

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) for the Asokore Mampong Municipal is hinged on the long-term national development policy framework (LTNDPF) which spans from 2018 to 2057. The LTNDPF is to be implemented through a series of ten 4-Year medium-term development plans (MTDPs) which has a vision of: a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development. The first will be implemented from 2018 to 2021. It is in connection with this that the Assembly MTDP is prepared along the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.

1.1.1 Vision Statement

The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly is to become one of the most vibrant Assemblies in the country offering businesses and investment opportunities for private capital, and developing the human resource targeted at poverty reduction, social harmony and economic prosperity.

1.1.2 Mission Statement

The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly exists to improve quality of life of the people in the Municipality through the formulation and implementation of policies, programs and projects resulting from transparent, accountable and effective mobilization and utilization of available human, material and financial resources.

1.1.3 Functions of the Municipal Assembly

The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly under the Local Governance Act, Act 936 of 2016 shall perform the following functions

- a. Exercise political and administrative authority in the Municipality
- 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.
 - (a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;
 - (b) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
 - (c) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
 - (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
 - (e) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
 - (f) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
 - (g) in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - (h) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j) initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
 - (k) execute approved development plans for the district;

- (l) guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- (m) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- (n) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- (o) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

1.1.4 Core Values of the Assembly

The Asokore Mampong Assembly's core values direct the process of the Assembly's growth and development. They do relate to how the Assembly deals with its beliefs about people and work.

The core values which support the vision, shape the culture, and reflect the value of the Assembly are:

- 1. Teamwork:** - Listening to and respecting each other whilst working together to achieve mutually beneficial results.
 - When we are unsure we check with others as to what they meant.
 - Everyone has strengths which we value and will use whenever possible.
 - All team meetings will include a progress report from everyone and requests for help when needed.
- 2. Teamwork:** - Providing support to one another, working co-operatively, respecting one another's views, and making our work environment enjoyable.
 - We help others to achieve their deadlines without having to be asked.
 - All projects have identified points which are celebrated by the whole team.
 - We work with one another with enthusiasm and appreciation.

- We work with one another without manipulation.
 - Conflict is resolved according to agreed guidelines for this team.
 - Conflict is brought out into the open and dealt with constructively until all parties are satisfied with the result.
3. **Honesty:** - Being open and honest in all our dealings and maintaining the highest integrity at all times
- All concerns are aired constructively with solutions offered.
 - Each person is as skilled in some way as another and is entitled to express their views without interruption.
4. **Excellence:** - Always doing what we say we will and striving for excellence and quality in everything we do.
- Quality will always delight the client whilst staying within budget limitations.
 - If we give our word we keep it unless agreed otherwise by all parties.
 - **Commitment:** - Working with urgency and commitment to be successful from individual and assembly's perspectives.
 - Timeframes are always met unless urgent circumstances mean we have to renegotiate new timeframes with all parties.
 - Clients' needs agreed within budgets are met regardless of personal wants.
5. **Ownership:** - Taking ownership of our communities' needs and being accountable for delivering professional service.
6. **Recognition:** - Recognising and rewarding each other's contributions and efforts.
- All individual successes are celebrated within the team.
 - Assistance is thanked every time.
7. **Customer Service:** - We enjoy their custom and so they deserve our service -timely, responsive, proactive, meeting their needs and aiming to delight.
- At every meeting with our customers we ask them what we could have done better, and then implement their suggestions before we meet them again.
 - Before any fee is collected, we check with our fee payers that they are sufficiently satisfied to pay the agreed fee.

- All agreements are met.
- 8. **Professionalism:** - At all times we act with integrity, providing quality service, being reliable and responsible.
 - We do not upset one another intentionally, always endeavouring to present negative feedback constructively.
 - We take pride and ownership in all that we do and say.
 - We never talk about people behind their backs.
- 9. **Personal development:** - We value learning, feedback, coaching and mentoring.
 - Coaching and mentoring are commonplace here; we all coach and mentor one another.
 - All opportunities for our own learning are pursued.
 - Whenever we undertake a project it is our responsibility to express our training needs and gather the required skills.
 - We each take responsibility to gain the required development to meet our customers' needs.
 - We each take responsibility to gain the required development to be learning consultants.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE ASOKORE MAMPONG 2014-2017 MMTDP UNDER THE GSGDA-II

1.2.1 Introduction

The main objective of Asokore Mampong is to develop programmes and projects that meet the goals and aspirations of the people in the Municipality. Such goals and aspirations must, as a matter of principle, be in line with the National Policy Framework.

The policy guidelines for the country between 2014 and 2017 were based on GSGDA II. Therefore, the development plan which spanned from 2014 – 2017 was prepared and implemented on the basis of the GSGDA II. The Municipal Assembly therefore undertook a review of its Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan for 2014-2017 to ascertain their levels of implementation.

The purpose of the review was to ascertain if the planned programmes and projects had met the targeted focus of the Municipality. The review was undertaken by assessing each project with respect to its goals, objectives, strategies, implementation status, and the basis for its status.

1.2.2 Review Process of Medium Term Development Plan

The policy guidelines for the country between 2014 and 2017 were based on GSGDA-II. Therefore, the Assembly's development plan which covered the period of 2014 – 2017 was prepared and implemented on the basis of the GSGDA II. Programmes and Projects which were implemented had to undergo a review process to ascertain their levels of implementation.

1.2.3 Review Process of MTDP

The level of implementation of the programmes and projects captured in the MTDP (2014-2017) were considered under the following:

- Fully implemented
- Partially implemented
- On-going and

- Not implemented

The review process looked at:

- The achievement rate of planned goals and objectives
- Reasons for non-achievement of goals and objectives
- Problems and constraints that militated against the project implementation process
- The Lessons learnt out of the process and their implication for future plann

Table1.1. Level of Implementation of the Asokore Mampong District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE:IMPROVE FISCAL REVENUE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	To improve revenue collection in the municipality	Strengthen revenue collection at the various sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update revenue data of the Municipality Organize pay your-levy campaigns in the Municipality Organize training for revenue collectors Organize quarterly interaction with revenue collectors 	531,738.85	740,100.00	969,593.13	We exceeded our target. And this was due to prudent measures put in place to increase revenue collection
2015	To improve revenue collection in the municipality	Strengthen revenue collection at the various sub-structures	Update revenue data of the Municipality	969,593.13	911,200.00	811,598.50	There were challenges n revenue mobilization which led to the
			Organize pay your-levy campaigns in the Municipality				

			Organize training for revenue collectors				Assembly not achieving their target
			Organize quarterly interaction with revenue collectors				

PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
2016	To improve revenue collection in the municipality	Strengthen revenue collection at the various sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update revenue data of the Municipality 	811,598.50			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize pay your-levy campaigns in the Municipality 				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training for revenue collectors 				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize quarterly interaction with revenue collectors 				
2017	To improve revenue collection in the municipality	Strengthen revenue collection at the various sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update revenue data of the Municipality 				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize pay your-levy campaigns in the Municipality 				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training for revenue collectors 				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize quarterly interaction with revenue collectors 				

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MORDENISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Ensure efficient use and management of natural resources	Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers and the environmental health officers to ensure good agricultural practices around	Public education on the use of agro-chemicals, dumping of refused in to water bodies.	Farmers were trained on how to maintain the weweso river	5	2	Public Education is on-going

		our water bodies.					
2015	Ensure efficient use and management of natural resources	Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers and the environmental health officers to ensure good agricultural practices around our water bodies.	Public education on the use of agro-chemicals, dumping of refused in to water bodies.	Farmers were trained on how to maintain the weweso river	5	2	Public Education is on-going
2016	Ensure efficient use and management of natural resources	Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers and the environmental health officers to ensure good agricultural practices around our water bodies.	Public education on the use of agro-chemicals, dumping of refused in to water bodies.	Farmers were trained on how to maintain the weweso river	5	2	Public Education is on-going
2017	Ensure efficient use and management of natural resources	Build the capacity of Agric Extension Officers and the environmental health officers to	Public education on the use of agro-chemicals, dumping of refused in to water bodies.	Farmers were trained on how to maintain the weweso river	5	2	Public Education is on-going

		ensure good agricultural practices around our water bodies.					
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PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MORDENISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASE ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES AND RE-ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION						
2014	PRO GRA MME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVE MENT	
	Improve	Facilitate and promote farmers' involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 30acres No. Block Farm 	25 Block Farm established since	30	10	Significant progress

agricultural productivity and production	in agriculture	established since 2012-Sept.2014	2012-Sept.2014				
		• Train 20 vegetable farmers on record keeping	30No.vegetable farmers trained on record keeping	40	45	Target achieved	
		• Organize 3No. Research (one each year) Extension Linkage Meeting	14 No. of research extension linkage meeting organized	5	3	Target not achieved due to insufficient funds	
		• Organize Municipal Farmers Day to award farmers.	Program was organized 50 farmers were awarded	100	62	Target not achieved due to insufficient funds	
		• Train 50 small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing	10No. of small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing trained.	55	33	Target not achieved due to insufficient funds	
PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
2015	Improve agricultural productivity and	Facilitate and promote farmers' involvement in	• Establish 30acres No. Block Farm established since 2012-Sept.2014	10 Block Farm established since 2012-Sept.2014	30	18	Target not achieved due to insufficient funds

	production	agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 20 vegetable farmers on record keeping 	45No.vegetable farmers trained on record keeping	30	50	Target achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 3No. Research (one each year) Extension Linkage Meeting 	3No. of research extension linkage meeting organized	15	15	Target achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize Municipal Farmers Day to award farmers. 	62 farmers were awarded	100	62	Target not achieved due to insufficient funds
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 50 small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing 	33 small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing	100	115	Target achieved

PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
2016	Improve agricultural productivity and	Facilitate and promote farmers'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 30acres No. Block Farm established since 2012-Sept.2014 	18 acres No. Block Farm established	30	10	Significant progress

	production	involvement in agriculture		since 2012-Sept.2014			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 20 vegetable farmers on record keeping 	50 vegetable farmers on record keeping trained	50	50	Target achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 3No. Research (one each year) Extension Linkage Meeting 	15 No. Research (one each year) Extension Linkage Meeting organized	30	30	Target achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize Municipal Farmers Day to award farmers. 	62 farmers were awarded	100	92	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 50 small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing 	115 ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing	120	100	Target achieved

PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP	ACHIEVEMENT	

					TARGET		
2017	Improve agricultural productivity and production	Facilitate and promote farmers' involvement in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 30 acres No. Block Farm established since 2012-Sept.2014 	10 acres No. Block Farm established since 2012-Sept.2014	30	10	Significant progress
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 20 vegetable farmers on record keeping 	50 vegetable farmers trained on record keeping	5	5	Target achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 3 No. Research (one each year) Extension Linkage Meeting 	30 No. Research (one each year) Extension Linkage Meeting organized	1	1	Target achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize Municipal Farmers Day to award farmers. 	92 Farmers award	10	10	Target not achieved due to insufficient funds
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 50 small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing 	100 No. of small ruminant's farmers in appropriate housing under zero grazing trained.	85	80	Significant progress

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCE COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR
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POLICY OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF MICRO-ENTERPRISES							
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises N. A	Provide training and business development services	5 MSMEs benefited	15	Not implemented	Insufficient funds
2015	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	20 of micro-enterprises benefited	20	Not implemented	Target achieved
2016	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	20 MSMEs benefited	23	Not implemented	Lack of funds
2017	Create support for economic growth in the district	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises	Provide training and business development services	20 of MSMEs benefited.	15	Not implemented	Rolled over to the next year

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: PROMOTE A SUSTAINABLE, SPATIALLY INTEGRATED AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits issued	120	40	Significant progress
POLICY OBJECTIVES (2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation							
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and	Accelerate the provision of environmental	Procure 15No. refuse containers.	No. of refused containers procured.	15	2	Slow progress

	Hygiene	Sanitation facilities	Desilt major drains	1 major drain desilted	All major drains to be desilted	Major drains in the electoral areas have been desilted
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2015	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits issued	120	42	Significant progress
POLICY OBJECTIVES (2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation							
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Procure 15No. refuse containers.	No. of refused containers procured.	15	2	Slow progress

			Desilt major drains	1 major drains desilted	All major drains to be desilted	Major drains in the electoral areas have been desilted	
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2016	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial development policies.	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits issued	120	30	Significant progress

POLICY OBJECTIVES (2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation							
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Procure 15No. refuse containers.	No. of refused containers procured.	15	2	Slow progress	
		Desilt major drains	1 major drains desilted	All major drains to be desilted	Major drains in the electoral areas have been desilted		

2017	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Physical and spatial planning	Create awareness on human. Settlement and spatial	Organize sensitization on development control and buildings permit.	25 building permits issued	120	40	Significant progress

	development policies.					
POLICY OBJECTIVES (2): To Improve Environmental Sanitation						
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision of environmental Sanitation facilities	Procure 15No. refuse containers.	No. of refused containers procured.	15	2	Slow progress
		Desilt major drains	1 major drains desilted	All major drains to be desilted	Major drains in the electoral areas have been desilted	

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT
	POLICY OBJECTIVE (4): PROVIDE ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE POWER SUPPLY TO FACILITATE AND EHNANCE

DEVELOPMENT							
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	54%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds
2015	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	54%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds
2016	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	56%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds
2017	Energy supply to support households and cottage industries	Extension of electricity coverage	Extend power supply to communities without power	Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity (53)	85%	56%	Target not met due to unavailability of funds

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA:INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT
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POLICY OBJECTIVE (3):ACCELERATE THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE AND SAFE WATER							
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construct 10No. Boreholes.	No. of boreholes constructed.	10	10	Contractor yet to be procured for drilling.
2015	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construct 10No. Boreholes.	No. of boreholes constructed.	10	10	Contractor yet to be procured for drilling.
2016	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construct 10No. Boreholes.	No. of boreholes constructed.	10	10	Contractor yet to be procured for drilling.
2017	Ensure improved sources of portable water	Provision of potable water	Construct 10No. Boreholes.	No. of boreholes constructed.	10	10	Contractor yet to be procured for drilling.

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE:						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support Area and urban councils to function	Cede some revenue items to the Zonal Councils.	Amount of ceded revenue provided	GH¢10,000	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide logistics to the Zonal Councils to enable them perform their mandated functions			Not implemented	
			Construct 1No. Zonal Council Office at Aboabo	Number of zonal council office constructed at Aboabo. (N.A)		Not implemented	Lack of funds
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Organize 4No. Assembly meeting by December 2014	No. of Assembly meeting organized. N.A	4	3 G.A meeting held so far.	On going

		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public education to promote and facilitate the involvement of women in decision making	Number of town meeting held (N.A)	6 fora	1	Lack of funds
PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE:						
2015	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMNET	
	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support Area and urban councils to function	Cede some revenue items to the Zonal Councils.	Amount of ceded revenue provided	GH¢10,000	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide logistics to the Zonal Councils to enable them perform their mandated functions			Not implemented	
Construct 1No. Zonal Council Office at Aboabo			Number of zonal council office constructed at Aboabo. (N.A)		Not implemented	Lack of funds	

		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Organize 4No. Assembly meeting by December 2014	No. of Assembly meeting organized. N.A	4	3 G.A meeting held so far.	On going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public education to promote and facilitate the involvement of women in decision making	Number of town meeting held (N.A)	6 fora	1	Lack of funds

PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMNET	
2015	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support Area and urban councils to function	Cede some revenue items to the Zonal Councils.	Amount of ceded revenue provided	GH¢10,000	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide logistics to the Zonal Councils to enable them perform their mandated functions			Not implemented	
			Construct 1No. Zonal Council Office at Aboabo	Number of zonal council office constructed at Aboabo. (N.A)	1	Not implemented	
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Organize 4No. Assembly meeting by December 2014	No. of Assembly meeting	4	3 G.A meeting held so far.	On going

				organized. N.A			
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public education to promote and facilitate the involvement of women in decision making	Number of town meeting held (N.A)	6 fora	2	Lack of funds

PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMNET	
2016	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support Area and urban councils to function	Cede some revenue items to the Zonal Councils.	Amount of ceded revenue provided	GH¢10,000	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide logistics to the Zonal Councils to enable them perform their mandated functions				
			Construct 1No. Zonal Council Office at Aboabo	Number of zonal council office constructed at Aboabo. (N.A)	1	Not implemented	

		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Organize 4No. Assembly meeting by December 2014	No. of Assembly meeting organized. N.A	4	3 G.A meeting held so far.	On going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public education to promote and facilitate the involvement of women in decision making	Number of town meeting held (N.A)	6 fora	2	Lack of funds

PERIOD	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMNET	
2017	Local governance Democracy and decentralization	Facilitate, promote and support Area and urban councils to function	Cede some revenue items to the Zonal Councils.	Amount of ceded revenue provided	GH¢10,000	Activity not implemented	Lack of funds
			Provide logistics to the Zonal Councils to enable them perform their mandated functions			Not implemented	

			Construct 1No. Zonal Council Office at Aboabo	Number of zonal council office constructed at Aboabo. (N.A)		Not implemented	
		Strengthen public inclusiveness in decision making	Organize 4No. Assembly meeting by December 2014	No. of Assembly meeting organized. N.A	4	3 G.A meeting held so far.	On going
		Involved the vulnerable especially women in local governance	Organize public education to promote and facilitate the involvement of women in decision making	Number of town meeting held (N.A)	6 fora	2	Lack of funds

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND IMPROVE QUALITY TEACHING AND LEARNING FOR ENHANCED PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-	BROAD/PROJECT	INDICATORS			REMARKS

	PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
Promotion of Education Development	Provision of standardized classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and teaching learning materials.	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation	12 No. classrooms constructed	20 classrooms to be constructed	10	Lack of funds
	Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers' accommodation	No. teachers' quarters constructed	4no. bedsitter quarters	Nil	Lack of funds
	Provision of logistics	Provide logistics support to C/S to strengthening supervision and disseminate report	Number of teachers supported with logistics N. A	200 teachers to be provided with laptops	130 teachers given laptops so far.	significant progress
	Involved communities in school and administration	Strengthen SMC's/PTAS in management and supervision of schools	BECE pass rate 58%	70%	65%	significant progress

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND IMPROVE QUALITY TEACHING AND

LEARNING FOR ENHANCED PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT							
2015	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Promotion of Education Development	Provision of standardized classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and teaching learning materials.	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation	12 No. classrooms constructed	20 classrooms to be constructed	12	Lack of funds
		Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers' accommodation	No. teachers' quarters constructed	4no. bedsitter quarters	Nil	Lack of funds
		Provision of logistics	Provide logistics support to C/S to strengthening supervision and disseminate report	Number of teachers supported with logistics N. A	200 teachers to be provided with laptops	130 teachers given laptops so far.	significant progress
		Involved communities in school and administration	Strengthen SMC's/PTAS in management and supervision of schools	BECE pass rate 58%	70%	67%	significant progress

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT
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POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND IMPROVE QUALITY TEACHING AND LEARNING FOR ENHANCED PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT							
2016	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Promotion of Education Development	Provision of standardized classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and teaching learning materials.	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation	12 No. classrooms constructed	20 classrooms to be constructed	10	Lack of funds
		Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers' accommodation	No. teachers' quarters constructed	4no. bedsitter quarters	Nil	Lack of funds
		Provision of logistics	Provide logistics support to C/S to strengthening supervision and disseminate report	Number of teachers supported with logistics N. A	200 teachers to be provided with laptops	130 teachers given laptops so far.	significant progress
		Involved communities in school and administration	Strengthen SMC's/PTAS in management and supervision of schools	BECE pass rate 58%	74%	70%	significant progress

