Bungalow	Konongo	No. of staff Bungalows renovated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Department
	Support to Sub Municipal Structures (2%)	Mun. wide	% of IGF transfers to zonal/town councils	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Local Training Programme	Mun. wide	No. of training programmes organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Pensioners	Mun. wide	No. of Pensioners supported	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Machines/Computers		No. of office machines/computers procured	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Furniture		No. of office furniture procured	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Public Fora	Mun. wide	No. of Public Fora held	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1 QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Support to Security Services	Mun. Wide	Security services supported	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of District Court	Konongo	District Court completed	x	x	x	x	165,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Project Management/ Monitoring of projects and support to MPCU	Mun. wide	MPCU supported	x	x	x	x	35,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	MPCU
	Support to Depts. Of the Assembly	Mun. wide	Decentralised Depts supported	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of SWCD
	Preparation of Medium Term Dev't Plan and Composite Budget	Mun. wide	MTDP and Composite budget prepared	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March and 1st July)	Mun. wide	National Days Celebrated	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

5.4 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2020

Table 5.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2020

Pillar: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Promote a demand driven approach to agriculture development											
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Mun. Wide	capacity building facilitated	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in cassava processing	Mun. Wide	cassava processing training undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide warehouse and driers for all operation areas to store maize	Mun. Wide	warehouse for maize storage provided	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in post -harvest handling in rice	Mun. Wide	training in post-harvest handling conducted	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate existing technologies to farmers through home and farm visits by AEAs, DDOs and DDA	Mun. Wide	information on new farming technologies disseminated and farm visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	41200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on disease and pest management on vegetable, rice , cassava and citrus	Mun. Wide	staff training undertaken	x	x	x	x	2092	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Promote off- farm income generation activities to generate more income to farm families	Mun. Wide	off-farm income generation activities promoted	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
Objective: Ensure Improved Public Investment												
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Mun. Wide	technical assistance and extension support manual designed	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCATCT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Mun. Wide	DCAT operationalized and functional	x	x	x	x	8000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade, Highways	
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Mun. Wide	development of exportable crops undertaken	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade	
	Conduct 6 quarter-acre yam mini-sett demonstration on resistant yam varieties	Mun. Wide	demonstration farms set-up and functional	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Establish secondary multiplication farms in cassava (13 acres)	Mun. Wide	multiplication farms set-up and running	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Mun. Wide	DAAS office established and providing support	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Sensitize farmers on Agric policies, HIV/AIDs, child labour issue through for a and field days	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers sensitized on agric policies, HIV/AIDS and related topics	x	x	x	x			MoFA	MLGRD	
	Conduct pest scouting and disease surveillance in crops	Mun. Wide	No. of pest scouting and disease surveillance undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Organize plant clinic and field days for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of plant clinics and field days organized	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield												
	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Mun. Wide	modalities and regulatory frameworks established	x	x	x	x	1000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop	Mun. Wide	increased investments in research and development	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety											
	Develop system to harvest excess water for irrigation	Mun. Wide	improved irrigation systems developed	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in meteorological services	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Educate farmers in 20 communities on prevention and management of fires	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers educated on fire prevention and management practices	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Train staff and farmers on climate SMART agric.	Mun. Wide	No. of staff/farmers trained in climate SMART agric techniques	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
Objective: Improve Post- Harvest Management												
	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Mun. Wide	No. of farmer groups assisted with post-harvest, storage and transportation facilities	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Mun. Wide	No. of warehouse facilities constructed	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Train farmers on management on post- harvest losses on root and tuber	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Promote mass public education on the use of pics sacks to storage	Mun. Wide	No. of mass educations organised	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Promotion of local and indigenous food	Mun. Wide	No. of public promotion campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Facilitate the Provision of milling facility for rice	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided		x	x	x	4000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Provide processing facilities and trained millers	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD	
Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation												
	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Mun. Wide	No. of new ICT applications promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	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	Mun. Wide	RELC supported and operational	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Organize technical review meetings for staff and farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of meetings held	x	x	x	x	5400	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system.	Mun. Wide	Database established	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers served with weather and price information	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Build capacity of field officers, producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Mun. Wide	No. of workshops organised	x	x	x	x	2750	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Conduct one stakeholder meeting for all stakeholders in the agric. Value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of stakeholder meetings held	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Agric. officers to provide regular market information (deficit and surplus) to improve distribution of food staff	Mun. Wide	market information disseminated	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth												
	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported into agribusiness	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported	x	x	x	x	5500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	institutions for the provision of start-up capital											
Objective: Promote livestock poultry development for food security and income generation												
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country	Mun. Wide	research into livestock strengthened	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Mun. Wide	disease control and surveillance intensified	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Facilitate and support improvement in livestock housing for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers supported in livestock housing	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Facilitate the production of non - traditional commodity such as grass-cutter, rabbits, beekeeping etc to enhance income of farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in non-traditional commodities	x	x	x	x	1600	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Promote livestock management (feeding , health care and inbreeding)	Mun. Wide	livestock management promoted	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	
	Organize rabies campaign and vaccination against PPR, Newcastle ,etc.	Mun. Wide	No. of vaccination campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture											
	Design and implement a new youth development employment module to be known as ‘Youth in aquaculture development’ Implement	Mun. Wide	"Youth in aquaculture" module operational	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train fish farmers in feed formulation and processing	Mun. Wide	No. of fish farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance institutional coordination											
	Organize one(1) farmers day	Mun. Wide	Farmers day organised	x	x	x	x	22500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Office administration (utilities, stationery, vehicle running and maintenance	Mun. Wide	office administration maintained	x	x	x	x	9800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Strengthen the plan implementation monitoring and evaluation at the Municipal level	Mun. Wide	plan implementation and monitoring strengthened	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Monitor activities on large scale farms and on-going projects	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring activities undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Support access of farmers to financial resources	Kyegyebiase, Boatengkrom	Increase economic activities	x	x	x	x	2000	DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Provide technical and logistical support to farmers	Anuruso by-water	Increased agricultural productivity.	x	x	x	x		DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOFA
	Rehabilitation of 3 No. Market facilities	Kwakyewaso	Easy access to market facilities	x	x	x	x	165,750	UDG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories	Mun. wide	No. of electricity poles procured	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.	
	Procurement of land for "One District One Factory"	Mun. wide	"One District, One Factory" land procured	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	DCAT	
	Maintenance of Market	Mun. wide	Market rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.	
	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	Mun. wide	No. of mass educations held	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Finance Dept.	

Pillar: **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: **Create Opportunities for All**

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	comprehensive inspection	Mun. Wide	BECE Results	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	work inspection for promotion	Mun. Wide	Improved Work Output	x	x	x	x	6500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Promotion Rate	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	SHS debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	JHS Debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Director's monitoring	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	C/S MONITORING	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for headteachers	Mun. Wide	BECE Pass Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for officers	Mun. Wide	Improved Supervision	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	capacity training on sch. Census	Mun. Wide	Improved Record Keeping	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Guidance & counselling	Mun. Wide	Retention rate of Girls	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Training of SMCs	Mun. Wide	improved sch. Community support	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	ICT Training for teachers	Mun. Wide	computer literacy rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Training of VOC/TECH teachers	Mun. Wide	Pass Rate of BDT	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Creative Art INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Internal Exams Results	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	District Fair on STMIE	Mun. Wide	Increase in science students	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Eye screening of pupils	Mun. Wide	reduced eye defects	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers on pupils with disability	Mun. Wide	attendance rate of special children	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	ROAD safety education in schools	Mun. Wide	improved road safety awareness	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	school visits for hygienic practices	Mun. Wide	improved school sanitation	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Bridge the equity in geographical access to health services	Mun. Wide	access to health services improved	x	x	x	x	87500	GoG	GHS	MA
	Improve efficiency in governance& management of the health system	Mun. Wide	improved governance and management of health services	x	x	x	x	803981	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/NHIA

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services	Mun. Wide	improved health services delivery	x	x	x	x	2233360	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA
	Enhance national capacity to attain health related MDGs & sustain gains	Mun. Wide	enhanced capacity of health personnel	x	x	x	x	55595	GoG/Donor	GHS	MOFA/GES
	Intensify previous & control of non-communicable/communicable disease	Mun. Wide	increased surveillance of diseases	x	x	x	x	23625	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/EPA/MOFA
	Ensure reduction of new HIV & AIDS/ STIs infections, especially among vulnerables	Mun. Wide	reduced HIV/AIDS cases	x	x	x	x	5605	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA
	Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Mun. Wide	Improved HIV/AIDS management practices	x	x	x	x	0		GHS	MA/GES
	Improve institutional capacity to deliver HIV & AIDS/STIs services	Mun. Wide	improved capacity	x	x	x	x	1225	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/GES
Objective: Child Rights and Protection											
	Handling of child right and protection cases	Mun. Wide	Child rights and protection cases handled	x	x	x	x	19000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Day Care Centre's	Mun. Wide	Day care centres supervised	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Community Care											
	Organization of Social education on social labour and abuse	Mun. Wide	Social education on social labour and abuse organised	x	x	x	x	28000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Labour Department. Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of payment to Leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities	Mun. Wide	Payment to leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities supervised	x	x	x	x	17000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Police, PFI, Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring and supervision of how leap beneficiaries use their monies	Mun. Wide	How leap beneficiaries use their monies monitored and supervised	x	x	x	x	10000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Non-Governmental Organization and Community Base Organization	Mun. Wide	Non – Governmental Organisation and Community Base organisation supervised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	NGO's, Labour Department, Municipal Assembly
	Registration of Person's Living with Disabilities (PWD's)	Mun. Wide	Persons living with disabilities registered	x	x	x	x	16000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Monitoring of beneficiaries of disability common fund	Mun. Wide	Beneficiaries of disability common fund monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
Objective: Juvenile Justice Administration											
	Writing of Social Enquiry Report	Mun. Wide	Social enquiry report written	x	x	x	x	24000	GoG/DACF		
	Supervise probationers	Mun. Wide	Probationers supervised	x	x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Attendance to court sitting	Mun. Wide	Court sitting attended	x	x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Magistrate court
Objective: Extension Services											
	Monitor and supervise the activities of WATSAN committees across the municipality and reconstitute new ones	Mun. Wide	Activities of WATSAN communities across the municipality and reconstituting new ones supervised and monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST)
Objective: Home Science Training											
	Train women groups in various economic opportunities to enhance their socio-economic status across the municipality	Mun. Wide	Women groups in various economic opportunities trained	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Train youth groups in all the three zonal council to expose them to various economic opportunities	Mun. Wide	Youth groups in all the three zonal councils trained and are exposed to various economic opportunities	x	x	x	x	25000	GoG/DACF	Community Development unit	Social Welfare unit
Objective: Adult Education											
	Organize mass meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Mass meetings in all the zonal councils organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Social Welfare unit
	Organize study group meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Study group meetings in all the three zonal councils in the municipality organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)
	Construction of 5 No. 10 seater aqua privy	Mun. Wide	Improve sanitation	x	x	x	x	923,906.10	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Construction of 4 No.. 2 unit K G Block	Mun. Wide	Enhance effective education and promote national development	x	x	x	x	866,66.632	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Construction of 4 No. mechanized Borehole	Mun. Wide	Access to save water	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GWCL
	Construction of 2 No semi – detached Teachers quarters	Mun. Wide	Improve teacher learner contact and	x	x	x	x	292,597.97	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
			reduce teachers absenteeism								
	Construction of a 5 No. 3 unit classroom block	Mun. Wide	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	3,123,970	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Provision of student chairs	Mun. Wide	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Extension of LEAP	Adumkrom	Betterment of livelihood	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Government support fund
	Construction of 4 No. CHPS compound	Mun. Wide	Improve community healthcare services	x	x	x	x	1,001,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Municipal Education Fund (2%)	Mun. wide	% of DACF transmitted to the Educational Fund	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Support Roll back Malaria (0.5%)	Mun. wide	Roll -back Malaria supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to HIV/AIDS Programme (0.5%)	Mun. wide	HIV/AIDS Programme supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to Community Self Help Projects (5%)	Mun. wide	Self-Help Projects supported	x	x	x	x	160,518.55	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Training of women in Enterpreneursip development	Mun. wide	No. of women trained in entrepreneurial skills	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Formation and training of women Co-operative Groups	Mun. wide	No. of women co-operative groups trained	x	x	x	x	16,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Co-operative
	Training of farmers on Agricultural modernisation	Mun. wide	No. of farmers trained in agric modernisation	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC/Dept. of Agric