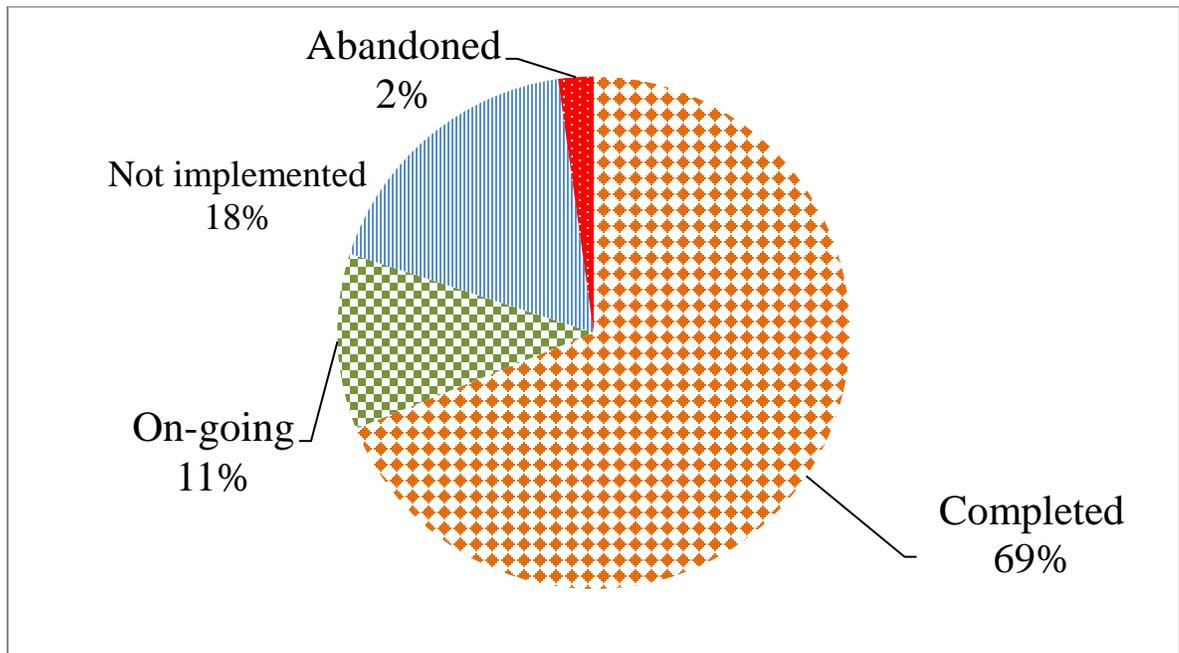
PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: INCREASING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND IMPROVE QUALITY TEACHING AND LEARNING FOR ENHANCED PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT						
2017	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Promotion of Education Development	Provision of standardized classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and teaching learning materials.	Construct classroom block with library facilities to increase access and participation	12 No. classrooms constructed	20 classrooms to be constructed	10	Lack of funds
		Motivation of teaching Staff	Construction of teachers' accommodation	No. teachers' quarters constructed	4no. bedsitter quarters	Nil	Lack of funds
		Provision of logistics	Provide logistics support to C/S to strengthening supervision and disseminate report	Number of teachers supported with logistics N. A	200 teachers to be provided with laptops	130 teachers given laptops so far.	significant progress
		Involved communities in school and administration	Strengthen SMC's/PTAS in management and supervision of schools	BECE pass rate 58%	70%	60%	significant progress

PERIOD	THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE (3): INTENSIFY PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES						
2014	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD/PROJECT ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
				BASELINE	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	
	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	55 Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years	20	25	Situation improved
2015	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	55 Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years	20	25	Situation improved
2016	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	55 Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years	20	25	Situation improved
2017	Health malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB	Knowledge of malaria, HIV and AIDS/STI/TB improved	Health Education	55 Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years	20	25	Situation improved

Source: Asokore Mampong Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2012-2013)

Based on the review of the MMTDP (2014-2017), 135 projects were planned for 2014-2017. Out of those projects, 93 projects representing 69% were fully implemented; 15 projects representing 11 % were on-going; while 3 projects representing 2% were abandoned. Again, 24 projects representing 18% were not implemented at all due to inadequate funds. The figure 1.1 below shows the implementation status of the plan.

Figure 1.1 Project/Programme Implementation Statuses



Source: Planning Unit, AMMA, Jan, 2017

In general terms, the Municipal Assembly was able to implement 82% of the planned activities; out of which 69% were fully completed, 11% on-going and 2% of the projects abandoned. Although, the Assembly could not achieve 100% implementation status of the plan, it is important to indicate that much of the objectives set out in the Plan were achieved. This has really brought about improvement in the socio-economic status of the citizenry.

1.2.3 Municipal Revenue and Expenditure Performance for 2014-2016

1.2.3.1 Sources of Revenue

The major sources of revenue available to the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly can be grouped into two:

- ❖ Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- ❖ Central Government Transfers (CGT)

Internally Generated Funds include Rates, Lands, Fees, Licences, Trading, Services and Miscellaneous Sources. Central Government Transfers are those derived from Grants and the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF).

1.2.3.2 Revenue Performance from 2012-2016

Performance in revenue generation is generally measured by the difference between the estimated and the actual revenue collected. Revenue performance can also be termed as the rate of achievement in collection. The revenue performance of the Municipal is shown in the table below:

Table: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs

SOURCES	2014			2015		
	PLANNED	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
IGF	740,100.00	969,593.13	(229,493.13)	906,100.00	811,598.85	94,501.15
GoG	1,130,755.28	199,805.70	930,949.58	1,735,750.13	250,206.30	1,485,543.83
DACF	2,817,961.00	1,467,568.74	1,350,392.26	3,729,013.67	2,371,432.72	1,357,580.95
DDF	252,475.00	240,568.76	11,906.24	252,475.00	-	252,475.00
SCHOOL FEEDING	676,637.00	890,734.37	(214,097.37)	676,637.00	358,668.00	317,969.00
OTHER TRANSFER	263,643.00	475,801.04	(212,158.04)	143,050.59	611,185.12	(468,134.53)
TOTAL	5,881,571.28	4,244,071.74	1,637,499.54	7,443,026.39	4,403,090.99	3,039,935.40

SOURCES	2016			2017		
	PLANNED	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	PLANNED	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
IGF	978,630.00	2,707,486.77	(1,728,856.77)	1,521,330.00		
GoG	1,404,212.00	1,365,442.13	38,769.87	1,874,354.00		
DACF	5,476,707.00	3,657,645.89	1,819,061.11	6,088,021.70		
DDF	1,513,758.00	791,972.00	721,786.00	1,825,433.00		
SCHOOL FEEDING	676,637.00	-	676,637.00	676,637.00		
OTHER TRANSFER	109,432.07	171,652.48	(62,220.41)	152,117.30		
TOTAL	10,159,376.07	8,694,199.27	1,465,176.80	12,137,893.00		

Table: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released (c)	Deviations		Actual	Variance (C - D)
				A -B	B -C		
2014	1,130,755.28	1,130,755.28	199,805.70	0.00	930,949.58		-731,143.88
2015	1,735,750.13	1,735,750.13	250,206.30	0.00	1,485,543.83		-1,235,337.53
2016	1,404,212.25	1,404,212.25	1,821,962.88	0.00	417,749.85		
2017	1,964,822.00	1,964,822.00		0.00	1,964,822.00		-1,964,822.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,107,403.36	3,107,403.36	1,874,667.86	0.00	1,232,735.50		641,932.36
2015	4,001,975.04	4,001,975.04	2,551,432.72	0.00	1,450,542.32		1,100,890.40
2016	6,990,465.00	6,990,465.00		0.00	6,990,465.00		-6,990,465.00
2017				0.00	0.00		0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	903,312.64	903,312.64	1,200,005.05	0.00	-296,692.41		1,496,697.46
2015	799,201.22	799,201.22	789,853.12	0.00	9,348.10		780,505.02
2016	733,802.75	733,802.75		0.00	733,802.75		-733,802.75
2017				0.00	0.00		0.00

1.2.3.4 IGF Trend Analysis

The overall revenue performance of GH¢ 378,561.15 is below the half year expectation of GH¢ 428,940.00. However, much has been collected for rent income and licenses and more than proportionate collection for miscellaneous and unidentified receipts. On the other hand, “Rates’ and ‘Fees and fines’ have performed poorly due to the inability of traditional revenue collectors to do the collections. In view of this a new revenue contractor was been engaged to the collections on behalf of the Assembly.

1.2.4 *Key Problems/Issues Encountered During the Implementation of the MMTDP*

The problems/constraints encountered during plan implementation included:

- i) Irregular flow of and inadequate funding for the proposed programmes/projects.
- ii) Ineffective monitoring of projects by the Municipal Monitoring Team due to lack of logistics
- iii) Limited community participation in project implementation and monitoring.
- iv) Weak departmental linkages
- v) Implementation of some programmes/ projects outside the plan
- vi) Limited marketing of the plan leads to over reliance on traditional source of funding needed for plan implementation

1.2.5 *Lessons Learnt which have Implications for the MMTDP (2014-2017)*

Lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plan that will help in the preparation and implementation of this plan includes:

- Downsizing programmes /projects in the plan will lead to high achievement level of planned activities
- Resourcing the Monitoring Team enhances efficient implementation of projects and programmes.
- Increasing stakeholders’ participation in projects/programme identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation enhances achievement levels ownership.

- Marketing of the plan serve as a driving force for attracting additional funding outside the traditional sources
- Strengthening and resourcing Municipality Monitoring/Supervision Team enhances efficiency and effectiveness in monitoring of programmes/projects for better result
- Team work pays

1.3 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE ASOKORE-MAMPONG MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.3.1 PROFILE

The profile of Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly covers issues on physical and natural environment, culture, settlement systems, economy, food security, governance, social services, vulnerability analysis, information and communication technology, HIV and AIDS, gender, environmental, climate change and green economy, population, science, technology and innovation, security, disaster, water security and migration.

1.3.2 Establishment

The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly was carved out of the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly on June 29, 2012. The Municipality was established by a Legislative Instrument, (L.I)

1.3.3 Physical and Natural Environment

The physical and natural environment looks at the description of interaction between human and the physical environment and its development implication considering the location and size, climate and vegetation of Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly.

1.3.4 Location and Size

The Municipality covers a total land area of 23.91 km² and it is located to the North-Eastern part of the Kumasi Metropolis. The Assembly shares boundaries with Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) to the East, South and West; Kwabre East District to the North-West and Ejisu-Juabeng Municipal Assembly to the South-East. Although a small land size, the Municipality has a population of 492,603 (projected, 2016 based on 2010 PHC) with 10 electoral areas namely;

Aboabo No.1, Aboabo No.2, Adukrom, Akurem, Asokore Mampong, Sawaba, Asawase, New Zongo, Sepe-Tinpom and Akwatialine Electoral Areas.

The administrative map of Asokore Mampong Municipality in the national and regional context is presented in Figure 1.1 and 1.2.

ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPAL IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

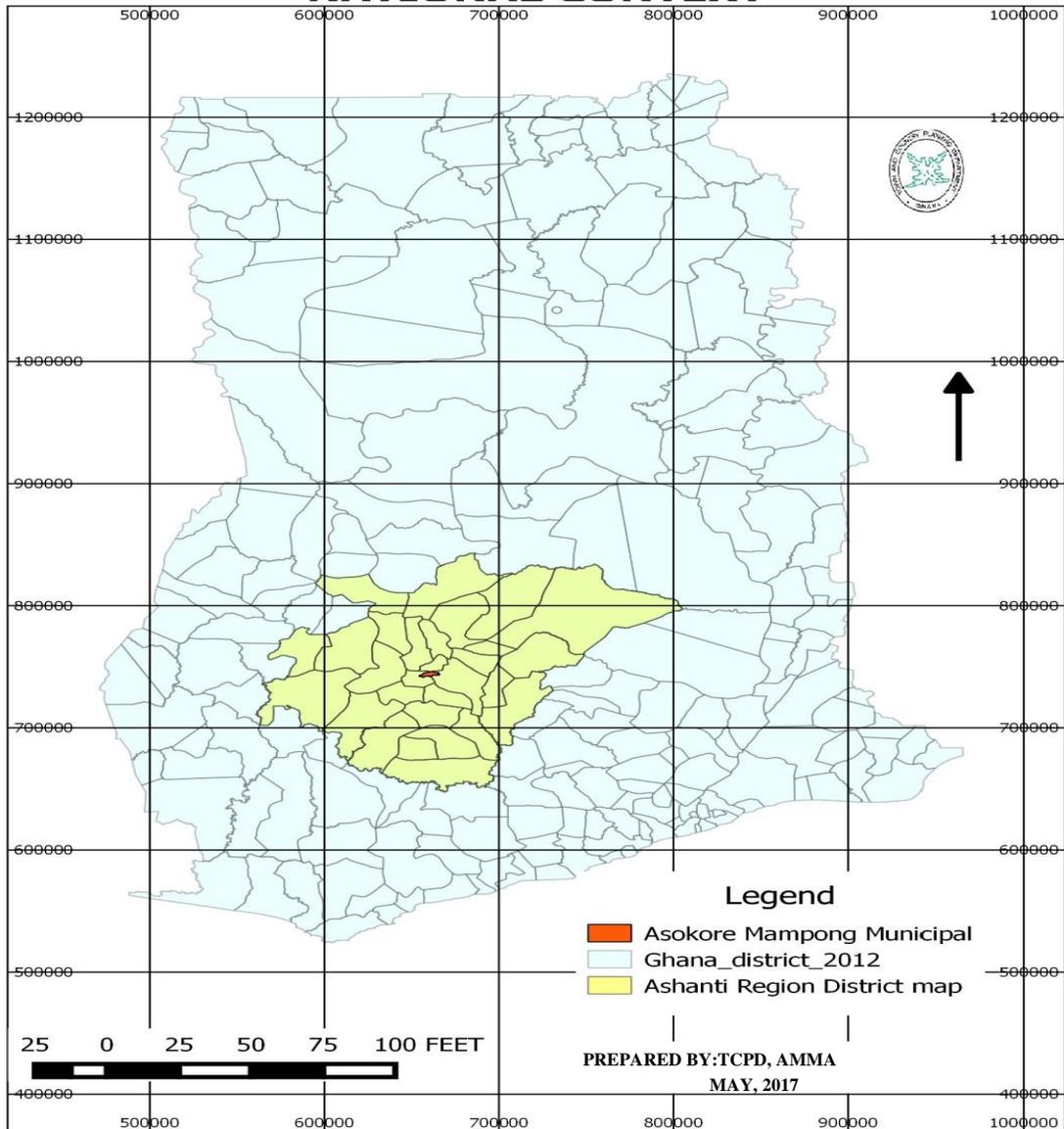


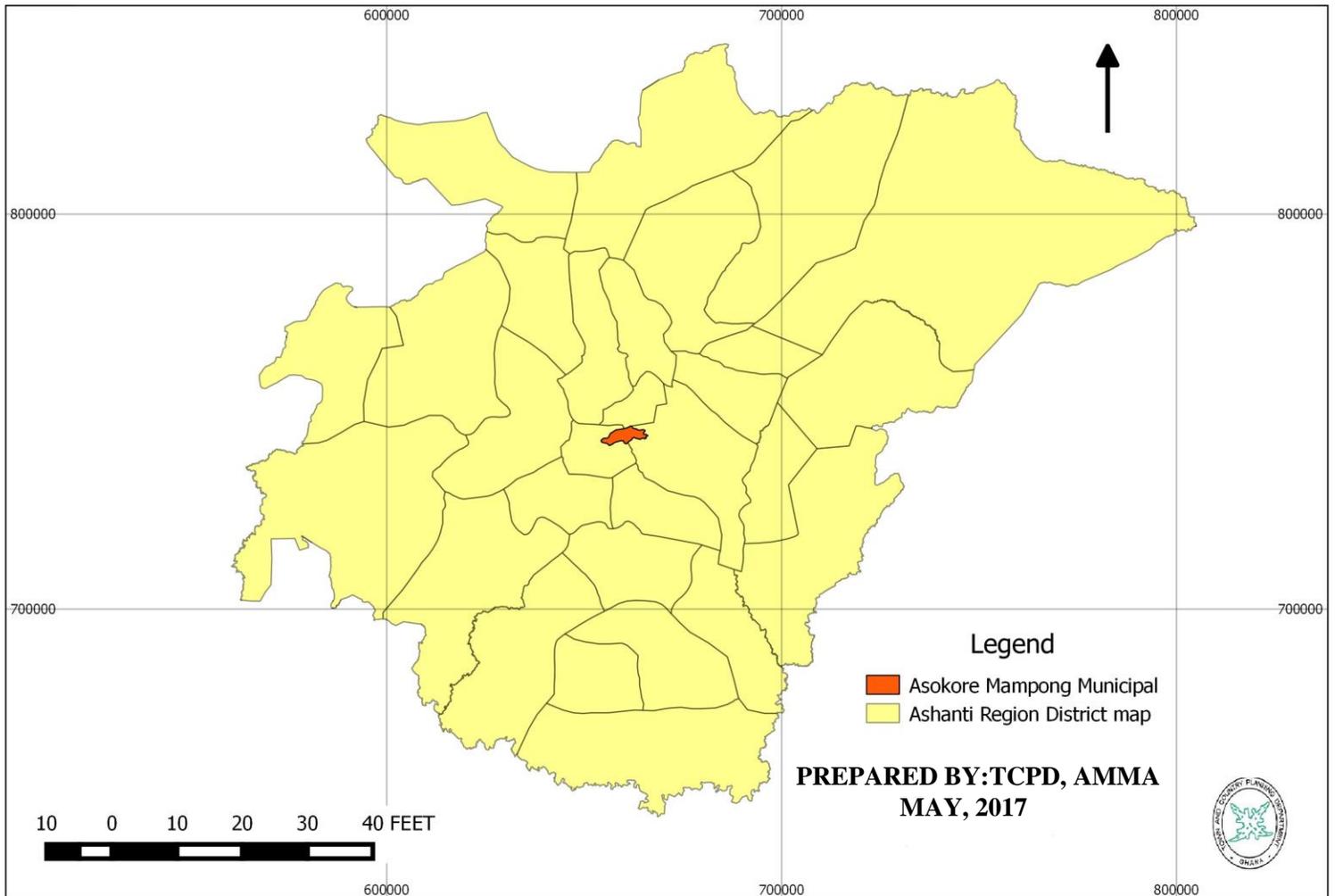
Figure 1.1 Map of Asokore Mampong in National Context

Source: Asokore Mampong Physical Planning Department, 2017



Source: Asokore Mampong Physical Planning Department, 2016

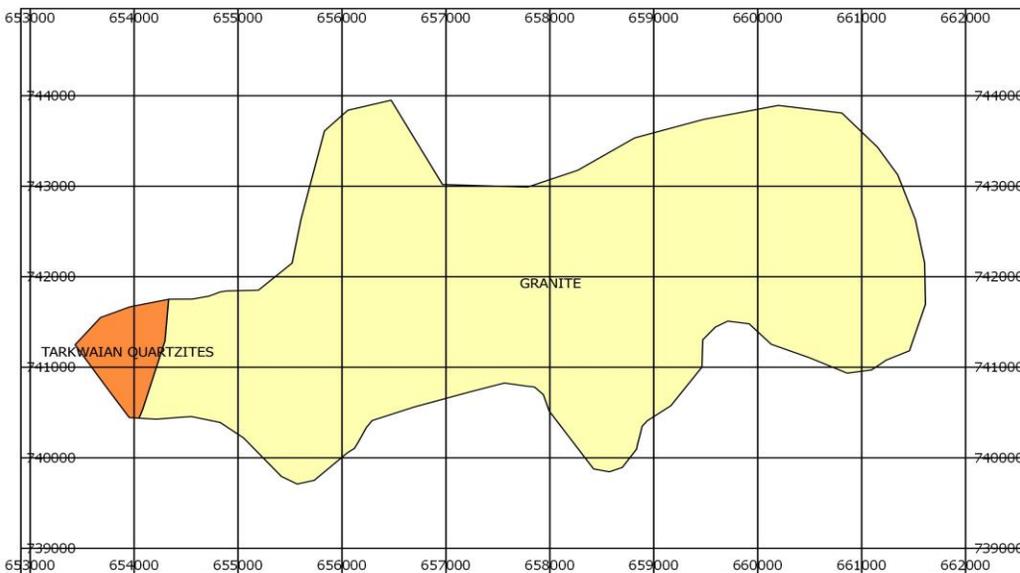
ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPAL IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



1.3.5 Condition of the Natural Environment

The natural environment comprises of elements in the Municipal that are endowed in the Municipal by nature. These elements include the geology, minerals, climate, soil, vegetation, relief and drainage. These natural elements have significant role in the development of the Municipal.

GEOLOGY MAP OF ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPALITY



Legend

Geology of AMMA

GRANITE

TARKWAIAN QUARTZITES



Prepared by
TCPD, AMMA
MAY 2017

a) Geology

The Asokore Mampong Municipality is endowed with Middle Precambrian Rock. The existence of this geological structure has led to the development of the construction industry which has impacted positively on the local economy. However, this activity is on a small scale and declining as a result of rapid urbanization in the Municipality.

ii) Climate

The climate of the Municipality falls within the wet sub-equatorial type. The average minimum temperature is about 21.5⁰C and the maximum average temperature is 30.7 ⁰C. The average humidity is about 84.16% at 0900 GMT and 60 percent at 1500 GMT. The moderate temperature, humidity and the double maxima rainfall regime (214.3 mm in June and 165.2mm in September) have a direct effect on population growth and the environment. This has precipitated the influx of people from beyond the Municipality and other parts of the country, chiefly because the climatic conditions are not harsh.