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective:												
	Organize District Disaster Management Committee meetings to strengthen stakeholders' collaboration in preparation and response to disasters	Mun. Wide	No. of DDMC meetings held	x	x	x	x	7,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, GNFS, ISD,	
	Anti-Bushfire Campaign in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of anti-bushfire campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	13,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission,	
	Organize a 5-day capacity building workshop for 14 staff	Mun. Wide	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA	
	Formation and revitalization of DVGs in 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs formed and operational	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA	
	Formation of Disaster Management Clubs in Second Cycle schools within the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of DM clubs formed in SHSs	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	GES	
	Hazard mapping (mapping, prioritization to determine hazards that should be dealt WITH	Mun. Wide	Hazard maps prepared	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	AACMA	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies			
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating		
	Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day:	Mun. Wide	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebrated	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA,		
	Acquisition of resources needed for relief programmes	Mun. Wide		x	x	x	x	60,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA		
	Educate pupils of selected basic schools on Climate Change issues (impact on health, agriculture, livelihoods and linkage between CC and weather-related diseases).	Mun. Wide	No. of Pupils educated on Climate Change Issues	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA		
	Field visits to monitor and evaluate all the various activities carried out in the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of field visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	DDMC Members		
	Sensitization programmes on road safety and disaster prevention and mitigation.	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	Road Safety Commission, GPS		
	Radio discussion on fire outbreaks (preparedness, prevention and mitigation).	Mun. Wide	No. of radio discussions held	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD		
	Zonal activities by Zonal Officers	Mun. Wide	No. of functional Zonal offices	x	x	x	x	40,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA		

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies			
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating		
	Organize durbars on fire safety in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of fire safety fires organised	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,		
	Monitoring of various small-scale mining sites to ensure they abide by the mining rules and regulations (MONTHLY)	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC		
	Inter-school quizzes in Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun. Wide	No. of quizzes held	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	GES, AACMA, ISD		
	Training of DVGs in income generating activities like bee keeping, snail rearing and vegetable farming (to provide alternative economic activities and make them self-reliant to reduce communal poverty)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	BAC, AACMA		
	Sensitization of the public on civil defence and road safety	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	GRSC, GPS, ISD		
	Provide incentives (wellington boots, cutlasses) and supervise DVGs to ensure they remain active.	Mun. Wide	Type and No. of equipment procured to support Disaster Reduction activities	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA		
	Organize radio programmes on floods/rainstorms/windstorms to create awareness in the populace	Mun. Wide	No. of radio programmes held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG				

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Visits to flood disaster sites to ascertain the causes and conduct need and vulnerability assessments.	Mun. Wide	No. of site visit undertaken	x	x	x	x	500	GoG	NADMO	Env'tal Sanitation Dept.	
	Organize public education on pesticide use and abuse by farmers (educate the control and usage of pesticide to prevent any chemical effect on the environment)	Mun. Wide	No. of public education campaigns held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA	
	Capacity development and empowerment of DVGs in all the 6 zones (train them with improved and best farm practices)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA	
	Organize fire safety training for DVGs and arrange for skill training in alternative livelihood for DVGs)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS, Forestry Commission, ISD, COCOBOD	
	Monitoring of various illegal mining sites to check against their activities	Mun. Wide	No. of site monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC	
	Preparation of 2 No. community layout	Mun. Wide	To ensure development control	x	x	x	x	50,000	IGF	Municipal Assembly	Town and country planning	
	Construction of 2 No. road	Mun. Wide	Easy transportation and trading affairs	x	x	x	x	500,000	GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies			
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating		
	Extension of electricity to 3 communities	Mun. Wide	Improve the level of technology	x	x	x	x	78,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG		
	Provision of 2 No. street light	Mun. wide	Decrease the rate of accident	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG		
	Provision of 1 No. solar energy facility	Mun. wide	Reduction of crime rate	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG		
	Rehabilitation of Roads in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No and length of roads rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.		
	Street Naming	Mun. wide	No. of streets named	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	PPD		
	Waste Management (Local)	Mun. wide	Waste Management	x	x	x	x	46,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Envrinmental Health Dept.		
	Fumigation	Mun. Wide	Fumigated	x	x	x	x	184,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES		
	Sanitation Improvement	Odumasi	Sanitation Improved	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	UDG		Works Department		
	Support to Cleanest Street in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No. of streets cleaned	x	x	x	x	45,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly			

Pillar: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Capacity Building	Konongo	No. of training workshop organised	x	x	x	x	51,413.00	DDF	Municipal Assembly	
	Renovation of 5No Low Cost Staff Bungalow	Konongo	No. of staff Bungalows renovated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Department
	Support to Sub Municipal Structures (2%)	Mun. wide	% of IGF transfers to zonal/town councils	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Local Training Programme	Mun. wide	No. of training programmes organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Pensioners	Mun. wide	No. of Pensioners supported	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Machines/Computers	Konongo	No. of office machines/computers procured	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Furniture	Konongo	No. of office furniture procured	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

	Public Fora	Mun. wide	No. of Public Fora held	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Security Services	Mun. Wide	Security services supported	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of District Court	Konongo	District Court completed	x	x	x	x	165,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Project Management/ Monitoring of projects and support to MPCU	Mun. wide	MPCU supported	x	x	x	x	35,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	MPCU
	Support to Depts. Of the Assembly	Mun. wide	Decentralised Depts supported	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of SWCD
	Preparation of Medium Term dev't Plan and Composite Budget	Mun. wide	MTDP and Composite budget prepared	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March and 1st July)	Mun. wide	National Days Celebrated	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

5.5 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2021

Table 5.4 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2021

Pillar: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: **Build a Prosperous Society**