However, the inability to match increase in population with housing supply has resulted in excess demand for housing accommodation. This phenomenon has resulted in high cost of rental accommodation hence the emergence of slums in Municipality which often serve as breeding grounds for criminal activities.

Water Security

iii) Relief and Drainage

The Municipality lies within the plateau of the South–West physical region which ranges from 250-300 meters above sea level. The topography of the area is undulating, and is characterized by

lowlands and highlands. The Aboabo River, Parko and Wewe streams are the main water bodies weaving through the Municipality. Conversely, human activities such as estate development, encroachment on wetlands and improper waste disposal management adversely affect the flow of water bodies. Flow of excess water, after heavy down pour of rain, is another problem associated with choked water bodies. This phenomenon explains the cause of the flooding problems that confronts the Municipality every year during raining seasons since these water bodies spill over their boundaries.

iv) Soil and Vegetation

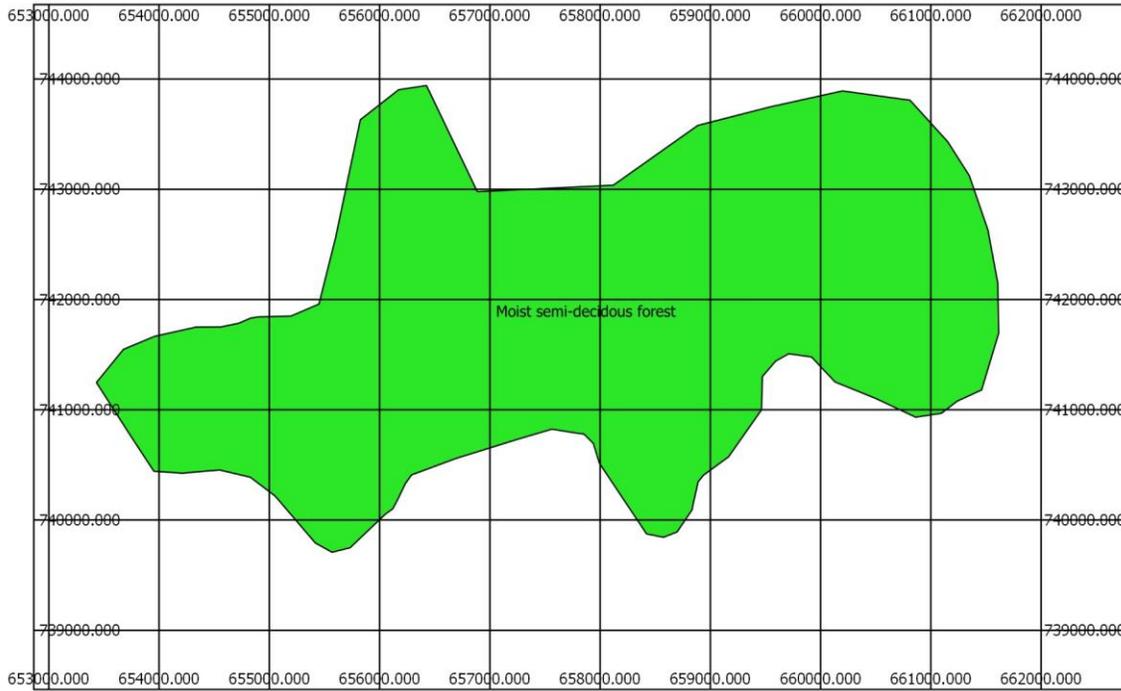
The Municipality falls within the moist Semi-Deciduous Ecological Zone. The major soil type is the Forest Ochrosol which is rich in nutrients that support tropical foodstuff cultivation. The high demand for residential properties however has displaced most agricultural lands.

Predominant species of trees found are Ceiba, Triplochlon, and Celtis with Exotic Species. There are other patches of vegetative cover scattered over the peri-urban areas of the Municipality.

The fast rate of urbanization in the Municipality, however, has triggered a dramatic change in agricultural activities over the last two decades. The demand for residential, industrial and commercial land uses has become much greater and lucrative than that of agricultural land use.

The map below shows the vegetative cover of the Municipal Assembly

VEGETATION COVER IN ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPALITY



Legend

AMMA Vegetation Cover



Prepared by
TCPD,AMMA
MAY 2017

1.3.6 Conditions of the Built Environment

The built environment also comprises the activities and infrastructure facilities that have been introduced by man to the natural environment. Recognizing and analysing issues related to this component of the environment produces relevant information crucial to planning and development process. The elements of the built environment are discussed below.

Fire Outbreak

Fire outbreaks in the Municipality are principally domestic and workshop in nature. Among the factors that have contributed to this phenomenon are weak and naked wiring in old houses, unswitched off gadgets whilst out of home and overloaded meters. What even worsens the situation is the inability of fire tenders to access some workplaces and residential properties during fire outbreak. Another source of fire outbreak is the case of open flames resulting from uncontrolled use of candles, lanterns and coal pots.

(i) Disaster

The most frequent occurring disasters in the Municipality include flooding. Flooding however is the major disaster faced in the Municipality and the area prone to this disaster is Aboabo and its environs. A total of 1.4 percent of the population lives in disaster prone areas.

(ii) Land Ownership and Management in the Municipal

Asantehene is the overlord of lands in the region including Asokore Mampong. Asokore Mampong-hene and other sub-chiefs in various communities take care of the lands in their areas but pay royalties to the overlord of the lands (Asantehene).

Due to the high disparity in ethnicity in the Municipality, land ownership and management are in diverse possession. Lands found in areas like Aboabo No. 1 &2, Sawaba are owned and managed by the chiefs in those areas whereas land found in areas such as Asokore Mampong, Akurem, Adukrom and Sepe-Tinpom are owned and managed by the local traditional authorities of the

area. Lands in Asawase were acquired by the Government and given to the State Housing Company for the housing estate. Hence Asawase lands are controlled by that institution.

There is a complex procedure involved in the acquisition and leasing of stool lands. The prospective allottee has to first meet the caretaker chief for negotiation and this involves the payment of what is termed “drink money” to the chief. A note of allocation containing the agreement required that annual rents are paid and a clause therein enjoins the allottee to develop the site within a specified timeframe. It behooves on the allottee to deposit the allocation note with the Lands Secretariat of the Kumasi Traditional Council.

Thereafter, Liaison Officer writes to the Lands Commission Secretariat for confirmation before endorsement by the Asantehene and this is subject to the payment of one-third of the “drink money”. The Lands Commission Secretariat upon submission to it by the Liaison officer prepares a substantive lease with appropriate covenants. The caretaker chief and the Asantehene as the confirming party send the completed lease back to the Liaison Officer for execution. The executed lease is then sent to the Lands Commission for concurrence and registration. No alienation of stool or government land may be subjected to concurrence or grant of lease until it is satisfied that it is in harmony with the development drawn up for the area.

Notwithstanding to this due procedure, land acquisition procedures in the Municipality are plagued with problems of irregularities in the land market, unclear land boundaries and the absence of well-institutionalized estate agencies. This makes it difficult for a prospective grantee to know where to start from and who to deal with in respect to the grant of stool lands. It is further saddled with bureaucracy and thereby making the acquisition procedure slow and tedious. Land litigation is another issue confronting land acquisition in the Municipality. This phenomenon has contributed to the slow process for the granting of stool land. This has been attributed to inadequate data on land boundaries between stools.

Key Development Issues Identified

- Destruction of properties by fire.
- Choked drains
- Perennial flooding
- Farming in water bodies
- Depletion of vegetative cover
- Ineffective education on environmental management
- Dumping of refuse into streams

Culture

The diversity in ethnicity does not erode popular participation in decision-making, the chiefs being the rallying points. The chief of Asokore Mampong, Nana Boakye Ansah Debrah is the head of tradition in Asokore Mampong, the Municipal capital. He is also the custodian of the land and traditional head of the people. The major festival in the Municipality is Akwasidae and is celebrated every forty days. Other festivals are the Muslim religious festivals like the Ramadan and Maulidi celebrated mainly by the majority Muslim community.

The last Akwasidae in the year is called Akwasidae-Kese where it is celebrated on a high note to climax the years' activity. The Zongo communities are also governed by their traditional/religious leaders named the Imams and tribal chiefs. Despite the diversity of cultures, co-existence has prevailed in the Municipality.

Religion

Islamic religion constitutes 55.4 percent of the municipal population, followed by Christianity (41.8%). However, among the Christian population, Pentecostals/Charismatic constitutes (16.0%), followed by Protestants (10.4%), and the least are Catholics (7.6%). Those with no religious groups constitute 2.0 percent, followed by other religious groups (0.6%) and Traditionalists (0.3%).

The presence of these religious groups in the Municipality highlights a development potential that can be harnessed to organize sensitization programmes, disseminate information and fight moral decadence.

Ethnicity

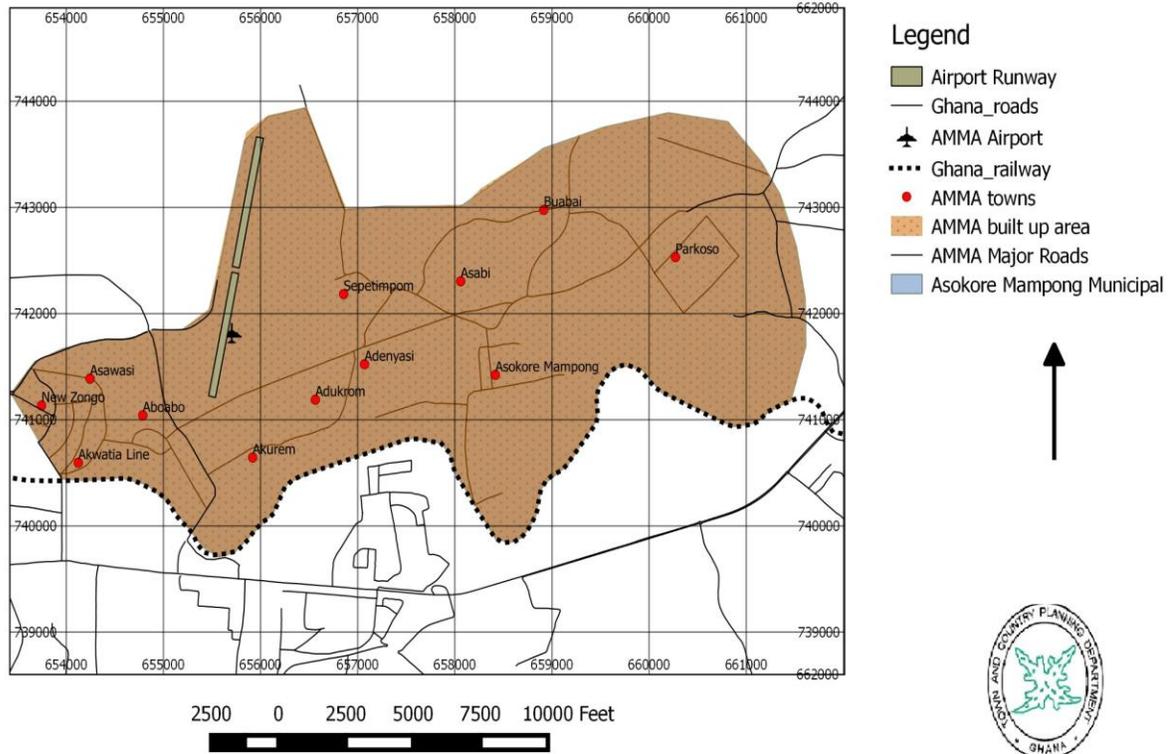
The Asokore Mampong Municipality can be described as a society with heterogeneous ethnicity. Akans dominate (40.9%), followed by people from Northern Ghana (36.7%), the Guans (10.7%), Ewes (3.0%) and Ga-Adangbe less than one percent (0.9). However, the likely problems of a heterogeneous society like this Municipality could be political destabilization, social disintegration and territorial fragmentation. Fortunately, these problems hardly arise.

Settlement Systems

Settlement systems comprise locations of settlements in the Municipality and linkages among them considering distribution of services and infrastructure, hierarchy of the settlements and surface accessibility to services by the people in the settlements.

The Municipality has ten electoral areas, named Aboabo No. 1 & 2, Asawase, Sawaba, Adukrom, Akurem, Asokore Mampong, Sepe-Tinpom, New Zongo and Akwatialine and all these communities have certain levels of facilities/infrastructure services. It is noteworthy to state that all these settlements constitute a contiguous compact development with very little breaks in the contiguity at certain places in between them. Below is a map representing the built up area of the Asokore Mampong Municipal

MAP SHOWING BUILT UP AREA OF ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPALITY



Hierarchy of Settlements in Terms of Functions

A scalogram was produced identifying the services available in each of the major communities within the Municipality. To determine if there were gaps in provision, these facilities were weighted based on the frequency that they were found within the Municipality (weighted centrality). For example, day cares were given a low weighted centrality due to the high number that are found within the Municipality. On the other hand, Senior High Schools received a high weighted centrality due to the few that are found within the Municipality. In turn, the population of each community was compared to their total centrality score (sum of weighted centrality of

each facility that exists within the community). It should be noted that the scalogram has limitations as it does not consider the total number of each type of facility within the community.

Using a scalogram to establish a ranking of settlements according to services offered, the hierarchy of main settlements is as shown in the Table below:

Table 1: The Hierarchy of Main Settlements by Population

Community Name	Population	Hierarchy by Population
Asawase	80,258	1
Aboabo	60,136	2
Adukrom	28,617	3
Asokore Mampong	26,320	4
Akurem	25,795	5
Sawaba	23,741	6
Sepe-Tinpom	20,708	7
Pakoso	2793	8

Source: Scalogram and Field Survey, 2010

There appears to be a relationship between the two variables; as population rises so does the centrality score. This suggests that facilities are being spread relatively equitably through the Municipality. The one exception appears to be in the case of Asokore Mampong as its total centrality score is much higher than other communities, considering its population. This could be because of its status as the Municipal capital it has many facilities that other communities would not normally have.

Demographic Characteristics

Asokore Mampong has a current projected population of 385,688 as at 2016 with growth rate of 4.0%. the females constitute 52.2 %(201,329) whilst the males constitute 47.8 %(184,359) of the total population of the Municipality. The population density of the Municipality stands at 16,137 persons per sq. km (385,688 /23.91490). This is due largely to fast population growth exerting pressure on the fixed land area.

The high increase in population is due to certain pull factors. First and foremost, the closeness of the Municipality to Kumasi Metropolis, the administrative capital of Ashanti Region. Again, its closeness to Kumasi has aided in enhancing access of people of the Municipality to higher services and infrastructure. Asokore Mampong has a projected population density of 16,137 persons per sq. km

Age and Sex Composition

Population is a determinant and consequence of development. As a result, analysis of age and sex structure of a given population is of immense importance in development planning process. This is because development problems and needs of a population vary from one age group to the other and as a result, knowledge of the age sex composition of a given population facilitates informed decision making which will ensure efficient and optimum use of scarce resources.

Table 1.1-; Broad Age – Sex Structure of Asokore-Mampong Municipal

Age Group	Total population		Male		Female	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
0-14	106,763	35	53259	36.5	53,504	33.6
15-64	185,522	60.9	87,032	59.7	98,490	61.9
65+	12,530	4.1	5,488	3.8	7,042	4.4

Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 1.2-: Specific Age – Sex Structure of Asokore-Mampong Municipal

Age Group	Total population		Male		Female	Percentage
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	
0-4	38,411	12.60	19,505	13.38	18,906	11.89
5-9	34,700	11.38	17,562	12.05	17,138	10.78
10-14	33,652	11.04	16,192	11.11	17,460	10.98
15-19	34,079	11.18	15,630	10.72	18,449	11.60
20-24	34,854	11.43	16,070	11.02	18,784	11.81
25-29	29,491	9.68	13,630	9.35	15,861	9.97
30-34	23,296	7.64	11,155	7.65	12,141	7.63
35-39	18,755	6.15	9,053	6.21	9,702	6.10
40-44	14,645	4.80	7,138	4.90	7,507	4.72
45-49	10,613	3.48	5,031	3.45	5,582	3.51
50-54	9,115	2.99	4,112	2.82	5,003	3.15
55-59	5,759	1.89	2,778	1.91	2,981	1.87
60-64	4,915	1.61	2,435	1.67	2,480	1.56
65-69	3,171	1.04	1,553	1.07	1,618	1.02
70-74	3,871	1.27	1,713	1.18	2,158	1.36
75 +	5,488	1.80	2222	1.52	3266	2.05
TOTAL	304,815	100.00	145,779	100.00	159,036	100.00

Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

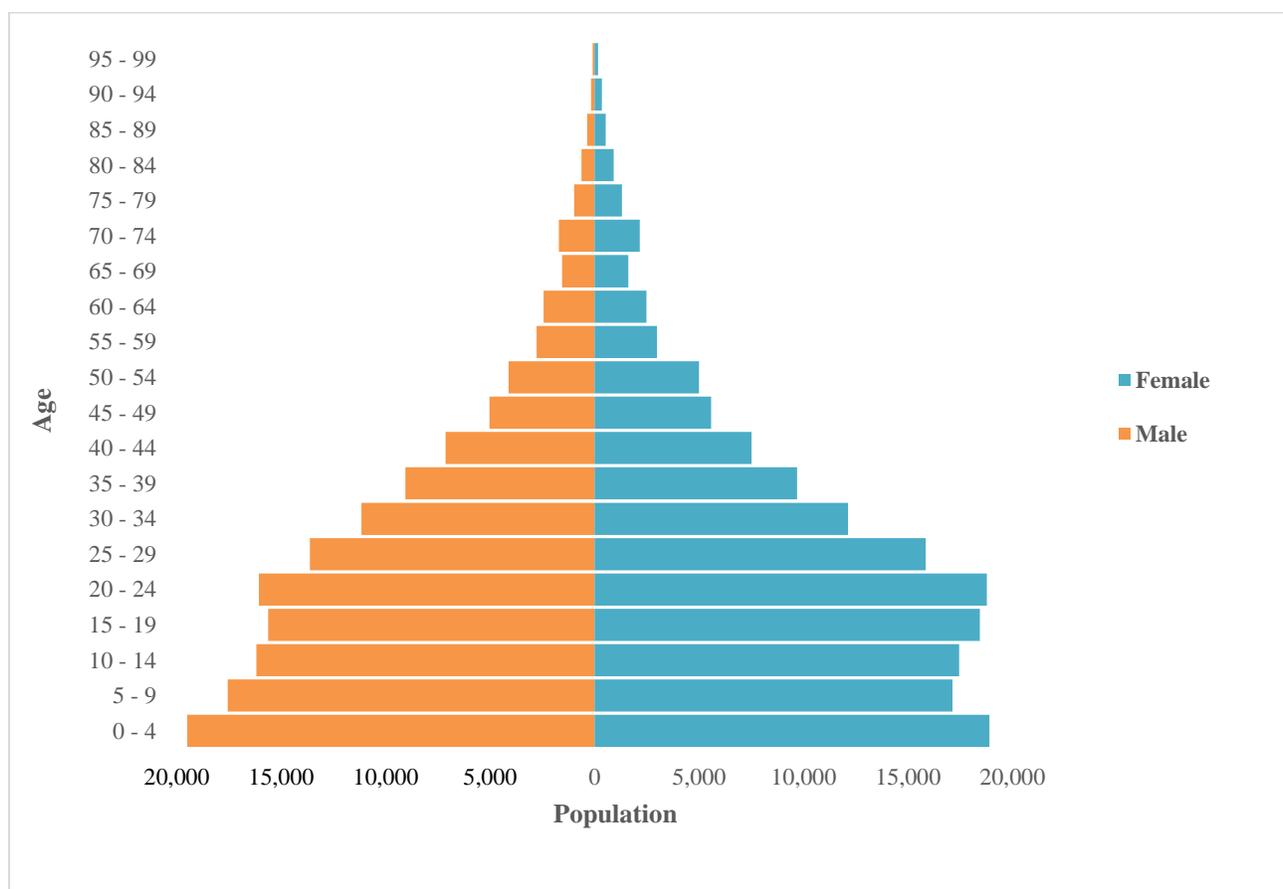
The population pyramid for the Municipality depicts a typical scenario in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population with implied high fertility.

The age-sex structure of the Municipality depicting high fertility means that there are a lot of children in the population, and so the base of the pyramid is wide. By comparison, its top is very narrow (or conical), which implies that mortality is high and many people do not frequently reach the most advanced ages, but especially due to high fertility, children systematically outnumber adults and the aged.

The age pyramid shows that the Municipality has a lot of potential for future population growth, if the death rates declines, more and more of the numerous children in the population will survive to

the age of childbearing. As a result, more and more women will bear children every year, and the births will further widen the base. As a result, the population will grow fast in the long run.