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Promote a demand driven approach to agriculture development											
	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	Mun. Wide	capacity building facilitated	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in cassava processing	Mun. Wide	cassava processing training undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide warehouse and driers for all operation areas to store maize	Mun. Wide	warehouse for maize storage provided	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Training in post -harvest handling in rice	Mun. Wide	training in post-harvest handling conducted	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate existing technologies to farmers through home and farm visits by AEAs, DDOs and DDA	Mun. Wide	information on new farming technologies disseminated	x	x	x	x	41200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on disease and pest management on vegetable, rice, cassava and citrus	Mun. Wide	staff training on pest and disease management undertaken	x	x	x	x	2092	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Promote off- farm income generation activities to generate more income to farm families	Mun. Wide	off-farm income generation activities promoted	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure Improved Public Investment											
	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Mun. Wide	technical assistance and extension support manual designed	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCATCT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Mun. Wide	DCAT operationalized and functional	x	x	x	x	8000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade, Highways
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Mun. Wide	development of exportable crops undertaken	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD, Trade
	Conduct 6 quarter-acre yam mini-sett demonstration on resistant yam varieties	Mun. Wide	demonstration farms set-up and functional	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Establish secondary multiplication farms in cassava (13 acres)	Mun. Wide	multiplication farms set-up and running	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Mun. Wide	DAAS office established and providing support	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize farmers on agric policies, HIV/AIDs ,child labour issue through for a and field days	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers sensitized on agric policies, HIV/AIDS and related topics	x	x	x	x			MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct pest scouting and disease surveillance in crops	Mun. Wide	No. of pest scouting and disease surveillance undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize plant clinic and field days for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of plant clinics and field days organized	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield											
	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs	Mun. Wide	modalities and regulatory frameworks established	x	x	x	x	1000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	Mun. Wide	increased investments in research and development	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote commercial and block farming	Mun. Wide	no. of commercial and block farming promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Develop system to harvest excess water for irrigation	Mun. Wide	improved irrigation systems developed	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in meteorological services	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Educate farmers in 20 communities on prevention and management of fires	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers educated on fire prevention and management practices	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train staff and farmers on climate SMART agric.	Mun. Wide	No. of staff/farmers trained in climate SMART agric techniques	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Improve Post- Harvest Management											
	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Mun. Wide	No. of farmer groups assisted with post-harvest, storage and transportation facilities	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Mun. Wide	No. of warehouse facilities constructed		x	x	x	5000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Train farmers on management on post-harvest losses on root and tuber	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote mass public education on the use of pics sacks to storage	Mun. Wide	No. of mass educations organised	x	x	x	x	800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promotion of local and indigenous food	Mun. Wide	No. of public promotion campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the Provision of milling facility for rice	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided		x	x	x	4000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide processing facilities and trained millers	Mun. Wide	No. of milling facilities provided	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation											
	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Mun. Wide	No. of new ICT applications promoted	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	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 technolog development	Mun. Wide	RELC supported and operational	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize technical review meetings for staff and farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of meetings held	x	x	x	x	5400	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system.	Mun. Wide	Database established	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Disseminate information on weather and prices	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers served with weather and price information	x	x	x	x	1200	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Build capacity of field officers , producers and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Mun. Wide	No. of workshops organised	x	x	x	x	2750	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Conduct one stakeholder meeting for all stakeholders in the agric. Value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of stakeholder meetings held	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Agric. officers to provide regular market information (deficit and surplus)to improve distribution of food staff	Mun. Wide	market information disseminated	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth											
	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported into agribusiness	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Mun. Wide	No. of youth supported with financial assistance	x	x	x	x	5500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Promote livestock poultry development for food security and income generation											
	Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country	Mun. Wide	research into livestock strengthened	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Mun. Wide	disease control and surveillance intensified	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate and support improvement in livestock housing for farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers supported in livestock housing	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Facilitate the production of non - traditional commodity such as grass-cutter, rabbits, beekeeping etc to enhance income of farmers	Mun. Wide	No. of farmers trained in non-traditional commodities	x	x	x	x	1600	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Promote livestock management (feeding, health care and inbreeding)	Mun. Wide	livestock management promoted	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Organize rabies campaign and vaccination against PPR, Newcastle ,etc.	Mun. Wide	No. of vaccination campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture											
	Design and implement a new youth development employment module to be known as ‘Youth in aquaculture development’ Implement	Mun. Wide	"Youth in aquaculture" module operational	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Train fish farmers in feed formulation and processing	Mun. Wide	No. of fish farmers trained	x	x	x	x	1300	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
Objective: Enhance institutional coordination											
	Organize one (1) farmers day	Mun. Wide	Farmers day organised	x	x	x	x	22500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Office administration (utilities, stationery, vehicle running and maintenance)	Mun. Wide	office administration maintained	x	x	x	x	9800	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Strengthen the plan implementation monitoring and evaluation at the Municipal level	Mun. Wide	plan implementation and monitoring strengthened	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Monitor activities on large scale farms and on-going projects	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring activities undertaken	x	x	x	x	1500	GoG/Donor	MoFA	MLGRD
	Support access of farmers to financial resources	Kyekyebiase, Boatengkrom	Increase economic activities	x	x	x	x	2000	DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Provide technical and logistical support to farmers	Anuruso by-water	Increased agricultural productivity.	x	x	x	x		DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOFA
	Rehabilitation of 3 No. Market facilities	Kwakyewaso	Easy access to market facilities	x	x	x	x	165,750	UDG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	
	Procurement of Electricity Poles and Accessories	Mun. wide	No. of electricity poles procured	x	x	x	x	100,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Public Education on Revenue Mobilization	Mun. wide	No. of mass educations held	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Finance Dept.

Pillar: **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: **Create Opportunities for All**

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	comprehensive inspection	Mun. Wide	BECE Results	x	x	x	x	5000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	work inspection for promotion	Mun. Wide	Improved Work Output	x	x	x	x	6500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Promotion Rate	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	SHS debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	JHS Debate	Mun. Wide	Exams Results	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Director's monitoring	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	C/S MONITORING	Mun. Wide	Teacher Attendance Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for headteachers	Mun. Wide	BECE Pass Rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Capacity training for officers	Mun. Wide	improved supervision	x	x	x	x	4500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	capacity training on sch. Census	Mun. Wide	improved Record keeping	x	x	x	x	6000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Guidance & counselling	Mun. Wide	Retention rate of Girls	x	x	x	x	3500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Training of SMCs	Mun. Wide	improved sch. Community support	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	ICT Training for teachers	Mun. Wide	computer literacy rate	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Training of VOC/TECH teachers	Mun. Wide	Pass Rate of BDT	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Creative Art INSET for teachers	Mun. Wide	Internal Exams Results	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	District Fair on STMIE	Mun. Wide	Increase in science students	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	Eye screening of pupils	Mun. Wide	reduced eye defects	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	INSET for teachers on pupils with disability	Mun. Wide	attendance rate of special children	x	x	x	x	2500	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	ROAD safety education in schools	Mun. Wide	improved road safety awareness	x	x	x	x	3000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
	school visits for hygienic practices	Mun. Wide	improved school sanitation	x	x	x	x	2000	GoG	GES	MUN.ASSEMBLY
Objective: Child Rights and Protection											
	Handling of child right and protection cases	Mun. Wide	Child rights and protection cases handled	x	x	x	x	19000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Day Care Centre's	Mun. Wide	Day care centres supervised	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Bridge the equity in geographical access to health services	Mun. Wide	access to health services improved	x	x	x	x	87500	GoG	GHS	MA
	Improve efficiency in governance & management of the health system	Mun. Wide	improved governance and management of health services	x	x	x	x	803981	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/NHIA
	Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services	Mun. Wide	improved health services delivery	x	x	x	x	2233360	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA
	Enhance national capacity to attain health related MDGs & sustain gains	Mun. Wide	enhanced capacity of health personnel	x	x	x	x	55595	GoG/Donor	GHS	MOFA/GES
	Intensify prevention & control of non-communicable/communicable disease	Mun. Wide	increased surveillance of diseases	x	x	x	x	23625	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/EPA/MOFA
	Ensure reduction of new HIV & AIDS/ STIs infections, especially among vulnerables	Mun. Wide	reduced HIV/AIDS cases	x	x	x	x	5605	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA
	Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	Mun. Wide	Improved HIV/AIDS management practices	x	x	x	x	0		GHS	MA/GES
	Improve institutional capacity to deliver HIV & AIDS/STIs services	Mun. Wide	improved capacity	x	x	x	x	1225	GoG/Donor	GHS	MA/GES