Figure 1.3 Age –sex structure of Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly



Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Dependency Ratio and Occupation Distribution

The dependency ratio is the number of dependents per 100 of the workers' population. Dependents are persons aged below 15 years and above 65 years. The working age group is those in the 15-64 years' category. The total dependency ratio for the Municipal is 64.3, meaning that for every 100 working population, there are approximately 64 dependents. This shows high

dependency in the Municipality. The proportion of dependents who are males is 67.5 and 61.5 for females. The Table below shows the age dependency of the Municipal population.

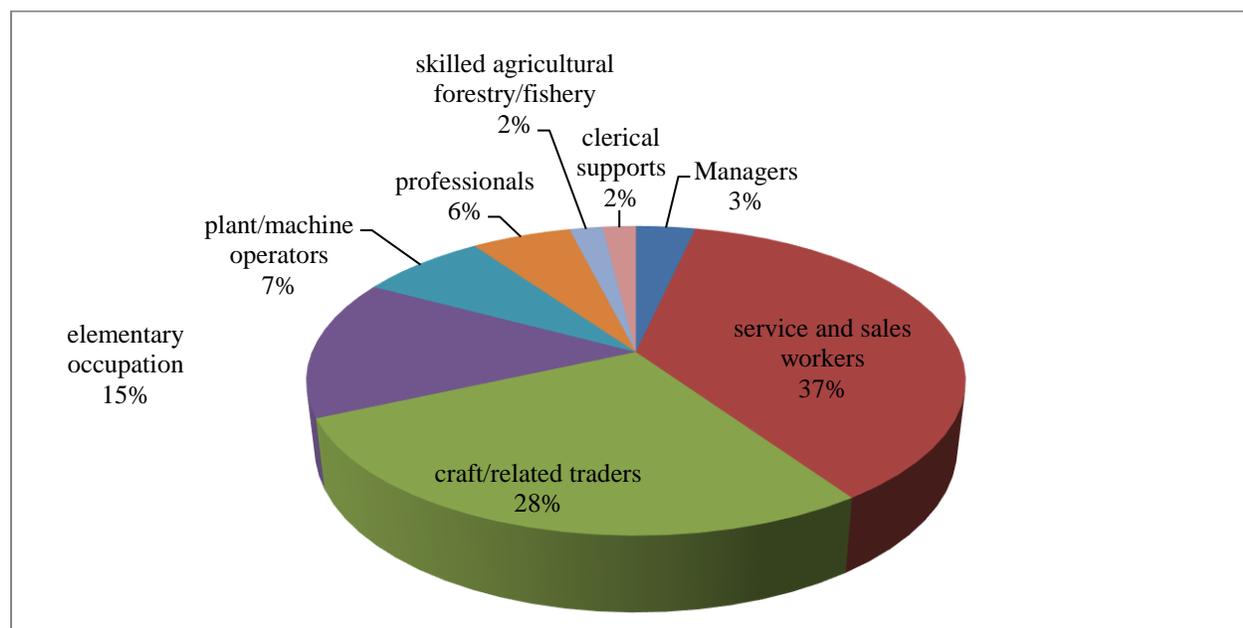
Table 1.4-; Dependency Ratio

Age Group	Gender				
	Both Sex	Male		Female	
	Absolute	Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent
All Ages	304,815	145,779	47.8	159,036	52.2
0-4	106,763	53,259	49.9	53,504	50.1
15-64	185,522	87,032	46.9	98,490	53.1
65+	12,530	5,488	43.8	7,042	56.2
Dependency Ratio	64.3	67.5		61.5	

Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

An occupation is an activity that serves as one's regular source of livelihood. People in the Municipality are basically involved in service and sales, managerial works, craft/related traders, elementary occupation, plant/machine operators, professionals, skilled agricultural forestry/fishery workers and clerical supports. The figure below shows the percentage distribution of the respective occupations identified above.

Figure 1.4 Occupation Distribution of Asokore Mampong



Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the figure, the highest proportion (37.0%) is service and sales workers, followed by craft/related trades workers (28%) and elementary occupations (15%). Plant/machine operators constitute 7% and Professionals (6%). The least are skilled agricultural forestry/fishery workers and clerical support workers which tie at 2% respectively.

The proportion of female service and sales workers (51.5%) is higher than their male counterparts (20.7%). However, for craft and related trades workers, males dominate their female counterparts (17.1%) by 20 percentage points. Females are in the majority (19.2%) in elementary occupation as against males (9.2%). Also, the proportion of females in managerial occupation is slightly higher (3.5%) than males (3.3%). Meanwhile, males are the majority in professional occupation

(7.1%) as against females (4.3%). Males dominate highly in technicians/associate professional occupation (4.1%) and Plant/machine operators and assemblers (13.9%).

Migration Trends

Migration is one of the three factors that influence population increase. Birth and death are the other factors that affect population changes. Migration is determined by identifying the place of person's birth, place of his/her enumeration and the population born elsewhere (in or out of Ghana).

Regarding Migration in the Municipality, 40.5 percent of migrants in Asokore-Mampong were born in a different locality but within the region and those born in another region constitute 56.3 percent and the remaining 3.2 percent are born outside Ghana. The highest duration of residence by migrants born elsewhere in the region is 1-4 years. Among the migrants from other regions into the Municipal, Northern region recorded the highest proportion of 16 percent, followed by Upper East (10.2%) and Central region 6.7 percent. Also, migrants from the Eastern region (24.2%) have stayed in the Municipal for more than twenty years. The table below shows that 3.2 percent of migrants who are born outside the country, 30.6 percent have stayed in the Municipal within the period of 1-4 years.

Table 1.5-; Birthplace by Duration of residence of migrants

Duration of residence (%)							
Birthplace	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	110,768	100	13.6	29.9	19.3	19.9	17.3

Born elsewhere in the region	44,887	40.5	12.5	31.9	21.9	21.2	12.6
Born elsewhere in another region							
Western	4,248	3.8	13.4	27.4	20.7	19.3	19.2
Central	7,373	6.7	10.9	27.7	18.4	19.7	23.3
Greater Accra	3,628	3.3	16.8	28.9	17.4	16.9	20.0
Volta	3,075	2.8	11.5	24.2	19.6	21.7	23.0
Eastern	4,099	3.7	12.2	26.9	18.3	18.4	24.2
Brong Ahafo	7,352	6.6	13.5	26.8	17.6	21.2	203.9
Northern	17,856	16.1	17.0	30.6	15.1	16.8	20.5
Upper East	11,327	10.2	14.7	29.2	18.3	19.8	17.9
Upper West	3,404	3.1	13.5	26.3	16.2	21.4	22.6
Outside Ghana	3,519	3.2	12.8	30.6	20.7	18.5	17.4

Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household size and Characteristics

There are 72,478 numbers of households in the municipal as to the regional figure of 1,126,205. The municipal is having an average household size of 4.2 as per the 2010 population and housing census which is equivalent to the regional figure. This shows that on the average there are four people in a household.

Household composition looks at the people who make up the household and this include the gender of the head of household, total children, among others. Male headed household constituted 30 percent as to female headed household of 19.2 percent. Children also constituted 40.6 percent of the households followed by spouse (10.3%) and other relative (7.5%). Brother/sister and non-relatives of the household composition from 5.6 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. However,

the least three members of households include parent/parent-in-law (1%), step/Adopted child (0.4%) and Son/Daughter In-law (0.3%). Also, 10.3 percent of household population is spouses, with 4.1 percent of male population reported as spouse. Non-relative constitutes 2.2 percent of household population, with female non-relative out numbering their male counterpart.

Economy of the Municipality

This section looks at analysis relating to the structure of the local economy, household income and expenditure, major economic activities, revenue and expenditure status, revenue base, economic resources, inter/intra-trade, economically active population local economic development issues, economic infrastructure such as roads, traffic management, potential growth rate, commodity export and their development implication.

Main Economic Activities

The economy looks at economic activities engaged in by the people, industries in the Municipality, revenue and expenditure status of the Municipality and other economic development infrastructure.

Economic Activities

- **Commerce** sector employs the highest proportion of the working population. It consists of an integrated system of markets, financial institutions, wholesalers/retailers, airlines and transportation businesses, hotels/restaurants among others.
- **Manufacturing industry** ranks second highest employer and is mainly pharmaceutical companies. Among them are Trade Winds Chemist Limited, Kojach Pharmaceutical Limited and Shalom Pharmaceutical Limited. Other manufacturing units are Royal Foam Company Limited, CBS Roofing Industry and A1-Bakeries.
- **Agricultural/forestry and fishing** employ the least of the labour force. Agricultural activities in the Municipality are mainly crop farming, backyard farming and livestock/poultry farming. The main locations consigned to crop farming are the Peri-Urban communities like Parkoso, Mesuom and Asokore Mampong. Cultivation is limited to staples like maize, leafy vegetables, cassava and plantain. Livestock rearing is also scattered in the Municipality. The varieties of livestock reared in the Municipality

includes; sheep, cattle, goats and pigs. There are also several food processing groups which are mainly into groundnut paste and gari processing. These processing sites are located at Akwatialine, Akurem, Moke and Sawaba.

- **Markets:** There are basically four main markets in the Municipality. These are the Asawase market, Aboabo Market, the timber market at Akwatialine and the Yam market near Kontoponiafere. Asawase market is a very busy market and the hub of kola nut and maize in the region. The yam is one of the biggest yam markets in the region that supplies quality yam to restaurants, hotels as well as individual consumers.
- **Tourism:** The Kumasi Airport is the outstanding tourist site in the Municipality. This sight attracts lots of people both young and old and has remained the popular excursion site for students. Patronage of airline services has improved with the emergence of new airlines like Star bow, Africa World Airlines among others.

Food Security in the Municipality

Food security in the Municipality is to an extent depending on access to agricultural lands, land acquisition, land use, major crops grown on the lands among others were considered in accessing food security in the Municipality.

Access to Agricultural lands

Farmers acquire land from land owners by annual cash renting or its equivalent in kind after harvesting in the cropping year. The farm holdings of farmers are generally small as a result of the small land holdings of the several family heads from whom they access the land.

Land acquisition procedures for Agriculture

Interested farmers identify lands they are interested in, followed by cordial negotiation and agreement with land owners either verbally or documented.

Land Use

lands for agricultural purposes have now been converted for residential accommodation due to urbanization and population increase. Land available for agricultural use is less than 1% of the

total land area. Farmers now cultivate on building plots which have not yet been built and along river banks.

Major Crops Grown

The crops grown include vegetables; cassava and maize. The vegetable farmers concentrate on spring onion, Ayoyo, Alleefu (Amaranthos), suuley, lettuce, cabbages, carrots and sweet pepper.

Farming System:

Vegetable farmers practice the intensive system of production due to limited land. Backyard farming is a common practice within the Municipality.

Livestock production:

Is another major activity which generates income for the farmers. The farmers rear cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. Most of them concentrate on fattening of cattle for the Kumasi cattle market and the Kumasi abattoir. Sheep and goats are reared as backyard activity. It is estimated that about 1200 livestock farmers operate within the Municipality. Poultry production is very low in the Municipality but there are few farms in the Municipality including Alhaji Anarfo Sakpare farms..

Fish Farming is however, not a key activity within the Municipality. Only 1 fish farm or fish pond is located within the Municipality.

Extension services:

Agricultural Extension Services are provided by the department of Agriculture within the Municipality. The Agric Department has a total staff strength of twenty-six; made up of four District Officers (DOs), eighteen Agric Extension Agents (AEAs), one veterinary officer, Municipal Director and two Administrative staff

The Municipality is divided into 4 operational areas, each comprising four communities. Each Operational Area is to be manned by an Agricultural Extension agent.

The eighteen Agricultural Extension agents operating within the Municipality are working with one thousand, five hundred and forty (1540) farmers. These are supported by four District

Officers and a veterinary officer who offer technical backstopping to the agricultural Extension agents and farmers. The current Agricultural Extension farmer ratio in the Municipality is 1:770.

The Municipality employs two main methods of extension delivery in disseminating improved technological information to farmers. These are farm and home visits, farmer to farmer extension; and, group methods like demonstrations and campaigns.

Tree Planting:

Tree planting is not a major activity in the Municipality but however there are few teak plantations which were established by forest research institute in collaboration with some farmers at Parkoso. These plantations serve as forest reserve within the Municipality.

Governance and Decentralization

Governance in the area of the assembly is entrusted into the Municipal Assembly whereas the custodian of the land is held by the traditional authorities.

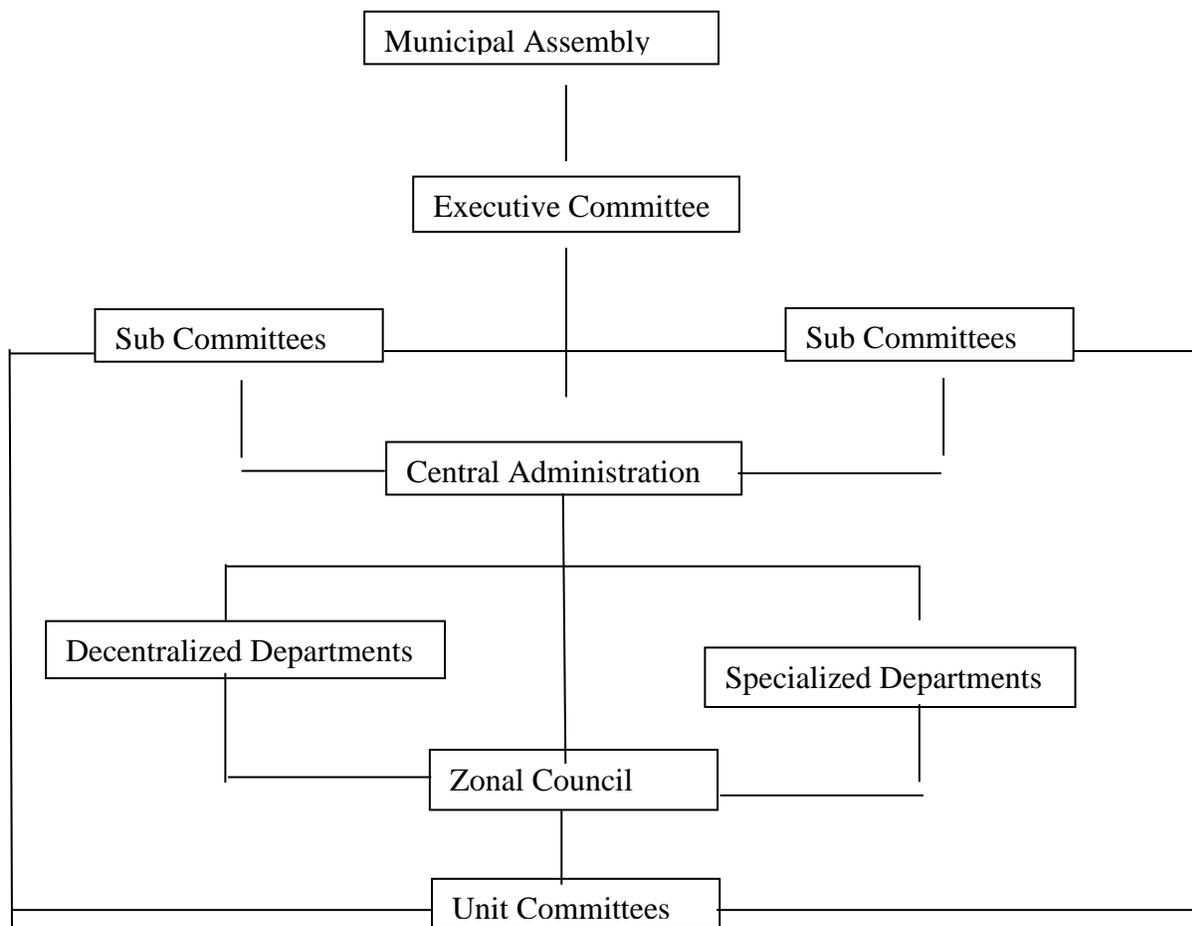
Traditional Authority

The original inhabitants of Asokore Mampong, led by their Leader Nana Oti Akomaa, his brothers, Nana Anane Agyei and Nana Gyapong Kodie and their sister Adwoa Dakwaa, arrived at the present day Kumasi from Mensase near Kokofu during the time of Nana Oti Akenten (1640-1660). They first settled at a place called Adumasa, near Adanyase. They built their abode at a location under three oak trees and therefore became known as ‘Adum Miensaasefu’ or ‘Adumasafuo’ (meaning ‘the people living under the three oak trees’). During the time of Opemsuo Osei Tutu 1(1680-1717), the people were compelled to move to present day Asokore Mampong when a trading route passing through the area to Salaga was constructed. Quite a number of families moved in to settle with the Adumasa Ekuona people. There are presently 14 groups of families in Asokore Mampong. Almost all these families’ have representatives who sit as councillors at the chief’s palace. After the second Dormaa war, Okomfo Anokye ordered that a place of worship be built in Asokore Mampong, which was called Osei Tutu Nyamekesie. Since then, the Nyame Kesie shrine has been the last port of call for all Asante’s kings during the celebration of Odwira festival.

Administrative and Management of the Municipal

The Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993 which has been reviewed to Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) empowers the Assembly to become a planning Authority in formulation of policies, programmes, projects, as well as mobilization of resources, within the jurisdiction of the Assembly to undertake development projects. In ensuring effective and efficient operation in the Assembly, communication structure is developed for the Assembly as illustrated below.

Figure 1.5: Organisational Structure of the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly



Composition of the Assembly

The Assembly, which is the highest decision making body, has a membership of seventeen (17) comprising the Municipal Chief Executive nominated by the president and must be confirmed by

not less than two-thirds of the General Assembly. Two-thirds (10) of the members are elected and one-third (5) appointed by the president. The Member of Parliament (1) whose constituency falls within the Municipality is a non-voting member of the Assembly. The general Assembly is by law to meet at least three times a year.

Sub-Municipal Structures

These are lower structures of the Municipal Assembly. They perform functions delegated to them by the Assembly. The Sub – Municipal Structures in the Asokore Mampong municipal are the Zonal Councils and the Unit Committees.

Zonal Council

The Sub Municipal Zonal Councils constitute the second level of Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly's political and administrative structure. Asokore Mampong Municipal is sub divided into three zonal councils. These are Asawase, Adukrom and Aboabo zonal council.

Each Zonal council is made up of 20 members including a chairman and a secretary. Each zonal council is supported by established administrative machinery, which is headed by the administrator who serves as the secretary. The main functions of the Zonal councils are; administrative, revenue collection and enforcement of byelaws (sanitation).

The Zonal councils are by law to retain 50 per cent of revenue collected on behalf of the Assembly in their area of jurisdictions.

Unit Committees

The Unit Committee is the lowest level of political institutions in the Assembly. The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly is divided in to 10 Unit Committees. The Unit Committees are expected to mobilize the communities for development and also ensure that the development concerns and aspirations of the local communities are adequately addressed by the Municipal Assembly. The Unit Committees and the Zonal councils are however, not planning authorities.

Public Sector Agencies

These are the Ministries' Departments and Agencies (MMDAs) through which government policies and programs are implemented. At the Municipal level, the ones that are of direct importance to the citizens are the providers of public utilities including water, electricity, sanitation and telecommunications among others. Many of these utility providers have been privatized in order to ensure that they operate efficiently and deliver services required by urban residents. The relationship between Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly and the utility organizations is essentially collaborative.

Social Services

Social services include accessibility to services including education, health care, water and sanitation.

Education

Education is seen as a lifelong process, which empowers people for socio-economic development. It is in recognition of this fact that the Municipal Assembly places emphasis on education as one of the critical key sectors in its human resource development.

The educational system in Asokore Mampong Municipality comprises basic school, Senior High School (SHS), Vocational and Technical School Institution. The basic school consists of Pre-School, Primary School and Junior High School (JHS). To facilitate the services provided by these educational systems, the Municipality has a total of 344 educational institutions supporting the provision of these services. Basic school constitute majority of these institutions. It is also important to note the significant role the private sector plays in ensuring quality and easy access to education in Asokore Mampong Municipality. This active involvement of players in the private sector in the provision of educational services has been attributed to the enabling environment created through the combined efforts of Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly and other relevant public institutions within the Municipality.

Table 6-; No. of Educational Institutions in the Municipality

LEVEL	Public	Private	Total
CRE	1	54	55
KG	47	55	102
PRI	52	55	107
JHS	42	38	80
TOT	142	202	344

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2016

Though the Municipality provides basic and secondary services, Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) which is a neighboring metropolitan area, provides tertiary educational services to the Municipality which enables most of the residents in the Municipality, to attain tertiary education. Institutions such as Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi Technical University and Komfo Anokye Nursing Training school are some of the institutions the Municipality is benefiting from the Metropolis.

1.2.9.2 Access to Education

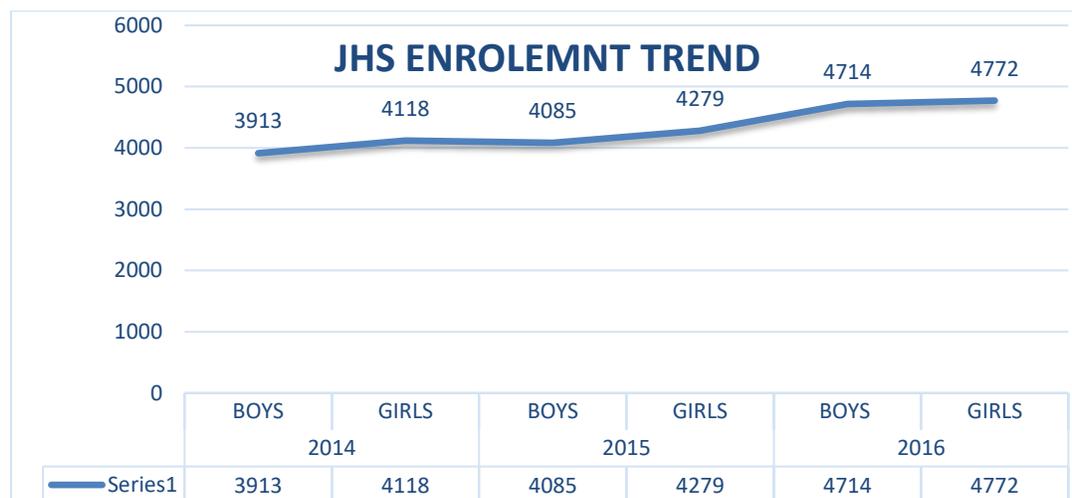
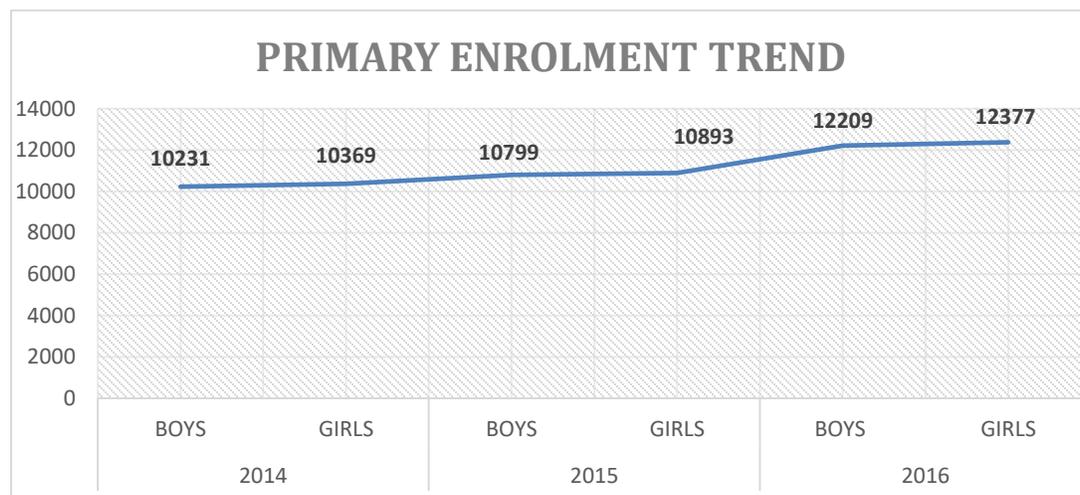
To assess the level of accessibility to education certain indicators are employed. These indicators are enrolment rate, retention rate and gender parity index. In view of data constraint for the preparation of this plan, enrolment and gender parity at the various level of education are analysed.

Enrolment

Enrolment level refers to the number of people admitted into schools. Two main ways of measuring school enrolment are the gross enrolment rate and the net enrolment ratio. The gross enrolment rate measures the number of children at a given level of schooling, regardless of age, while the net enrolment rate refers to the number of children at a given level at the right age, all as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group.

The diagrams below explain the trend of enrolment in schools in the Asokore Mampong Municipality from 2013/2014 academic year to 2015/2016 academic year.

Figure 1.6; Enrolment In Primary And JHS By Sex



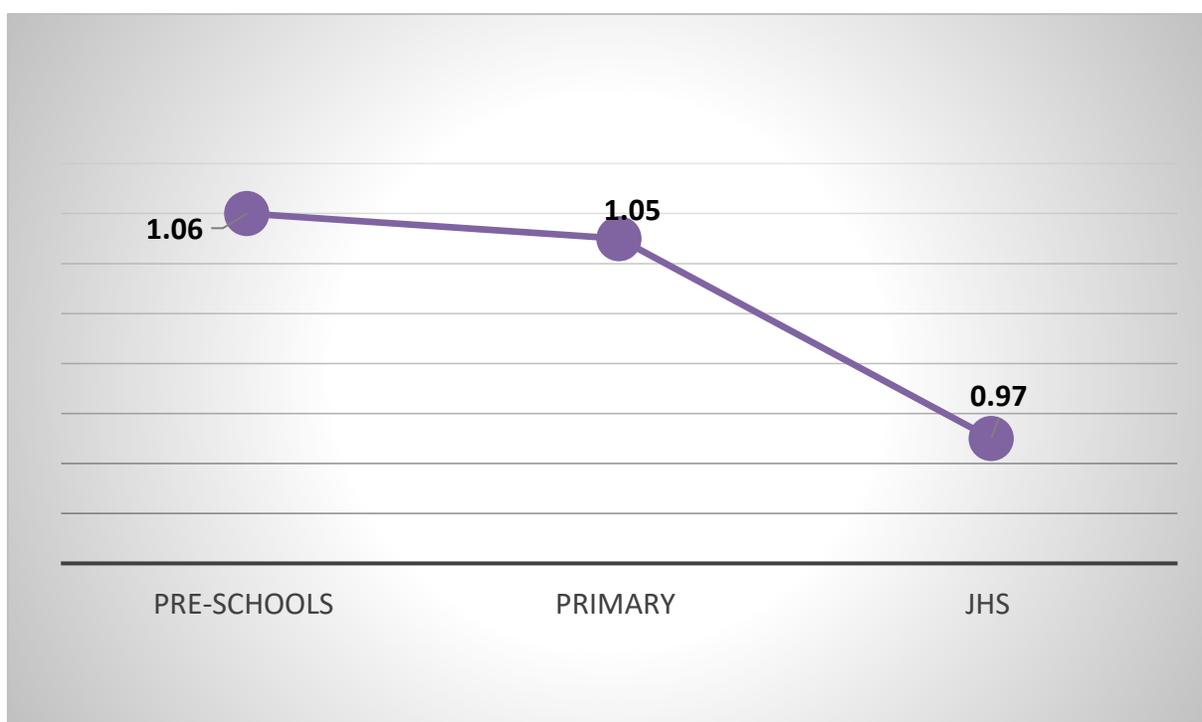
Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2016

Gender Parity Index

The gender parity index compares boys in school with girls in school. A gender parity index of 1 means that there is no difference in the school enrolment between boys and girls, or as many boys as girls are enrolled. Gender parity is important because it ensures that boys and girls benefit equally from the nation’s educational system. Data available on enrolment in 2016 indicates a

significant achievement in gender parity at all levels of basic education, especially at the kindergarten and primary school levels in the municipality (Figure 1.7). These achievements reflect the commitment of AMMA towards the actualization of the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG-4) which states ‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’ Some of the key measures implemented since 2014 to achieve such gender parity, especially at the primary level include the School Feeding programme and Sensitization Programmes To Promote Girls’ Education.

Figure 1.7; Gender Parity Index



Though, the gender parity index looks good, it is observed from the diagram that as the pupils progress, the parity index starts falling. For instance, at the preschool the GPI is 1.06. This reduced to 1.05 and 0.97 at JHS level. Some of the contributing factors to the trend are teenage pregnancy, early marriages and less importance parents placed on the girl child education.

Quality of Education

Having access to education is not a sufficient factor, although a necessary component in producing the kind of labour force needed for national development. The quality of education provided at the various level of education plays important complementary role in producing productive human resource necessary for economic development. To measure the progress made by Asokore Mampong with regard to the quality of education certain indicators are employed. These indicators are percentage of students who passed the national assessment examination (BECE), trained teachers / pupil ratio.

Trained Teachers

Improving the skills of teachers through teacher training programmes is important for ensuring high quality education. This is because teachers have been entrusted with the responsibility to groom and train wards under their supervision to read and write with understanding. Information available reveals that at the basic level, Asokore Mampong Municipal has a teacher population of 1,141; made up of 977 trained and 164 untrained.

Figure 1.8 Trained and Untrained Teachers

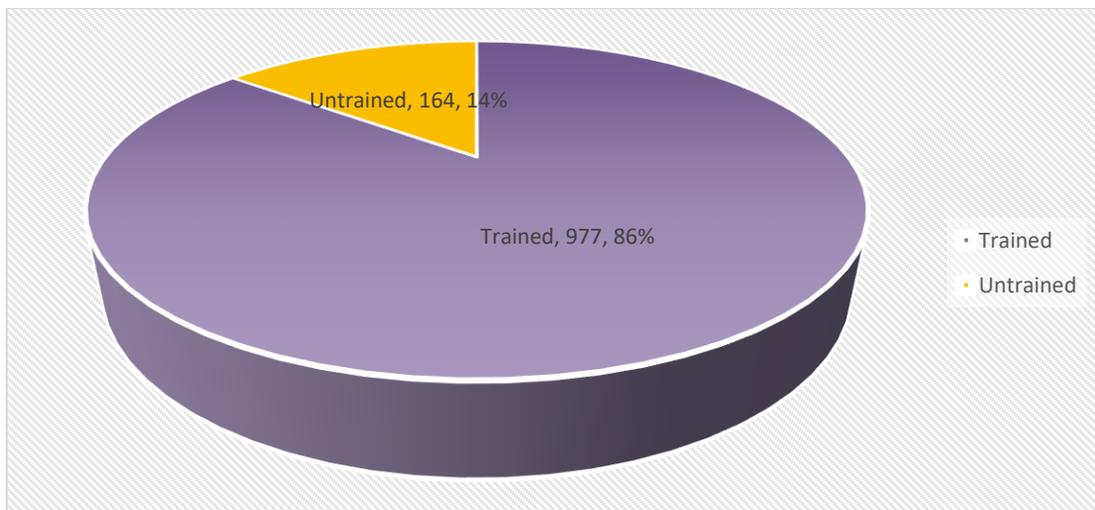


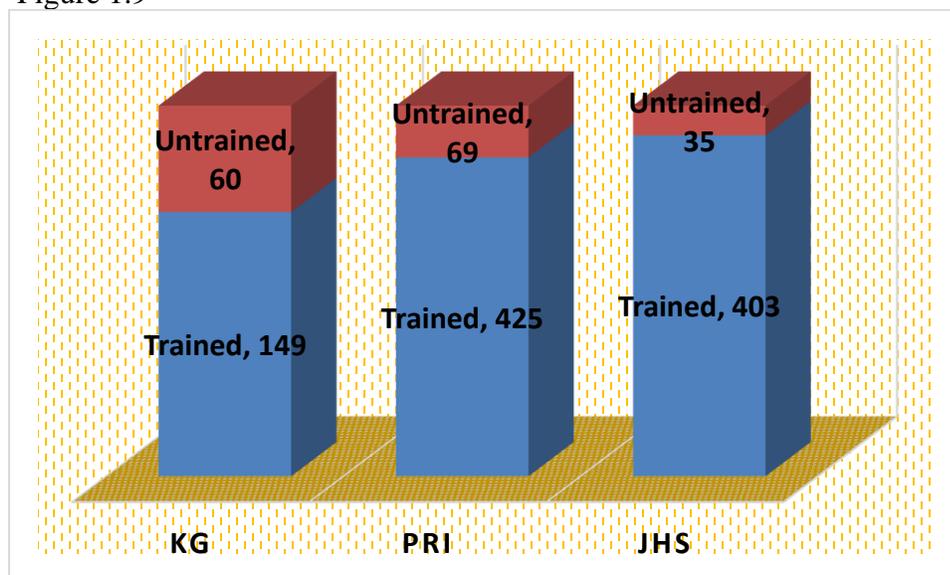
Table 1.7-; Distribution of teachers by sex

Level	Trained			Untrained		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
KG	3	146	149	17	43	60
PRI	109	316	425	63	6	69
JHS	215	188	403	35	0	35
Total	327	650	977	115	49	164

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2016

Information available on educational background of these teachers indicates that most of the teachers are trained than the untrained as shown in the fig 1.9 below. The situation is ideal for the provision of quality education. However, one dominated discussions among academia and practitioners for far so long is low performance in BECE on the regional ranking considering the high level of qualified teachers available. There is therefore the need to diagnose the issue to ascertain the causes of poor performance at the BECE.

Figure 1.9



Pupil/Teachers Ratio (PTR)

Pupil/teacher ratio (PTR) is an important measure of quality education. An increase in the PTR means that there are more pupils per teacher and increasing workload for teachers. On the other

hand, when the PTR is decreasing it means fewer pupils per teacher and a declining workload for teachers. The table 1.8 below shows the PTR as against national standards.

Table: 1.8: Pupil/Teachers Ratio (PTR)

LEVELS	MUNICIPAL	NATIONAL
Primary	1:24	1:45
Junior High School	1:14	1:35

Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2016

The available data shows that the Pupil/teacher ratio is far below the national average in both primary and Junior high school. These low ratios coupled with the high teacher proportion of trained teachers in the Municipality are a potential for improved quality of basic education since they will be able to effectively control the classes. The Municipality can also increase its enrollment levels up to some point without necessarily increasing the number of teachers. However, it has been revealed that in spite of the good teacher-pupil ratio, there are quite a number of schools which either by their small enrollments levels or location lack trained teachers. The proportion of trained teachers needs to increase to improve teaching and learning at the basic education level in order to improve students' performance.

BECE PERFORMANCE

Total number of registered candidates for the 2013/2014 academic year was **2,331**; made up of **1,122** males and **1,209** females respectively. The overall pass rate was **58.7%**, whereas the total failure was 41.3%. The Municipality placed 20th in the regional ranking and the percentage of absenteeism was **0.1%**.

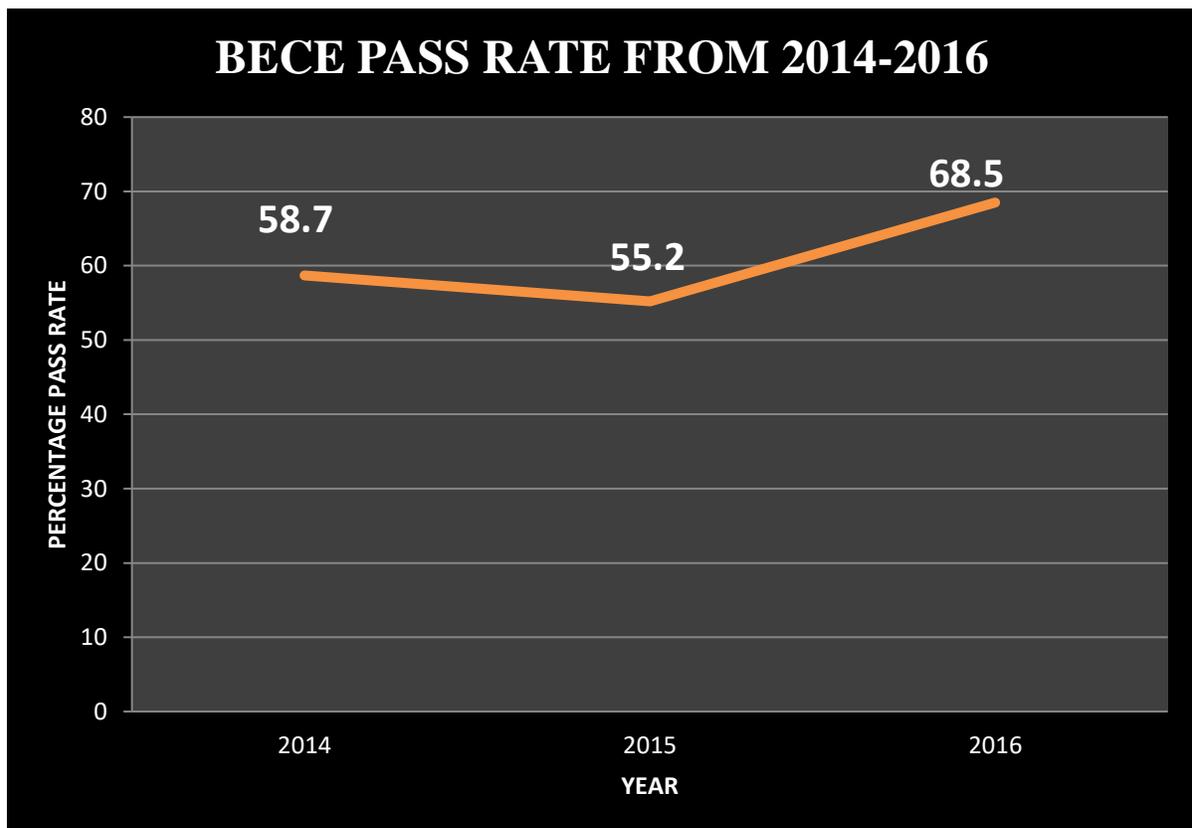
The total number of registered candidates for the 2014/2015 academic year was **2,497**; this is made up **1,251** males and **1,246** females respectively. The overall pass rate was **55.2%**, whereas the total failure was **44.8%** and the municipality placed 25th in the regional ranking. The percentage of absenteeism was **0.02%**.

For the 2015/2016 academic year, the total number of registered candidates was **2,624**. **1,237** males and **1,387** females respectively. The overall pass rate was **68.5%**, whereas the total failure was **31.5%**.

The municipality placed 25th in the regional ranking and the percentage of absenteeism was **0.01%**.

This shows that there was some improvement in the 2015/ 2016 academic year comparing it to the 2014/2015 academic year.

Fig: 1.10. BECE performance from 2014-2016

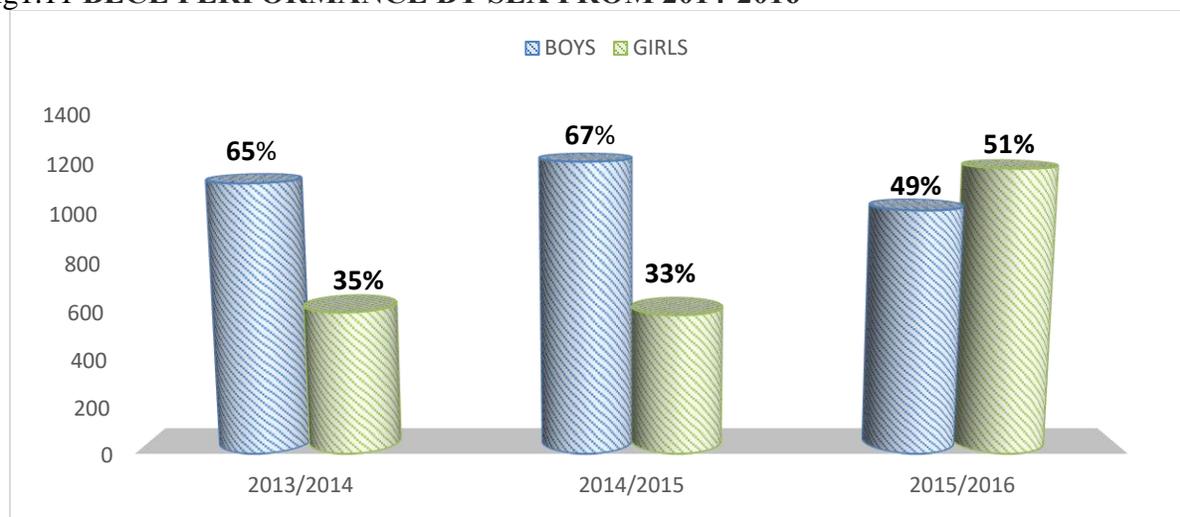


Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2016

BECE PERFORMANCE BY SEX

The BECE performance by sex is assessed to determine how female pupils are faring as compared to the male counterpart at BECE. The fig.1.10 below shows male and female performance at BECE from 2014 to 2016

Fig1.11 BECE PERFORMANCE BY SEX FROM 2014-2016



Source: Municipal Education Directorate, 2016

It is evidenced 1.11 that 2014 and 2015 academic years, the males performed better in the BECE than their females' counterpart. However, in 2016 the females had a higher percentage performance than the males. This impressive performance of the females in 2016 BECE was due to some pragmatic measures put in place; among them were public education on the importance of girl child education and counselling of the girl child.