Objective: Community Care

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organization of Social education on social labour and abuse	Mun. Wide	Social education on social labour and abuse organised	x	x	x	x	28000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Labour Department. Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of payment to Leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities	Mun. Wide	Payment to leap beneficiaries in all the 13 communities supervised	x	x	x	x	17000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Police, PFI, Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring and supervision of how leap beneficiaries use their monies	Mun. Wide	How leap beneficiaries use their monies monitored and supervised	x	x	x	x	10000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Supervision of Non-Governmental Organization and Community Base Organization	Mun. Wide	Non – Governmental Organisation and Community Base organisation supervised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	NGO's, Labour Department, Municipal Assembly
	Registration of Person's Living with Disabilities (PWD's)	Mun. Wide	Persons living with disabilities registered	x	x	x	x	16000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly
	Monitoring of beneficiaries of disability common fund	Mun. Wide	Beneficiaries of disability	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
			common fund monitored									
Objective: Juvenile Justice Administration												
	Writing of Social Enquiry Report	Mun. Wide	Social enquiry report written	x	x	x	x	24000	GoG/DACF			
	Supervise probationers	Mun. Wide	Probationers supervised	x	x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Assembly	
	Attendance to court sitting	Mun. Wide	Court sitting attended	x	x	x	x	15000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Magistrate court	
Objective: Extension Services												
	Monitor and supervise the activities of WATSAN committees across the municipality and reconstitute new ones	Mun. Wide	Activities of WATSAN communities across the municipality and reconstituting new ones supervised and monitored	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Social Welfare unit	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST)	
Objective: Home Science Training												
	Train women groups in various economic opportunities to enhance their socio-economic status across the municipality	Mun. Wide	Women groups in various economic opportunities trained	x	x	x	x	23000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Train youth groups in all the three zonal council to expose them to various economic opportunities	Mun. Wide	Youth groups in all the three zonal councils trained and are exposed to various economic opportunities	x	x	x	x	25000	GoG/DACF	Community Development unit	Social Welfare unit	
Objective: Adult Education												
	Organize mass meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Mass meetings in all the zonal councils organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Social Welfare unit	
	Organize study group meetings in all the three zonal councils of the municipality	Mun. Wide	Study group meetings in all the three zonal councils in the municipality organised	x	x	x	x	20000	GoG/DACF	Community development unit	Business Advisory Center (BAC)	
Objective: Infrastructure Provision												
	Construction of 5 No. 10 seater aqua privy	Mun. Wide	Improve sanitation	x	x	x	x	923,906.10	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly		
	Construction of 4 No. mechanized Borehole	Mun. Wide	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GWCL	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies		
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating	
	Construction of 1 No semi – detached Teachers quarters	Anawuokrom	Improve teacher learner contact and reduce teachers absenteeism	x	x	x	x	292,597.97	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES	
	Construction of a 4 No. 3 unit classroom block	Mun. Wide	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x	3,123,970	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES	
	Provision of student chairs	Ohene-nkwanta	Improve access to quality education	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly		
	Construction of 1 No.nurse quarters	Benimase	Improve quality health care delivery	x	x	x	x	48,766,33	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	MOH	
	Extension of LEAP	Adumkrom	Betterment of livelihood	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Government support fund	
	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Mun. Wide	Improve community healthcare services	x	x	x	x	1,001,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly		
	Municipal Education Fund (2%)	Mun. wide	% of DACF transmitted to the Educational Fund	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES	
	Drilling and Mechanization of Borehole at Wesley High	Konongo	No. of Boreholes drilled and mechanized	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.	

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Support Roll back Malaria (0.5%)	Mun. wide	Roll -back Malaria supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to HIV/AIDS Programme (0.5%)	Mun. wide	HIV/AIDS Programme supported	x	x	x	x	16,051.85	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GHS
	Support to Community Self Help Projects (5%)	Mun. wide	Self-Help Projects supported	x	x	x	x	160,518.55	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Training of women in Enterpreneuership development	Mun. wide	No. of women trained in entrepreneurial skills	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC
	Formation and training of women Co-operative Groups	Mun. wide	No. of women co-operative groups trained	x	x	x	x	16,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of Co-operative
	Training of farmers on Agricultural modernisation	Mun. wide	No. of farmers trained in agric modernisation	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	BAC/Dept. of Agric

Pillar: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Organize District Disaster Management Committee meetings to strengthen stakeholders' collaboration in preparation and response to disasters	Mun. Wide	No. of DDMC meetings held	x	x	x	x	7,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, GNFS, ISD,
	Anti-Bushfire Campaign in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of anti-bushfire campaigns organised	x	x	x	x	13,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,
	Organize a 5-day capacity building workshop for 14 staff	Mun. Wide	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation and revitalization of DVGs in 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs formed and operational	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Formation of Disaster Management Clubs in Second Cycle schools within the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of DM clubs formed in SHSs	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	GES
	Hazard mapping (mapping, prioritization to determine hazards that should be dealt with now and those that can be dealt with later or ignore) (6-WEEKS)	Mun. Wide	Hazard maps prepared	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	AACMA

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Celebration of Disaster Risk Reduction Day:	Mun. Wide	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebrated	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GHS, MoFA, COCOBOD, ISD
	Acquisition of resources needed for relief programmes	Mun. Wide		x	x	x	x	60,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Educate pupils of selected basic schools on Climate Change issues	Mun. Wide	No. of Pupils educated on Climate Change Issues	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Field visits to monitor and evaluate all the various activities carried out in the Municipality	Mun. Wide	No. of field visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	DDMC Members
	Sensitization programmes on road safety and disaster prevention and mitigation.	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	Road Safety Commission, GPS
	Radio discussion on fire outbreaks (preparedness, prevention and mitigation).	Mun. Wide	No. of radio discussions held	x	x	x	x	5,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,
	Zonal activities by Zonal Officers	Mun. Wide	No. of functional Zonal offices	x	x	x	x	40,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Organize durbars on fire safety in all the 6 zones	Mun. Wide	No. of fire safety fires organised	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Monitoring of various small-scale mining sites to ensure they abide by the mining rules and regulations (MONTHLY)	Mun. Wide	No. of monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,500	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC
	Inter-school quizzes in Disaster Risk Reduction	Mun. Wide	No. of quizzes held	x	x	x	x	9,000	GoG	NADMO	GES, AACMA, ISD
	Training of DVGs in income generating activities like bee keeping, snail rearing and vegetable farming (to provide alternative economic activities and make them self-reliant to reduce communal poverty)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	BAC, AACMA
	Sensitization of the public on civil defence and road safety	Mun. Wide	No. of sensitization programmes organised	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	GRSC, GPS, ISD
	Provide incentives (wellington boots, cutlasses) and supervise DVGs to ensure they remain active.	Mun. Wide	Type and No. of equipment procured to support Disaster Reduction activities	x	x	x	x	3,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA
	Organize radio programmes on floods/rainstorms/windstorms to create awareness in the populace	Mun. Wide	No. of radio programmes held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG		
	Visits to flood disaster sites to ascertain the causes and conduct need and vulnerability assessments.	Mun. Wide	No. of site visit undertaken	x	x	x	x	500	GoG	NADMO	Env'tal Sanitation Dept.