- **Key Development Issues Identified**

- Inadequate classroom blocks (both basic and SHS levels)
- Encroachment on school lands by private developers and squatters
- Inadequate school furniture
- Inadequate sanitation facilities in school (Toilet and urinal)
- Inadequate kitchen for schools feeding programme
- Irregular maintenance of school infrastructure
- Weak monitoring and supervision due to inadequate logistics
- Large number of untrained teachers in private schools
- High school dropout by pupils in public schools particularly the basic level
- High level of truancy

- Noise pollution by encroachers on public school lands.
- Inadequate access to potable water in basic schools

HEALTH

The Municipality has eighteen (18) health facilities. All these facilities render health care to the people of Asokore Mampong through the National Health Insurance scheme with exception of Academy Clinic, Prince of Peace Clinic, Legacy Hospital and Mesewam Presbyterian Clinic. The figure below shows the number of health facilities in the municipality

Location of Health Facilities in the Municipality

The health facilities are located in the following locations in the Municipality as indicated in the table below.

Table 1.9 Locations of Health Facilities in the Municipal

NO.	FACILITY	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
1	Amaamata Maternity and Clinic	Sawaba	Private
2	My Paradise Maternity and Clinic	Aboabo	Private
3	Sepe- Dote Health centre	Sepe-Dote	Government
4	St. Helena Maternity and Clinic	Anwiam (Aboabo)	Private
5	Dr. Osei Maternity and Clinic	Adukrom	Private
6	Garden City Hospital	Asokore Mampong	Private
7	Kumasi Academy Sick-Bay	Asokore Mampong	Quasi-gov't
8	Mesewam Presbyterian Clinic	Mesewam	Mission/ CHARG
9	Owusuwaah Maternity and Clinic	Adukrom (Nima)	Private
10	Anwiam Hospital Annex	Anwiam (Aboabo)	Private
11	Academy Clinic	Asokore Mampong	Private
12	Prince of Peace Clinic	Aboabo	Private
13	Buobai Community Clinic	Buobai	Government

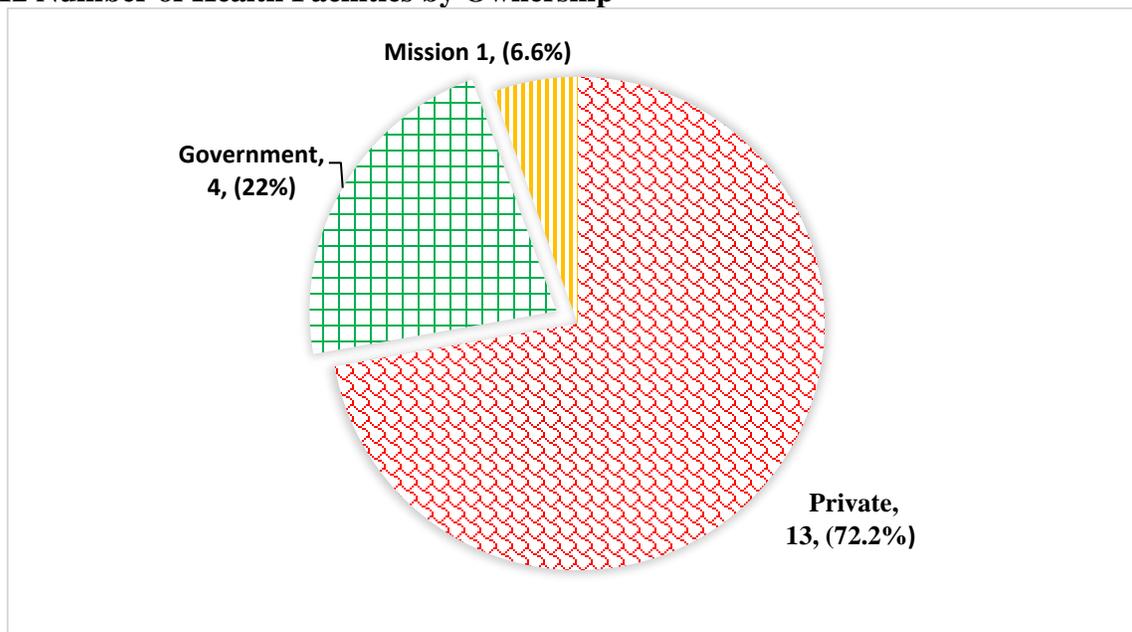
NO.	FACILITY	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
14	Boakye Dankwah Hospital	Aboabo	Private
15	Legacy hospital	Asokore Mampong	Private
16	Social society (SOS)	Asokore Mampong	Private
17	Sheikh Tawfiq Memorial Clinic	Buobai	Government
18	VAG Clinic – Ghana Legion	Asawase	Private

Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

Ownership of health facilities

It is important to note that out of eighteen (18) health facilities located in the Municipality, thirteen (13) are private owned four are owned by the government and one is owned by the Mission as shown in fig Below

Fig. 1.12 Number of Health Facilities by Ownership



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

From the above, it is evidenced that the private sector is playing a very key role in promoting good health in the Municipality by bringing health care to the door steps of the people.

Doctor to Population Ratio

Doctor to population ratio is the number of people per medical doctor in a defined geographical area. This indicator is of immense importance in assessing whether a given area has sufficient numbers of doctors to serve the needs of the population. Asokore Mampong Municipality has a doctor to population ratio of 1:49566. This means that, one (1) doctor is to serve forty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-six (49,566) of the population. It is important to note that all these doctors are found in the private health facilities. This high doctor to population ratio is attributed to the rapid population growth rate of the Municipality and the limited number of public health facilities. This is of great concern since it adversely affects the health care delivery in the municipality.

Nurse to Population Ratio

Nurse to population ratio is the number of people per nurse in a given geographical area. It also indicates whether a given area has sufficient numbers of nurses to serve the needs of its population. Asokore Mampong has a nurse to population ratio of **1: 4,565** Compared to the nurse/population ratio of Ashanti Region and the nation (1: 2,465 and 1: 1,451 respectively) the nurses employed by the health delivery centers in the Municipality are overburdened. The undue pressures on the nurses, due to the large number of people they have to serve, have been one of the causes of medical complication and even death.

Top Ten OPD Cases

Reported top ten OPD cases range from Malaria, Acute respiratory tract infection, Diarrhoea, Skin diseases & Ulcers, Hypertension, Vaginal discharge, Rheumatism and other joint pains, Home accidents and injuries, and Intestinal worms. For the past three years' malaria has remained the top OPD reported case followed by Upper Respiratory tract infections and All other diseases respectively as shown in table 1.11 below. Significantly, all the ten top diseases recorded a decrease in 2016; this was due to the fact that most of the people access health care services

outside the Municipality as a result of absence of public hospitals in the municipality and non-submission of reports by some private health facilities.

Table1.10 TREND IN ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF TEN TOP DISEASES 2014 – 2016

TOP TEN OPD MORBIDITY						
No.	2014		2015		2016	
	CASES	NO.	CASES	NO.	CASES	NO.
1	Malaria	36,167	Malaria	32,673	Malaria	8,255
2	Upper Respiratory tract infections	6,107	Upper Respiratory tract infections	6,541	Upper Respiratory tract infections	4,006
3	All other diseases	3594	All other diseases	3354	All Other Diseases	2050
4	Rheumatism & Other Joint pains	1804	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2133	Diarrhoea Diseases	1035
5	Diarrhoea Diseases	1649	Diarrhoea Diseases	1251	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	831
6	Anaemia	1600	Typhoid Fever	1217	Anaemia	743
7	Diabetes Mellitus	1117	Anaemia	1111	Rheumatism & Other Joint pains	667
8	Skin Disease	879	Diabetes Mellitus	1090	Skin Diseases	661
9	Typhoid Fever	869	Rheumatism & Other Joint pains	933	Typhoid Fever	340
10	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	866	Skin Diseases	755	Vaginal Discharge	314

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

Out-Patients Department (OPD) Attendance

Out-Patient department attendance refers to the number of patients who visit the health facility for treatment but do not stay over-night at the health facility. It is used to measure how much people are getting access to health service delivery when the need arises. The health facilities in Asokore Mampong Municipality collectively recorded an out-patient attendance of 26,451 in 2016 which represents 7.4% of the population. Compared to 2015 out-patient attendances of 76,066, (21.8%). The number of residents having access to proper medical care has decreased by 65.2 percent. The OPD attendance compared to the municipality population is always low and this is as a result

of inadequate public health facilities especially hospitals thereby comparing client to seek for health service delivery outside the municipality.

TABLE1.11: OPD ATTENNDANCE

Period	OPD Attendance Insured	OPD Attendance Non-Insured	Total OPD attendance	Estimated population	OPD Capital Per
2014	61090	11832	73064	304815	0.22
2015	676440	8414	76066	348273	0.22
2016	16991	9442	26451	355280	0.08

Source: Asokore Mampong Municipal Directorate, 2016

Malaria Prevention and Control

Malaria accounts for a large proportion of out-patient cases, health facility admissions and all deaths. Those worst affected are children under five years, pregnant women and the poor. It still remains the top most cause of morbidity in the municipality with prevalence rate of 2.3% and percentage of all cases by 35.9%. They are vulnerable because they usually have weak immune system or inadequate financial support to withstand the uneasiness associated with the symptoms. As results of its effect on one's health, malaria prevention and control is important for insuring productivity of workers and overall economic growth.

Table1.12 Malaria Prevention and Control

Indicators	Estimated population	Total OPD cases	Total OPD cases (malaria)	Malaria Prevalence rate (%)	Malaria Coverage (%)
2014	304815	63894	36167	11.9	56.6
2015	348273	58819	32673	9.4	55.5
2016	355280	22976	8255	2.3	35.9

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

OPD per capita attendance

The number of outpatient visits to health facilities during one year relative to the total population of the same geographical area. Health facilities include all public, private, non-governmental and community-based health facilities in which general health services are offered. This indicator is calculated as: (Number of visits to health facilities for ambulant care (not including immunization) / Total population for the same geographical area)

In 2016, the Health Municipality per capita OPD attendance reduced from 0.22 to 0.08 due to the fact that most of the private health facilities are not reporting coupled with people seeking health services delivery outside the municipality where there will be affordability in terms of payment since some hospitals here are private that charge huge amount even with insurance.

Skilled Delivery

The skilled attendant is accredited health's professional who possess the knowledge and a defined set of cognitive and practical skills that enable the individual to provide safe and effective health care during childbirth to women and their infants in the home, health centre, and hospital settings. Skilled attendants include midwives, doctors, and nurses with midwifery and life-saving skills. This definition excludes traditional birth attendants whether trained or not (WHO, 2006).

The main purpose of an indicator of the skilled attendant at delivery is to provide information on women's use of delivery care services. In addition, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is a measure of the health system's functioning and potential to provide adequate coverage for deliveries.

From table 1.14 the percentage of skilled delivery reduced from 12.1 in 2014 to 11.9 in 2015, but increased to 13.8 in 2016. However, the general skilled delivery rate in the municipality is low. The low performance in skilled delivery is as a result of mothers moving outside the municipality to deliver, avoidance of risk factors due to lack of public hospitals coupled with doctors (gynaecologist). Also avoidance of huge charges incurred when delivered at the private facilities

as NHIS has been a problem. Still birth rate came down due to training offered them on save motherhood.

TABLE 1.13: Skilled Delivery

Period	ANC Coverage (%)	Total Deliveries	Percentage skilled deliveries	Total Births	Total Still Birth	Total maternal deaths	Total Neonatal death.
2014	33.8	1644	12.1	1930	18	0	0
2015	30.2	1657	11.9	2459	19	0	0
2016	26.6	1916	13.8	1800	11	0	0

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The MMR includes deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year.

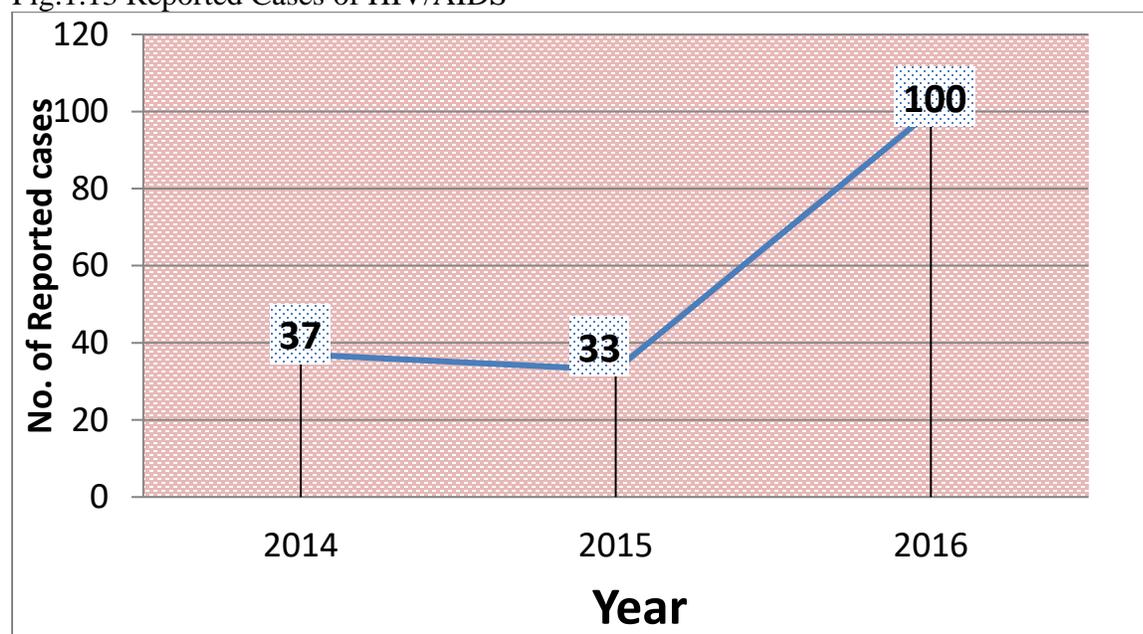
It is worth noting that from 2014-2016 the municipality has not recorded any maternal death as shown in table 1.14. This success story is as a result of the implementation of certain initiatives such as free NHIS registration for pregnant women and community education on the benefit of supervised delivery.

HIV/AIDS Prevention

HIV/AIDS control and prevention in the Asokore Mampong municipality has not been successful. The 37 case recorded in 2014 reduced to 33 in 2015 and increased to 100 in 2016 as shown in the fig 1.10 below. The victims were pregnant women attending ANC. The facilities refer these cases to Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) sites outside the Municipality for confirmation and treatment and most of them are lost to follow-up because of the absence of ART site in the Municipality. One of the critical factors that is causing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the municipality is the loose moral fabric in the society, especially among the youth. The increase in the prevalence rate

of HIV/AIDS also indicates that there are still more HIV/AIDS patients out there that have not been identified. The unwillingness of HIV/AIDS patients to disclose their identity to the appropriate quarters could be attributed to the stigma and ostracisms they face after making known their predicament.

Fig.1.13 Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS



Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning coverage in the Municipality increased from 2.5% in 2015 to 3.7% in 2016 with an increased in couple year protection from 1173.6 to 2959.3 in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The reason was that health education was intensified, conducted home visits, conducted outreaches together with the Mariestopes and lastly about 60% of the 34 zones provide Family planning services.

NUTRITION

Growth monitoring is part of effort by the Asokore Mampong Municipal Health Directorate to reduce childhood malnutrition. Children 0-59 months are weighed monthly to assess their growth pattern.

The Table below shows the proportion of children less than five (5) years who are underweight. The year 2016 report recorded 5.7 % underweight children in the municipality, this was due to poor feeding practicing of exclusive breastfeeding among mother for the first six months up to two years as compared to 3.7% in 2015. Also, poor nutritional requirement intake as a result of inadequate nutritional diet. This has led to the referral of malnourished children to rehabilitation centres outside the municipality. Therefore, the need for rehabilitation centre in the municipality to rehabilitate the malnourished children is critical.

Table 1.14 number of underweight children from 2014-2016

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Total children weighed	6193	7199	8555
Total children underweight	192	265	486
% underweight	3.1	3.7	5.7

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Asokore Mampong, 2016

Key Development Issues Identified

- Inadequate public health facilities.
- Inadequate health personnel especially medical doctors and nurses.
- Inadequate equipment and logistics
- No district hospital
- Lack of permanent Health Administration Block
- Lack of medical laboratory
- Weak collaboration between the private health facilities and the Municipal Health Directorate

- High incidence of malaria
- High stigmatization and discrimination against PLWHAS

Water and Sanitation:

Good health, survival, growth and development cannot be achieved without access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and good hygiene

Main sources of water

The main sources of water in the Municipality are pipe borne water, mechanized boreholes, hand dug wells and rain water. Data available indicates that about 80% of the population have access to safe water. The remaining 20% depend on unsafe sources like uncovered wells and streams The table shows that out of the total coverage, 80.8 percent of the total household population in the municipality use Pipe-borne water; 15.1 percent of the population depends on Mechanized Boreholes and covered wells whilst the remaining 4.1 percent of the population use other sources of water (tanker services, rainwater).

Table 1.15 The main sources of water

Source of water	Percentage coverage
Pipe Borne Water	80.8
Mechanized Borehole/Covered Wells	15.1
Others (tanker services, rainwater)	4.1

Delivery of basic services of life has not been without challenges. Public stand pipes are the principal sources of potable water. Potable water to these facilities is supplied by Ghana Water Company Compared to the number of residents without potable water and hence has to depend on this source of supply; these facilities are inadequate to meet the demand of the residents. Compounding this problem is irregular supply of water by these facilities. This development has made water supply in the area a lucrative business. Thus, private investors, with financial resources, have built mechanized boreholes with overhead tanks to supply water to the public. Although, their contribution has complemented the efforts of the government significantly, it has

created affordability problem hence denying those in the low income group access to safe water supply.

SANITATION

Waste Disposal.

Solid Waste Management

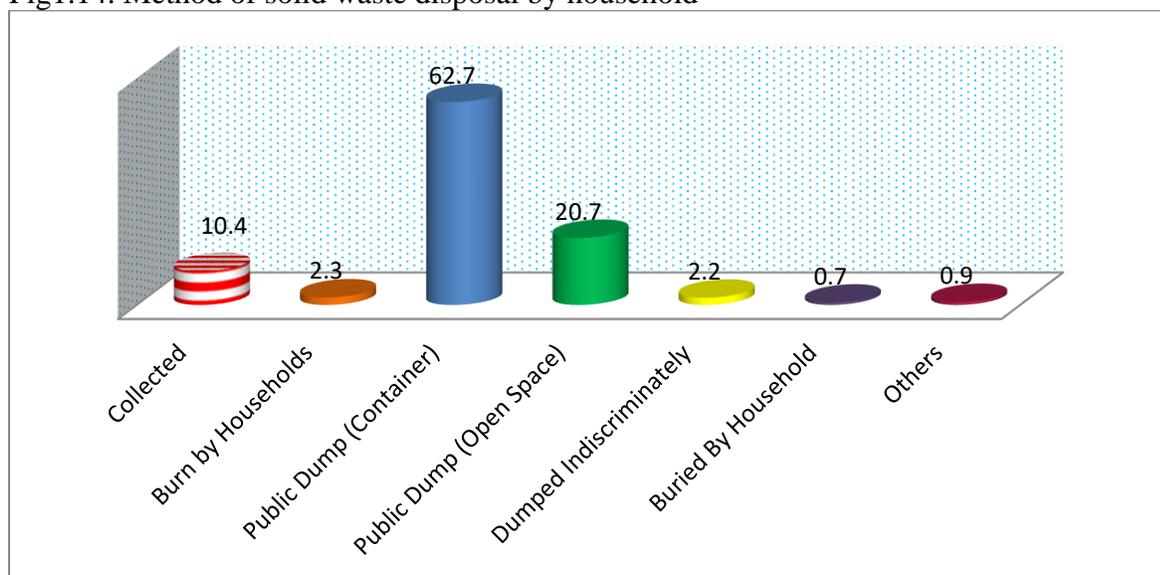
Solid waste generated by residents in the Municipality is currently about 200 tons per day reflecting a per capita generation of 0.41kg with a population of 401,115. Significant volume of these solid waste materials is generated by the commercial centres in the Municipality.