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Organize public education on pesticide use and abuse by farmers (educate the control and usage of pesticide to prevent any chemical effect on the environment)	Mun. Wide	No. of public education campaigns held	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Capacity development and empowerment of DVGs in all the 6 zones (train them with improved and best farm practices)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	2,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, MoFA
	Organize fire safety training for DVGs and arrange for skill training in alternative livelihood for DVGs)	Mun. Wide	No. of DVGs trained	x	x	x	x	4,000	GoG	NADMO	AACMA, GNFS,
	Monitoring of various illegal mining sites to check against their activities	Mun. Wide	No. of site monitoring visits undertaken	x	x	x	x	1,000	GoG	NADMO	MUSEC
	Preparation of 2 No. community layout	Mun. Wide	To ensure development control	x	x	x	x	50,000	IGF	Municipal Assembly	PPD
	Construction of 2 No. road	Mun. Wide	Easy transportation and trading affairs	x	x	x	x	500,000	GoG	Municipal Assembly	WORKS DEPT
	Extension of electricity to 3 communities	Mun. Wide	Improve the level of technology	x	x	x	x	78,000	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Waste management services (Zoom lion)/ Refuse dump/Container	Mun. Wide	Reduce poor environmental sanitation practices	x	x	x	x	385,170.00	GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Zoom lion Dept

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
	Provision of 2 No.street light	Mun. Wide	Decrease the rate of accident	x	x	x	x		GoG/DACF	Municipal Assembly	ECG
	Rehabilitation of Roads in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No and length of roads rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.
	Street Naming	Mun. wide	No. of streets named	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	PPD
	Waste Management (Local)	Mun. wide	Waste Management	x	x	x	x	46,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Envrinmental Health Dept.
	Fumigation	Mun. Wide	Fumigated	x	x	x	x	184,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	GES
	Sanitation Improvement	Odumasi	Sanitation Improved	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	UDG		Works Department
	Support to Cleanest Street in the Municipality	Mun. wide	No. of streets cleaned	x	x	x	x	45,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	

Pillar: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

No.	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Indicative Budget		Implementation Agencies	
				1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	Amount	Source	Lead	Collaborating
Objective:											
	Capacity Building		No. of training workshop organised	x	x	x	x	51,413.00	DDF	Municipal Assembly	
	Renovation of 5No Low Cost Staff Bungalow	Konongo	No. of staff Bungalows renovated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Department
	Support to Sub Municipal Structures (2%)	Mun. wide	% of IGF transfers to zonal/town councils	x	x	x	x	64,207.42	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Local Training Programme	Mun. wide	No. of training programmes organised	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Pensioners	Mun. wide	No. of Pensioners supported	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Machines/Computers	Konongo	No. of office machines/computers procured	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	DDF/DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Procurement/Maintenance of Office Furniture	Konongo	No. of office furniture procured	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Public Fora	Mun. wide	No. of Public Fora held	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	Support to Security Services	Mun. Wide	Security services supported	x	x	x	x	25,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Ghana Police Service
	Completion of District Court	Konongo	District Court completed	x	x	x	x	165,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Works Dept.

	Project Management/ Monitoring of projects and support to MPCU	Mun. wide	MPCU supported	x	x	x	x	35,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	MPCU
	Support to Depts. Of the Assembly	Mun. wide	Decentralised Depts supported	x	x	x	x	230,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Dept. of SWCD
	Preparation of Medium Term dev't Plan and Composite Budget	Mun. wide	MTDP and Composite budget prepared	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin
	National Day Celebrations (Farmers Day, 6th March and 1st July)	Mun. wide	National Days Celebrated	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	DACF	Municipal Assembly	Central Admin

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all people living in Ghana. Government is further committed to the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the national development policy objectives and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes.

All government agencies responsible for the implementation of the programmes and projects of the new policy framework should demonstrate, through evidence-based information, that these interventions are having the desired impacts in terms of positively transforming the lives of all targeted beneficiaries. In the context of good public-sector governance, the application of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools to generate reliable and accurate information to help government make sound policies and decisions is becoming increasingly relevant.

6.2 Monitoring

6.2.1 Introduction

Monitoring is a continuing function that aims primarily to provide the management and main stakeholders of an ongoing intervention with early indications of progress, or lack thereof, in the achievement of results. An ongoing intervention might be a project, programme or other kind of support to an outcome. Since plans are affected by uncontrollable situations such as:

Socio-economic changes

Political climate

International relations,

It is necessary that they are constantly monitored and adjustments made accordingly. The monitoring scheme is designed for the annual plan. In the scheme, three (3) activities occur:

Monitoring activities cover the implementation period.

On-going evaluation occurs at specific points within the implementation phase.

Terminal evaluation occurs at specific end of the project implementation.

6.2.2 Monitoring Report

Project monitoring formally starts when the actual implementation of project begins. Monitoring is therefore directed at ensuring that the progress of the project proceeds according to schedule that the quality of work is up to standard, and that all inputs (including labour) are on site at the appropriate time, in the right quantity and of right quality.

6.2.2.1 Programme and Project Monitoring Report Format

Project Title:

Source of Funding:

Location:

Name of Contractor:

Address:

Contract Number:

Contract Sum:

Certificate No:

Amount Due For Payment:

Value of Work Completed Up To Date:

Date of Commencement:

Date of Expected Completion:

Date of Inspection:

Work Done:

Remarks:

Monitoring Team:

6.3 Evaluation

6.3.1 Introduction

Evaluation is a selective exercise that attempts to systematically and objectively assess progress towards and the achievement of an outcome. Evaluation is not a one-time event, but an exercise involving assessments of differing scope and depth carried out at several points in time in response to evolving needs for evaluative knowledge and learning during the effort to achieve an outcome.

To determine whether results (Positive or Negative) have been achieved, the causes of deviation, if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences, evaluation processes are undertaken. The main purpose for evaluation is to give feedback, which can lead to re-planning.