Collection of Waste

Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly has two main methods for collection and disposal of solid waste substances generated by residents. The methods are the house to house collection and the communal collection point. The house to house collection method is carried out by a compactor truck that moves from house to house to collect garbage. The frequency of emptying the household bins is usually once a week depending on the category within which a property falls into, the monthly charges for house to house collection ranges from GH¢25.00 to GH¢30.00 per household per month

A communal collection point on the other hand has a central container placed at a vantage point within the community and community members commute there to empty their waste in these containers under the principle of “Pay as You Dump”. The Assembly has franchised the waste collection to a private service provider (Zoom Lion Co. Ltd.) and service beneficiaries pay for services rendered. In addition to these methods, others use alternatives methods. It is a cause of concern to note that about 20.7% and 2.2% of the waste generated is dumped at public open spaces and indiscriminately respectively. This may be attributed to the inability of some households to pay for the amount charged for either collecting or dumping at the communal refuse site. This phenomenon partly explains the poor and filthy environmental condition that has engulfed certain parts of the Municipality and its attendant health implications.

Fig1.14. Method of solid waste disposal by household



Source: PHC 2010

The fig. 1.12 above, shows that the most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container) (62.7%), collection (17.2%) and public dump (open space) (20.7%). Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 2.2 percent of the households.

Disposal of liquid waste

Liquid waste in the Municipality comprises waste water and human faecal matter. The most widely used method of liquid waste disposal in the municipality is thrown into gutter (39.3%) and closely followed by disposal through drainage system into a gutter (38.7%). Only 3.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality use the secure system to dispose liquid waste.

Fig 1.15 liquid waste disposal by household

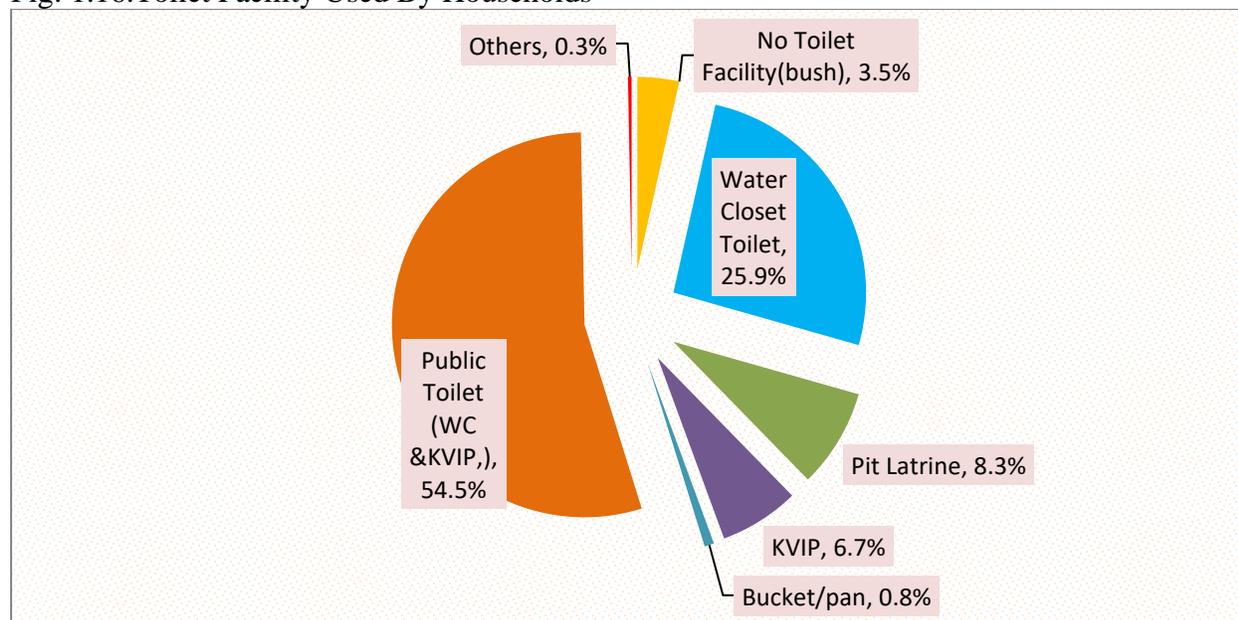


Source: PHC 2010

Toilet Facilities

Figure 1.16 shows the type of toilet facilities in dwelling units within the municipality. The figure shows that most households (54.5%) use public toilet (WC, KVIP). Water Closet (W.C) which is the second most commonly used toilet facility by households constitutes 25.9 percent in the municipality. About 3.5 percent of households in the Municipality do not have any toilet facility and practice open defecation. It is important therefore to ensure that each house in the Municipality has a toilet facility.

Fig: 1.16. Toilet Facility Used By Households



Key Development Issues Identified

- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor maintenance of water facilities
- Disposal of solid waste into water bodies and gutters
- Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households)
- Poor maintenance of public Sanitation facilities
- Inadequate refuse containers (communal skip containers and household bins)
- Indiscriminate disposal of refuse
- Poor and inadequate drainage facilities
- Lack of capacity building for Environmental Health
- Inadequate tools and equipment to enhance the operations of the EHU.

Vulnerability of the Municipal

The vulnerability profile points out the groups in the Municipality who are susceptible to physical and/or emotional injury as well as other disaster attack. This may also include persons who may be liable to succumb, as to persuasion or temptation.

The social segment of the Municipality faces various degrees of social concern ranging from child trafficking abuses, labour and prostitution to theft and murder, not forgetting streetism. The vulnerability profile so developed among other factors point out to the de-functioning of society and institutions. The commitment by governments to put a stop to this through various constitutional social protection programmes and functionality of its institutions needs to be revived to address the problems of its institutions. Inadequate resources and inability of right implementation commitment to solve social concerns also contributes to the vulnerability of people.

The Municipality has been challenged with Vulnerability issues. From comprehensive study, about 10 percent of the population is vulnerable. Some of the issues that prone an individual to being vulnerable include disability, child labour, child prostitution, child trafficking, the aged, widows, orphans, homelessness and people with HIV/AIDS,

The vulnerability segment of the population of the Municipality has resulted in the following;

1. Poverty
2. Truancy and school dropouts

3. Child abuse
4. Maltreatment of children
5. High crime rate
6. Drug abuse
7. Broken homes
8. Single parenting
9. Child labour
10. Child prostitution
11. Domestic violence

The vulnerability profile is also designed to measure a large number of factors ranging from risk of incarceration to society risk of extinction. It takes into consideration negative outcomes for both the vulnerable groups and the society as a whole.

Poverty Analysis

Perception about poverty differs from person to person. Nonetheless, these different perceptions about poverty have given insights into what poverty is about. Among the perception include the following description of poverty: Poverty refers to that segment of the population that verifiably lacks information, power and resources and is usually excluded from development intervention. A poor person is also described as one who knows what he wants but cannot have them either for lack of access, or denial of access or lack of economic means by reason of sex, age, tribe or social group.

Dimensions of Poverty

Poverty manifestation in Asokore Mampong Municipality is profound in the livelihood of its residents. The facets of man's life that reflect the extent of poverty are access to basic needs and resources, vulnerability, political alienation, social/cultural and psychological deprivation. The following have been identified as manifestation of poverty in Asokore Mampong Municipality;

Children in Difficult Situations

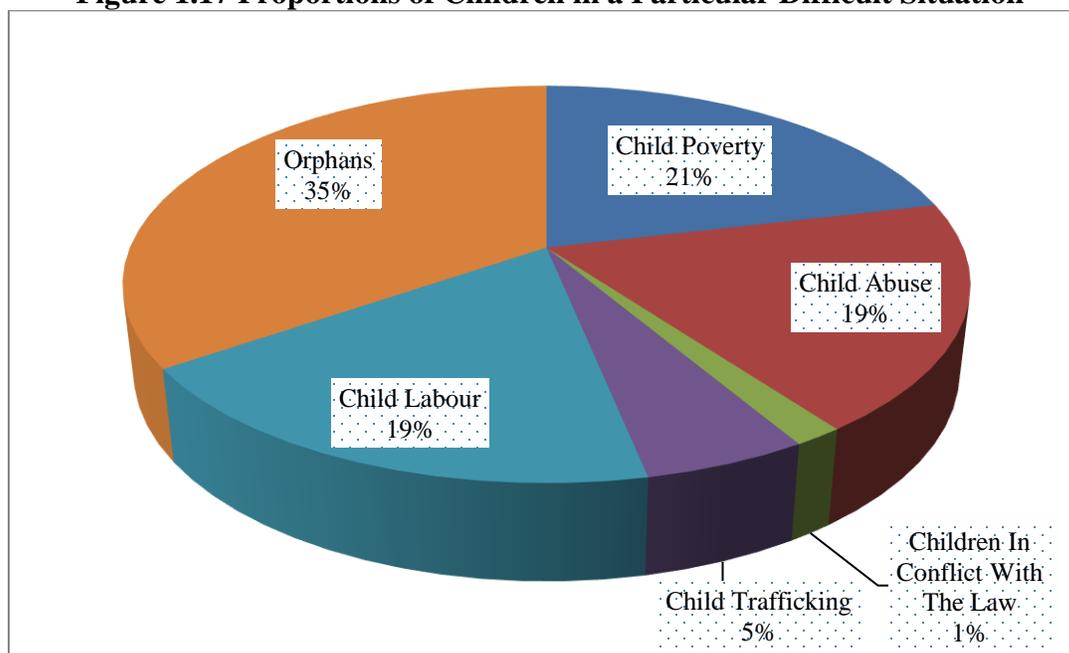
This municipality harbours a lot of children in difficult situations, among which include those in child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, children in contact with the law, child trafficking, child labour, and orphans among others. The figures and table below represent an estimation of the people who fall within the kind of vulnerability regarding difficult situation encountered by children.

Table 1.17 Proportions of Children in Difficult Situations

Kind of Difficult Situation	Age Group of Child			Total	
	0-4 Years	5-10 Years	11-18 Years	Freq.	%
Child Poverty	100	300	400	800	21.3
Child Abuse	100	300	300	700	18.6
Children In Conflict With The Law	-	-	60	60	1.6
Child Trafficking	40	40	120	200	5.3
Child Labour	100	200	400	700	18.6
Orphans	300	500	500	1300	34.6
Total	640	1340	1780	3760	100

Source: Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly Field Survey, 2016

Figure 1.17 Proportions of Children in a Particular Difficult Situation



Source: Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly Field Survey, 2016

From the above figure 1.15 and table 1.16, 34.6 percent of the children are orphan; this notwithstanding the assembly has an orphanage home catering for children in such category. Child poverty is also an increasing development issue in the Municipal and this is as a result of the increasing birth rate in the Municipality. Also, child abuse, child labour and child trafficking is an issue in the Municipal because, parent use children in generating income to finance the household. The children are thus engaging in economic activities such as sale of water, toffees and other store provisions in the Municipal.

Vulnerability of Disaster and HIV

The vulnerability profile also takes people living in disaster prone areas into consideration and as well captures persons living with HIV, persons living with disabilities as well as those going through victim abuse. The figure and table below show an estimated number of people living in disaster prone areas, people living with HIV, persons with disability and victim.

Table 1.18 Distribution of Vulnerability effect by Gender

Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
People Living in Disaster Prone Areas	2000 (84.6%)	2300 (90.8%)	4300 (87.8%)
People Living With HIV	30 (1.3%)	41 (1.6%)	71 (1.4%)
Persons With Disability	300 (12.7%)	150 (5.9%)	450 (9.2%)
Victim Abuse	34 (1.4%)	43 (1.7%)	77 (1.6%)
Total	2364 (100%)	2534 (100%)	4898 (100%)

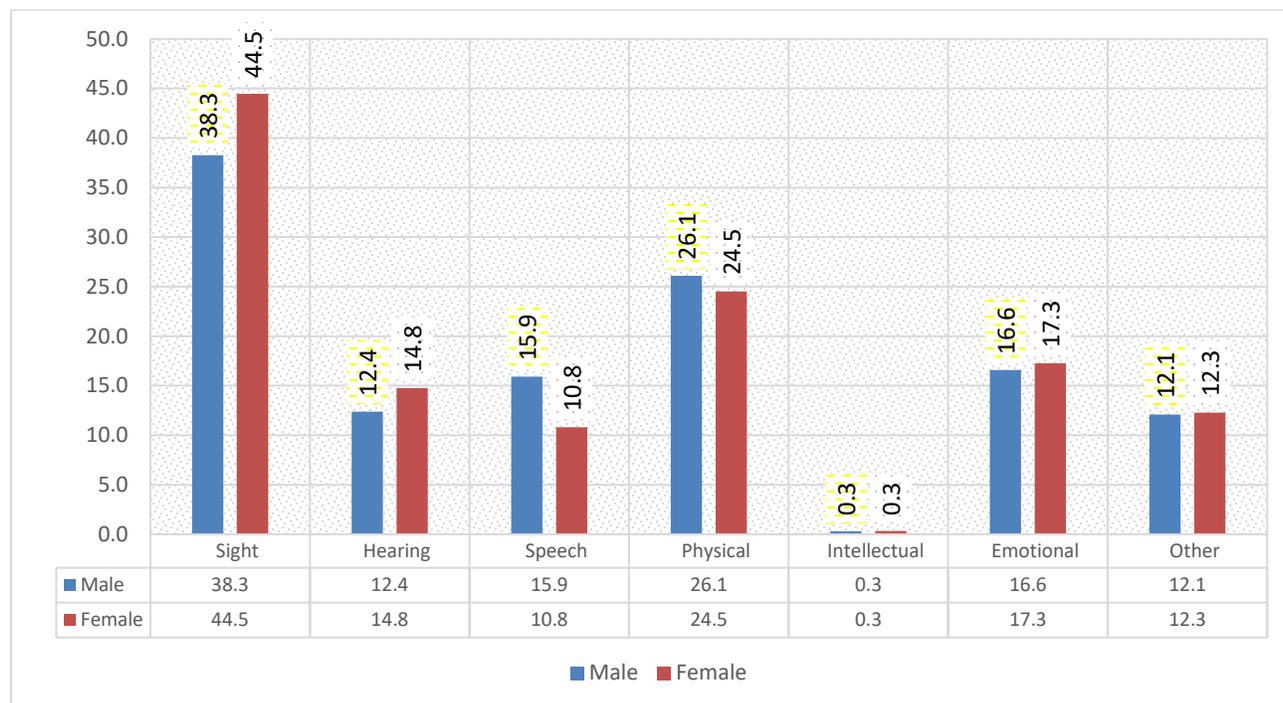
Source: Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly Field Survey, 2016

Disability

Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, and emotional, among others. The total proportions of the population who are without disability are 97.0 percent and those with disability constitute 3.0 percent of the population (PHC, 2010). Also, the male population with disability is 2.8 percent and females (3.1%). However, the proportion of males without disability is 97.2 percent as against females (96.9%).

All disabled persons have impairments. Impairments take various forms such as sight, hearing, and speech among others. The total proportion of disabled persons as shown in Figure 1.16 with sight/visual impairment is 31.0 percent, followed by physical impairment (19.0%) and Emotional impairment (13.0%). Hearing and speech disability accounts for 10.0 percent of the types of disability in the Municipality, with intellectual disability being the least (8.0%).

Figure 1.18 Types of Disability by Gender



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cross Cutting Issues

1.2.10.1 Information and Communication Technology

Information and communication technologies have become an increasingly important part of today’s global economy. The fixed telephone line was the main telecommunications facility until about two decades ago when the mobile phone and the internet appeared on the scene. Currently, mobile phones are fast replacing the fixed telephone. The use of the internet is also increasing rapidly in the country. The Municipal Assembly is keen in training the upcoming youth in ICT and hence the development of ICT centres in the municipality to facilitate ICT learning.

Ownership of mobile phones;

The table shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage by sex. In total, there are 217,928 people aged 12 years and older; males constitute 46.8 percent

and females 53.2 percent. The total proportion of persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones is 68.0 percent. Out of this, more males (73.4%) own mobile phones than females (63.4%).

Table 1.19 Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage and Gender

ICT Indicator	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population Using Internet facility	
Total	217,928	100	148,286	68.0	21,387	9.8
Male	101,910	46.8	74,762	73.4	14,203	13.9
Female	116,018	53.2	73,524	63.4	7,184	6.2

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

For household possession of desktop or laptop computers, more males (10 %) who have these device as compared to females (7.1 %).

HIV and AIDS

Profile of HIV and AIDS of Asokore Mampong Municipal covers issues of HIV prevalence and incidence of HIV and AIDS, opportunistic infections and STI among other relevant HIV and AIDS related issues in the Municipal.

The Assembly conducted a free HIV screening exercise in Asawase with two hundred and eighty people of the Municipality populace participating. After the screening exercise, four people tested positive after which they were referred to a Medical facility for further screening and confirmation.

Infection of this disease is high among the Female Sexual Workers (FSW) and Injection Drugs Users (IDUs).

Gender Profile

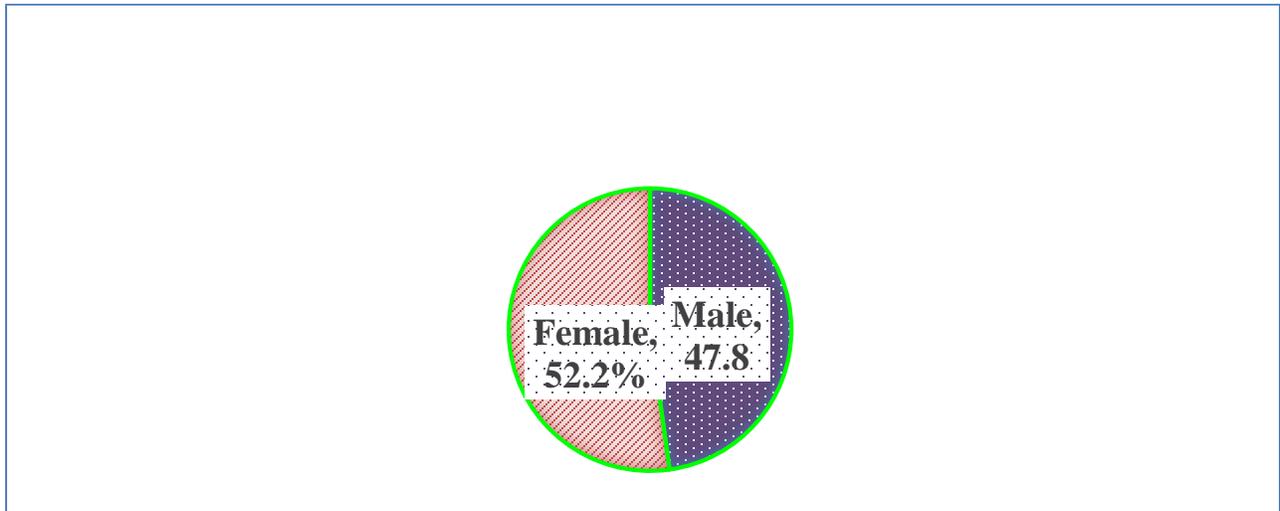
The population size of the Municipal which was estimated at 304,815 (Ghana Statistical Services, 2010 Population and Housing Census) and now projected to 492,603 comprising of 235,464 males (47.8%) and 257,139 females (52.2%), with 100 percent of its residents living in urban localities. This indicates the Municipality is female dominated. However, the population rate declined steadily from age 30 to 65+. Males within the age cohort (0-4) recorded the highest population rate (13.4%) and females within the age cohort (5-9) recorded the highest proportion of 11.9 percent. A table below gives a visual description of the gender population in the Municipality.