6.3.2 Evaluation Report

Evaluation Reporting is an integral part of monitoring and evaluation, conducted in greater details at the project level. Reporting is the systematic and timely provision of essential information at periodic intervals. Ex-post evaluation is conducted in order to find out whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of output and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first Ex-post evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project when the impact of the project should be evident. The evaluation report is prepared in accordance with the following format;

Title Page

District

M&E Report for (time Period)

Introduction

Status of implementation of DMTDP

Purpose of the M&E for the stated period

Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

Programme/Project status for the quarter or Year

Update on disbursements from funding sources

Update on Indicators & Targets

Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Evaluations conducted; their findings and Recommendations

Participatory M&E approaches used and the results

The Way Forward

Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Recommendations

6.4 Indicators for Monitoring the Plan

The following indicators have been developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the various thematic areas of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

Goal 1: Build a prosperous society Indicators:

- ✓ Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization
- ✓ No. of business incubators/start-ups supported/started
- ✓ No. of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly
- ✓ Percentage (%) increase of SMEs access to favorable medium and long term credit from financial institutions
- ✓ Percentage (%) increase of SMEs into savings
- ✓ Percentage (%) increase in the production of:
 - Poultry –
 - Livestock -
- ✓ Tonnage of Cereals produced (maize and rice)
- ✓ No. of new markets constructed
- ✓ No. of on-going market projects completed

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Indicators:

Education:

- ✓ Gross enrolment rate
- ✓ Net admission rate in primary schools
- ✓ Gender parity index

- ✓ Number of classroom blocks constructed
- ✓ Number of classroom blocks renovated
- ✓ Number of teacher's quarters constructed
- ✓ Percentage increase in access to educational materials

Health:

- ✓ HIV/AIDS prevalence rate
- ✓ Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births
- ✓ Under five mortality rate
- ✓ Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population
- ✓ Number of CHPS compounds constructed
- ✓ Number of nurses' quarters constructed
- ✓ Increased public health education

Skills Development:

- ✓ Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training
- ✓ Percentage increase in buildings with building permits
- ✓ Number of assembly facilities renovated
- ✓ Number of cultural village centres established
- ✓ Percentage increase in electricity coverage
- ✓ Number of public toilets constructed
- ✓ Number of police stations constructed
- ✓ Number of streets named

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment Indicators:

Water:

- ✓ Percent of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources

Sanitation:

- ✓ Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)
- ✓ Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually
- ✓ Number of refuse containers distributed

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society Indicators:

- ✓ Total amount of internally generated revenue
- ✓ Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation
- ✓ % of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DAs expenditure was not in the annual budget?)
- ✓ Increased revenue mobilization campaigns
- ✓ Support to sub-district structures
- ✓ Number of public fora organised
- ✓ Police citizen ratio

Table 6.1 Monitoring Indicator Matrix

GOAL 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	MTDP Targets				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective:									
Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization	Outcome						Trial Balance	Monthly	Revenue Dept./Finance
No. of business incubators/start-ups supported/started	Output						Reports	Annual	NBSSI/BAC
No. of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly	Output						Reports	Annual	BAC
Percentage (%) increase of SMEs access to favorable medium and long-term credit from financial institutions	Outcome						Primary Data	Quarterly	BAC
Percentage (%) increase of SMEs into savings	Outcome						Primary	Quarterly	BAC/NBSSI
Percentage (%) increase in the production of:									
Poultry –	Outcome						Primary Data	Monthly	Agric Dept.
Livestock -	Outcome						Primary Data	Monthly	Agric Dept.
Tonnage of Cereals produced (maize and rice)	Output						Primary Data Reports	Monthly	Agric Dept.

GOAL 2: Create Opportunities for All

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	MTDP Targets				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Education									
Gross Enrolment Rate	Outcome						Trial Balance	Monthly	Dept. of Education
Net Admission Rate in Primary School	Outcome						Reports	Annual/	Education
Gender Parity Index	Outcome						Reports/Secondary Data	Quarterly	Education
Renovated	Output						Primary Data	Quarterly	Education
Net Admission Rate in Primary School	Outcome						Reports	Annually	Education
Gender Parity Index	Outcome						Reports/Secondary Data	Quarterly	Education
Number of Classroom Block Renovated	Output						Primary Data	Quarterly	Education
Number of Teachers Quarters Constructed	Output						Primary	Annually	MPCU
Percentage Increase in access to Educational Materials	Outcome						Annual /Quarterly Reports	Quarterly/Annually	MPCU

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	MTDP Targets				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Health									
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	Outcome						Trial Balance	Monthly/Quarterly Annually	GHS
Under five mortality rates	Outcome						Reports /Secondary Data	Annual/	GHS
Malaria case fatality in the children under five years per 10000s population	Outcome						Reports/Secondary Data	Quarterly	GHS
Number of CHPS compound constructed	Output						Primary Data	Quarterly	GHS
Increase public health education	Output							Quarterly	NCCE
Skills Development									
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and	Outcome						Secondary	Monthly	BAC

Percentage increase in buildings with building permits	Output						Secondary	Quarterly	PPD/WORKS
Number of assembly facilities renovated	Output						Primary Sources	Quarterly	Dept. of works
Number of cultural village centres established	Output						Primary	Quarterly	Culture/MA
Public Safety									
Number of police stations constructed	Output						Primary	Annual	GPS/MA
Number of streets named	Output						Primary Data	Quarterly	PPD/MA

GOAL 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	MTDP Targets				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percent of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	outcome						Secondary	Monthly/quarterly	CWSA/GWC

Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	outcome						Secondary	Annually	EHD
Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually	output						Secondary data	Monthly/quarterly	EHD
Number of refuse containers distributed	output						Secondary data	Quarterly	EHD

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	MTDP Targets				Data Source	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective:									
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Output						Secondary	Monthly	Revenue Dept.
Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP	Output						Secondary	Quarterly	Revenue Dept.
Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how	Outcome						Secondary data	Quarterly	MPCU/BUDGET

much of DAs expenditure was not in the annual budget									
Increased revenue mobilization campaign	Outcome						Secondary data	Monthly/Quarterly	Revenue Dept.
Police citizen ratio	Output						Secondary data	Quarterly	GPS/MA
Support to sub-district structures	Outcome						Secondary data	Monthly/Quarterly	MA
Number of public fora organized	Output						Secondary data	Quarterly	MPCU/NCCE

6.5 Data Collection, Validation and Collation

Primary data will be gathered through design and administration of interview guides and questionnaires. Specific indicators (baseline and target) of the Municipality will be obtained from Heads of department through the administration of questionnaires. The MPCU members and Heads of Departments will then review data collected in order to avoid inconsistencies and errors. The data gathered will now be organized into tables and written statements. There will be both quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data to draw the desired results for the monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP.

6.6 Data Analysis and Application of Results

Primary data gathered from the field together with secondary data from departmental reports will be compared and analyzed to establish the trend of progress and highlight issues affecting implementation.

Findings of the data analysis would help the municipality identify its shortfalls and propose projects to address them.

6.7 Reporting

There will be periodic monitoring carried out by the MPCU and a report prepared on the findings. The gaps identified in the implementation process will be noted and recommendations made for successful implementation of the DMTDP. Copies of the report will be given to all stakeholders including Project actors, heads of departments, Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Member, Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit and the National Development Planning Commission. Also copies of quarterly progress report and annual progress reports will be forwarded to the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and all decentralized departments and stakeholders.

6.8 Dissemination of the Reports

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) will also hold periodic public fora and present summary of the findings and challenges to stakeholders within the municipality to promote transparency and accountable governance. The MPCU will also use the following approach to disseminate the report to the general masses;

Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media e.g. local FM stations (Virgin FM, Kings Radio), local newspapers, etc.

Meeting with CSOs, traditional authorities, representatives of area councils and other opinion leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities

Holding workshops and town hall meetings at central locations throughout the Municipality. Use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, etc.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Overview

Communication is a key instrument in the dissemination of the district medium term plan, to ensure public participation and collaboration in the implementation and monitoring of the indicators set in the Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements. Subsequently, the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly has prepared this communication strategy to bring the content of the DMTDP to the door steps of all stakeholders in the municipality.

7.2 Communication Objective

Ensure timely communication to relevant groups or individuals
Ensure effective communication between groups
Ensure timely notices for requirements/meetings
Ensure optimum results for all communications and project expectations
Measure the results of the communication strategy execution and revise accordingly

7.3 Communication Types

This outlines the types of communication that may be used as part of the DMTDP dissemination. All these types of communication have been addressed to ensure that communication flows to all necessary stakeholders when they need it. The following are the types of communications addressed:

Management

- ✓ Communication from managements to District Departmental heads and staff
- ✓ Feedback from the District Departments to managements
- ✓ Feedback and direction to MPCU/Core Team

Assembly Members & Member of Parliament

- ✓ Communication to Assembly Members and Member of Parliament for distribution to constituents.

- ✓ Communications from Assembly Members and Member of Parliament to managements.
- ✓ Feedback communication from Assembly Members and Member of Parliament to MPCU/Core Team.

Zonal councils

- ✓ Communication/feedback from Zonal Councils to Assembly Members and Managements.
- ✓ Communication/feedback from Zonal Councils to MPCU/Core Team.
- ✓ Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders & Religious Organization
- ✓ Communication/feedback from Traditional Authorities and Religious organizations to MPCU/Core Team.

Development Partners, NGOs & CBOs

- ✓ Communication/feedback from Development Partners, NGOs and CBOs to MPCU/Core Team.
- ✓ Private Sector
- ✓ Communication/feedback from Development Partners, NGOs and CBOs to MPCU/Core Team.

MPCU/Core Team

- ✓ Internal project team communication.
- ✓ Communications/feedback to managements
- ✓ Meeting notices and Plans to managements, Assembly Members & Member of Parliament, Zonal councils, Traditional Authorities & Religious Organization, Development Partners, NGOs & CBOs, Private Sector.

7.4 Communications Vehicles

Communication cannot be limited to any one method or vehicle. It comes in many forms and must follow guidelines and an appropriate level of formality to ensure knowledge and information transfer. Within the following sections, each communication plan item will suggest the preferred vehicle and timing of the communication. The following is a list of vehicles that will be used to disseminate the

content of the DMTDP. This list is not extensive and will grow throughout the life of the project;

- ✓ MPCU Meetings
- ✓ Management Meetings
- ✓ Sub – Committee Meetings
- ✓ General Assembly Meetings
- ✓ Durbars
- ✓ Town Hall Meetings
- ✓ Radio Talk Shows
- ✓ Public Announcement
- ✓ Seminars & Workshops
- ✓ Community Meetings

7.5 Communication Plan

The communication plan is the detailed list of items to be communicated, to whom they are communicated and when they are to be communicated. The communication plan is broken into seven sections based on the communication type discussed above.

Table 7.1 Communication Plan Indicators**Communication Plan:Management**

Activity	Proposed Finished Date	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Frequency
Present programmes, projects and activities proposed to management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU Meetings • Management Meetings 	MPCU Core Team	Management	Once
Discuss roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU Meetings • Management Meetings 	Management	Management	Once
Present Annual Progress Reports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU Meetings • Management Meetings 	Heads of Departments	Managements	Quarterly
Discuss public expectations concerning the services of the District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCU Meetings • Management Meetings 	Management	Management	Monthly

Communication Plan: Assembly Members & Member of Parliament

Activity	Proposed Finished Date	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Frequency
Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Meetings • Sub – Committee Meetings 	MPCU Core Team	Assembly Members & Member of Parliament	Once
Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Meetings • Sub – Committee Meetings 	MPCU Core Team	Assembly Members & Member of Parliament	Once
Present Annual Progress Reports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Meetings • Sub – Committee Meetings 	MPCU Core Team	Assembly Members & Member of Parliament	Quarterly
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Meetings • Sub – Committee Meetings 	Presiding Member	Assembly Members & Member of Parliament	Monthly

Communication Plan: Town and Zonal Councils

Activity	Proposed Finished Date	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Frequency
Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meetings • Town Hall Meetings • Radio Talk Shows 	MPCU Core team	Town & Zonal Councils	Once
Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meetings • Town Hall Meetings • Radio Talk Shows 	MPCU Core team	Town & Zonal Councils	Once
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meetings • Town Hall Meetings • Radio Talk Shows 	MPCU Core team	Town & Zonal Councils	Monthly

Communication Plan: Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders & Religious Organization

Activity	Proposed Finished Date	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Frequency
Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durbars • Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core team	Traditional/ Religious & Opinion leaders	Once
Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durbars • Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core team	Traditional/ Religious & Opinion leaders	Once
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durbars • Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core team	Traditional/ Religious & Opinion leaders	Monthly

Communication Plan: Development Partners, NGOs & CBOs

Activity	Proposed Finished Date	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Frequency
Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core team	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	Once
Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core team	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	Once
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core team	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	Regularly
Promote access to information			Planning Unit	Development Partners/ NGOs & CBOs	As and when needed

Communication Plan: Private Sector

Activity	Proposed Finished Date	Vehicle/Tools	Responsibility	Audience	Frequency
Present the programmes, projects and activities proposed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Talk Shows Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core Team	Private Sector	Once
Present the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Talk Shows Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core Team	Private Sector	Once
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Talk Shows Seminars & Workshops 	MPCU Core Team	Private Sector	Regularly
Promote access to information		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Talk Shows 	Planning Unit	Private Sector	As and when needed