Table 1.19 projected Populations by Age Sex and Locality Distribution

Age Group	SEX						Type of Locality
	Both Sex	Urban	Percent	Female	Percent	Sex Ratio	Urban
All Ages	492,603	492,603	47.8	257,139	52.2	91.7	492,603
0 – 4	38,411	38,411	13.4	20,051	11.9	103.2	38,411
5 – 9	34,700	34,700	12	18,113	10.8	102.5	34,700
10 – 14	33,652	33,652	11.1	17,566	11	92.7	33,652
15 – 19	34,079	34,079	10.7	17,789	11.6	84.7	34,079
20 – 24	34,854	34,854	11	18,194	11.8	85.6	34,854
25 – 29	29,491	29,491	9.3	15,394	10	85.9	29,491
30 – 34	23,296	23,296	7.7	12,161	7.6	91.9	23,296
35 – 39	18,755	18,755	6.2	9,790	6.1	93.3	18,755
40 – 44	14,645	14,645	4.9	7,645	4.7	95.1	14,645
45 – 49	10,613	10,613	3.5	5,540	3.5	90.1	10,613
50 – 54	9,115	9,115	2.8	4,758	3.1	82.2	9,115
55 – 59	5,759	5,759	1.9	3,006	1.9	93.2	5,759
60 – 64	4,915	4,915	1.7	2,566	1.6	98.2	4,915
65 – 69	3,171	3,171	1.1	1,655	1	96	3,171
70 – 74	3,871	3,871	1.2	2,021	1.4	79.4	3,871
75 – 79	2,291	2,291	0.7	1,196	0.8	74.5	2,291
80 – 84	1,543	1,543	0.4	805	0.6	69.7	1,543
85 – 89	876	876	0.2	457	0.3	66.5	876
90 – 94	521	521	0.1	272	0.2	49.3	521
95 – 99	257	257	0.1	134	0.1	52.1	257

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

The figure: 1.19 Gender Distribution in the Municipality



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<p>Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate manufacturing industries • No artisanal industrial site • Inadequate well developed community markets • Lack of start-up capital for entrepreneurs • Low level of entrepreneurial skills • Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion. • Inadequate space for trading activities • Large number of unregistered businesses
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for Agriculture produce • Lack of support for small and medium scale enterprises • Undeveloped agro-processing sector • Inadequate land for agricultural activities • Poor general husbandry practices • Reluctant attitude towards vaccination of animals • Undeveloped agro-processing sector • Inadequate veterinary service

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate tourism infrastructure• Lack of support to help promote the tourist sites within the Municipality.• High cost of hotels. <p>Natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depletion of communal trees• Sound pollution• Perennial flooding

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate mechanized boreholes • Poor maintenance of facilities. • Over- dependency on development partners for support to urban water <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of gazetted bye-laws and weak enforcement to protect the built environment Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces • Lack of landfill sites. • Inadequate skip containers and households’ refuse bins • Ineffective management of E-waste • Perennial flooding • Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces • Poor drainage systems causing erosion and flooding • Choked drains • non covering of drains • Inadequate infrastructure

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution and Air pollution • Lack of gazetted sanitation by-laws <p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low level of climate change and mitigation actions • low involvement of gender in climate change • Low institutional capability to access global funds. • Destruction of wetlands by private developers • Depletion of communal trees • land degradation <p>Disaster Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective disaster management within the Assembly <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable condition of some access roads • Undeveloped linked roads • Inadequate speed ramps causing accidents • Inadequate traffic lights • Road furniture (road signs, markings, bus base and shelters)

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</p>	<p>ICT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low usage of ICT to ensure efficiency of business. <p>Urban Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor enforcement of planning and building regulations • limited spatial plans in assembly • weak linkage between human and institutional for land use planning • Development without permits • poor urban management • Urbanisation • Slums development • Air pollution

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sustainable decent jobs • Low employable skills • Limited training centres <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor academic performance • Poor and inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • High school dropout • School children attend game centres and internet cafes during school hours • Truancy • Vulnerable children are not accessing education <p>Non-formal Education</p> <p>poor participation of non-formal education</p>

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health facilities • High incidence of Malaria • Inadequate health equipment • Low OPD per capita • Weak collaboration between the health directorate and private health service providers • Poor nutritional status • Limited NHIS registration centres • Limited access to health services of vulnerable groups example head porters and their children <p>HIV/ AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS • prevalence of HIV/AIDS among young people

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited protection for child and family • poor capability of caregivers • Limited access to social protection schemes • low sensitization on child protection laws and policies • Inadequate support for children in contact with the law • High incidence of violence, abuse and exploitation of children • inadequate access to justice for children • misunderstanding and negative attitude towards disabled children and inadequate support for needs • Limited access to social protection schemes • Insufficient programs in support of the vulnerable

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth rate • High in migration • High dependency rate • High teenage pregnancy • Low acceptor rate of family planning method • Overcrowding • Poor housing unit
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff • Inadequate logistic to support administrative functions • Ineffective functioning of the lower structures • Lack of fiscal decentralization at the lower level • Limited involvement of community members in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring and evaluation

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Revenue mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor capacity and opportunities for revenue collection • Weak fiscal decentralization at the lower level • Unplanned expenditure • Insufficient and irregular flow of Central Government Transfers <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited involvement of women in local governance • Low involvement of women in decision process • Incidence of domestic violence <p>Human security and public safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient and low quality equipment and infrastructure • Poor linkage between citizens and law enforcement agencies • Prevalence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances • inadequate and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure <p>Civil society, and civic engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of citizens’ rights and responsibilities • Limited capability of the media for watchdog role • Limited participation of the traditional authorities in national development <p>Ineffective involvement of religious bodies in national development</p>

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The key development issues were gathered from the field using various Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools, together with community members from the various electoral areas as well as zonal councils to come out with the following needs and aspirations. Below is a summary of developmental issues of zonal councils in the Municipality.

2.1 .1 Needs and Aspiration of Aboabo Zonal Council

The table below shows the needs expressed by community members and stakeholders during the community participatory planning process.

Table 2.1 Development Issues, Needs and Aspirations of Aboabo No. 1 and 2

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Private Sector development	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low patronage of Aboabo market because of its undeveloped nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the Aboabo market • Provision of employable skills • Provision of start-up capital
Agric	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in veterinary services
Environment	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent flooding • Emission of dust and smoke in the air • Excessive noise making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desilting the Pelele stream • Enactment of bye laws to curb air and noise pollution
Roads	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate speed humps • Inadequate traffic lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate speed humps • Provision of traffic light at Sawaba junction

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Education	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of teachers' accommodation • Inadequate furniture in schools • Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials in schools • Lack of school ICT centres • Encroachment on school land • Poor attendance of teachers • Dilapidated school buildings • High rate of school dropout • Lack of toilet facilities in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of teachers' bungalow • Provision of school furniture • Provision of adequate TLMS for schools • Construction of ICT laboratory in Quamariya Islamic school • Construction of school fence wall • Increasing the schools' benefiting from the School Feeding Programme • Maintenance of school structures • Provision of educational support to the needy. • Construction of 12no. seater toilet facilities for Quamariya basic, Umul Qura, Nasiriya and Aboabo M/A basic schools

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Health	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of NHIS registration centre • Lack of public health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of NHIS centre at Aboabo No. 1 • Provision of CHPS compound
Water	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 10no. mechanized boreholes • Improve water supply and storage system
Sanitation	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public toilet facilities • Inadequate household toilets • Poor drainage system • Sanitary inspectors are not working • Lack of skip containers and dustbins • Chocked gutters • Indiscriminate dumping of refuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2no. public toilet facilities at Aboabo extension • Enforcement of Assembly's bye-law on household toilet construction • Orientation for sanitary staff to enhance their efficiency • Provision of skip containers and dustbins • Desilting chocked gutters • Construction of Aboabo drain

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Social	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High presence of weed smokers • Lack of social and community centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensification of police patrol • Establishment of social gathering centres
Local Government	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower structures not functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient functioning of the lower structures
Security	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of security post and personnel • Ineffective community watch dogs' committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of security post • Train and equip community watchdogs' committee
Gender	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of women in decision making process • Low level of education in women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support girl child education • Capacity building for women in local governance • Sensitization of public on women's involvement in decision making

2.1.2 Needs and Aspirations of Sawaba, Adukrom, Asokore Mampong, Sepe-Tinpom and Akurem

The community members and stakeholders of Sawaba, Adukrom, Akurem, Asokore Mampong and Sepe Tinpom articulated the following needs and aspirations during the community participatory planning process.

Table 2.1 Development Issues, Needs and Aspirations of Sawaba, Adukrom, Asokore Mampong, Sepe-Tinpom and Akurem

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Private Sector development	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion • Lack of modern market • High rate of unemployment • Inadequate manufacturing industries • Lack of start-up capital for entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Soft loans for traders • Rehabilitation of old market into modern market • Provision of employable skills • Establishing more manufacturing industries • Provision of start-up capital
Agric	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of veterinary services • Limited land for agricultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in veterinary services • Preservation of wet lands for agricultural activities

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Environment	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Destruction of wet lands by private developers • Silted streams/rivers • Building in flooding areas • Inadequate trees within the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dredging of Susa stream • Enactment of bye laws to curb destruction of wet lands by private developers • Desilting of streams/rivers • Public Education on the need to reserve the flood prone areas • Planting of tree to check wind erosion in the communities.
Roads	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road systems • Lack of traffic lights • Lack of speed humps • Lack of foot bridges • No pedestrian walkways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of deteriorated roads. • Provision of traffic lights • Provision of adequate speed humps • Provision of foot bridges • Construction of pedestrian walkways

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Education	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate classroom block at Akurem M/A JHS • Lack of support needy students • Insufficient furniture for Akurem Schools • Insufficient text books • Dilapidated school infrastructure • Low BECE performance • Inadequate ICT/community library • Lack of toilet facilities in schools • Lack of vocational centre • Unfenced school lands • High dropout rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classroom block at Akurem M/A JHS • Provision of school furniture for Akurem schools • Provision of adequate textbooks for schools • Establishment of ICT centre at Sepe school • Construction of school fence wall • Maintenance of school structures • Provision of educational support to the needy. • Provision of toilet facilities in schools • Scholarship provisions • Construction of vocational centres

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Health	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public health facilities • Inadequate health equipment • Limited Health Insurance Registration centres • High incidence of Malaria • Uncompleted clinic at Sawaba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of NHIS centres • Increasing the existing number of health facilities • Equipping existing health facilities • Provision of mosquito treated bed nets • Completion of the Sawaba CHPs compound
Water	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water supply and storage system

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Sanitation	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Poor management of public toilet facilities • Open defecation • Inadequate skip containers or dustbins • High rate of refuse dumping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of enough gutters • Enforcement of bye-laws • Enforcement of bye-laws and sensitize the public on the effects of open defecation • Promotion of the construction of household toilets • Provision of skip containers and dustbins
Social	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distraction of educational contact hours by game centres and internet cafes • Lack of community centre • Teenage pregnancy scourge • Gambling /drug abuse • Unfenced community park • Lack of lorry parks and lorry stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community gathering centres • Enforcement of bye-laws • Promote girl child education • Fencing of community park • Development of lorry parks

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs / Aspirations
Local Government	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of the lower structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient functioning of the lower structures • Promote social accountability
Security	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective community watch dogs' • Poor functioning/ low coverage of street lights • Low police patrol services • Lack of fire service station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of security post • Train and equip community watchdogs' committee • Intensification of police patrol • Construction of fire service station • Extension of street light from Asokore Mampong to Parkoso • Maintenance of street lights
Gender	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of women in decision making process • Low level of education in women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support girl child education • Capacity building for women in local governance • Sensitization of the public on women's participation in decision making process.

2.1.3 Needs and Aspiration of, New Zongo, Akwatia line and Asawase (Asawase zonal council)

The table below shows the needs and aspirations expressed by community members and stakeholders of New Zongo, Akwatia line and Asawase during a community participatory planning process.

Table 2.2 Needs and Aspiration of, New Zongo, Akwatia line and Asawase (Asawase zonal council)			
Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs Through Preference Ranking
Private Sector development	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading on pavements/walkways • Inadequate capital for start-ups • Lack of vocational training facilities • Difficulty in accessing credit facilities for businesses • High cost of capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of vocational training schools • Provision of employable skills to youth • Provision of start-up capital • Enforcing bye laws
Agric	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of veterinary services • Limited land for agricultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in veterinary services • Preservation of wet lands for agricultural activities

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs Through Preference Ranking
Environment	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful parking of vehicles • Air pollution • Perennial flooding of the Pelele stream. • Rampant buildings on water ways • Noise pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of bye laws • Desilting the Pelele stream • Public Education on the need to reserve the flood prone areas
Roads	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad drainage system causing flooding • Rampant road blockage for social activities • Lack of speed humps • Poor roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of enough gutters • Bye-laws to enforce everyone has permit before any road blockage. • Construction of speed humps • Rehabilitation of deteriorated roads.

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs Through Preference Ranking
Education	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion in schools • Lack of computer laboratories • Inadequate furniture for schools • Inadequate text books • Lack of toilet facilities • Unfenced schools are facing problem • Dilapidated school buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classroom block • Construction of ICT laboratories • Provision of furniture for Abdul Samed, Mallam Adam and Central Mosque schools • Provision of textbooks • Provision of toilet facilities • Fencing of Yusifiya JHS at G-line Asawase • Construction of 2-storey building for Asawase, Methodist, Keniako M/A and Asawase M/A schools
Health	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accredited NHIS service provider • Lack of health Insurance office • Lack of public Health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accredited NHIS service providers • Construction of health insurance centre • Construction of health facility

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs Through Preference Ranking
Water	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of water • Lack of boreholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of community water system • Construction of mechanised boreholes
Sanitation	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skip containers for refuse disposal • Inadequate household toilet facilities • Choked gutters • Indiscriminate dumping of refuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate skip containers • Enforcement of Assembly's bye-law on household toilet • Regular clean up exercise to clean gutters. • Enforcement of bye-laws and sensitize the public on the effects of dumping refuse indiscriminately
Social	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distraction of educational contact hours by game centres and internet cafes • Lack of social and community centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of bye-laws • Establishment of social gathering centres

Development Issue	Prioritization of Development Issues	Constraints/Challenging Issue	Prioritized Needs Through Preference Ranking
Local Government	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of the lower structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient functioning of the lower structures • Promote social accountability
Security	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime rate • Inadequate street lights • Inadequate police patrol service • Lack of logistics for the community watchdogs • Ineffective community watch dogs • Drug trade (cocaine, Tramol and weed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of street light • Intensification of police patrol • Train and equip community watchdogs' committee • Enforcement of bye-laws
Gender	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of women in decision making process • Low level of education in women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support girl child education • Capacity building for women in local governance • Sensitization of public on women's involvement in decision making

2.2 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

The above profiling and community participation has provided an in depth study of the Municipality. The study considered the spatial dimensions of the Municipality and that given a detail understanding of development issue in the Municipal.

Each community need or aspiration is scored against the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performances in a scale as shown below.

- 2: Indicates a strong relationship
- 1: Indicates a weak relationship
- 0:Indicates no relationship

Table:2.3 Harmonisation of Key Development Gaps

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Inadequate manufacturing / agro-processing industries	1	2	1	1	1.25
Inadequate well developed community markets	2	2	1	1	1.5
Low level of entrepreneurial skills	1	2	1	1	1.25
Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion/ start-up capital for entrepreneurs	2	2	0	1	1.25

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Large number of unregistered businesses	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate land for agricultural activities	2	2	1	1	1.5
Poor general husbandry practices	1	1	2	2	1.5
Inadequate veterinary services	1	1	1	2	1.25
Depletion of communal trees	2	0	2	2	1.5
Environmental pollution	2	0	2	1	1.25

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Undeveloped linked roads	2	1	2	1	1.5
Poor drainage systems causing erosion and flooding	2	0	2	1	1.25
Inadequate safe water supply	1	0	1	2	1
Inadequate public and household toilet facilities	2	1	2	2	1.75
Lack of gazetted sanitation by-laws	2	1	2	2	1.75

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Inadequate skip containers and households' refuse bins	2	2	2	1	1.75
Poor housing	2	2	2	2	2
Development without permits	2	1	2	1	1.5
Inadequate sustainable decent jobs	2	2	1	1	1.5
Limited training centres	2	2	1	1	1.5
Low employable skills	1	2	1	1	1.25
Poor academic performance	2	2	2	2	2

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Poor and inadequate educational facilities	2	2	1	1	1.5
Weak collaboration between the health directorate and private health service providers	1	2	1	1	1.25
Inadequate public health facilities/ equipment	1	2	1	1	1.25
Insufficient Assembly initiated programs in support of the vulnerable	1	2	1	2	1.5

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Incidence of child-labour (children engaged hawking, begging for alms)	2	2	1	2	1.75
High population growth rate	0	1	0	0	0.5
Lack of fiscal decentralization at the lower level	2	2	1	1	1.5
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	1	1	1	1	1

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Limited involvement of community members in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	2	2	1	2	1.75
Ineffective functioning of the lower structures	2	1	1	2	1.5
Poor performance of revenue mobilization	2	1	1	1	1.25
Limited involvement of women in local governance	1	2	0	2	1.25

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2018-2021	Build a Prosperous Society	Create opportunities for all	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Average Score
Incidence of domestic violence	2	1	2	2	1.75
Incidence of industrial and domestic fires	2	1	2	1	1.5
High incidence of crime rate	2	2	2	2	2

2.2.1 ACCORDINGLY, THE PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE MUNICIPAL ARE AS FOLLOWS:

2

- Poor housing
- Poor academic performance
- High incidence of crime rate

1.75

- Inadequate public and household toilet facilities
- Lack of gazetted sanitation by-laws
- Inadequate skip containers and households' refuse bins
- Incidence of child-labour (children engaged hawking, begging for alms)
- Limited involvement of community members in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Incidence of domestic violence

1.5

- Inadequate well developed community markets
- Inadequate land for agricultural activities
- Poor general husbandry practices
- Depletion of communal trees
- Undeveloped linked roads
- Development without permits
- Inadequate sustainable decent jobs
- Limited training centres
- Poor and inadequate educational facilities
- Insufficient Assembly initiated programs in support of the vulnerable
- Lack of fiscal decentralization at the lower level

- Ineffective functioning of the lower structures
- Incidence of industrial and domestic fires

1.25

- Inadequate manufacturing / agro-processing industries
- Low level of entrepreneurial skills
- Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion/ start-up capital for entrepreneurs
- Inadequate veterinary services
- Environmental pollution
- Poor drainage systems causing erosion and flooding
- Low employable skills
- Weak collaboration between the health directorate and private health service providers
- Inadequate public health facilities/ equipment
- Poor performance of revenue mobilization
- Limited involvement of women in local governance

1.0

- Inadequate safe water supply
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff

0.5

- High population growth rate

0

- Large number of unregistered businesses

The identified community needs and aspirations are harmonized with the 2018-2021 MTDP national issues to ensure that the development issues conform to the National Development Framework for harmony and coherence.

The scores are put together and divided by the number of harmonized identified development issues/problems and the average scores obtained. High scores indicate that the harmonized identified development problems are in tandem with MTDPF 2018-2021 issue.

Table 2.4: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<p>Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate manufacturing industries • No artisanal industrial site • Inadequate well developed community markets • Lack of start-up capital for entrepreneurs • Low level of entrepreneurial skills • Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion. • Inadequate space for trading activities • Large number of unregistered businesses
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for Agriculture produce • Lack of support for small and medium scale enterprises • Undeveloped agro-processing sector • Inadequate land for agricultural activities • Poor general husbandry practices • Reluctant attitude towards vaccination of animals • Undeveloped agro-processing sector • Inadequate veterinary service

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate tourism infrastructure• Lack of support to help promote the tourist sites within the Municipality.• High cost of hotels. <p>Natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depletion of communal trees• Sound pollution• Perennial flooding

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate mechanized boreholes • Poor maintenance of facilities. • Over- dependency on development partners for support to urban water <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of gazetted bye-laws and weak enforcement to protect the built environment Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces • Lack of landfill sites. • Inadequate skip containers and households’ refuse bins • Ineffective management of E-waste • Perennial flooding • Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces • Poor drainage systems causing erosion and flooding • Choked drains • non covering of drains • Inadequate infrastructure

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</p>	<p>Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution and Air pollution • Lack of gazetted sanitation by-laws <p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low level of climate change and mitigation actions • low involvement of gender in climate change • Low institutional capability to access global funds. • Destruction of wetlands by private developers • Depletion of communal trees • land degradation <p>Disaster Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective disaster management within the Assembly <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable condition of some access roads • Undeveloped linked roads • Inadequate speed ramps causing accidents • Inadequate traffic lights • Road furniture (road signs, markings, bus base and shelters)

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>ICT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low usage of ICT to ensure efficiency of business. <p>Urban Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• poor enforcement of planning and building regulations• limited spatial plans in assembly• weak linkage between human and institutional for land use planning• Development without permits• poor urban management• Urbanisation• Slums development• Air pollution

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sustainable decent jobs • Low employable skills • Limited training centres <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor academic performance • Poor and inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • High school dropout • School children attend game centres and internet cafes during school hours • Truancy • Vulnerable children are not accessing education <p>Non-formal Education</p> <p>poor participation of non-formal education</p>

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health facilities • High incidence of Malaria • Inadequate health equipment • Low OPD per capita • Weak collaboration between the health directorate and private health service providers • Poor nutritional status • Limited NHIS registration centres • Limited access to health services of vulnerable groups example head porters and their children <p>HIV/ AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS • prevalence of HIV/AIDS among young people

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited protection for child and family • poor capability of caregivers • Limited access to social protection schemes • low sensitization on child protection laws and policies • Inadequate support for children in contact with the law • High incidence of violence, abuse and exploitation of children • inadequate access to justice for children • misunderstanding and negative attitude towards disabled children and inadequate support for needs • Limited access to social protection schemes • Insufficient programs in support of the vulnerable

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth rate • High in migration • High dependency rate • High teenage pregnancy • Low acceptor rate of family planning method • Overcrowding • Poor housing unit
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff • Inadequate logistic to support administrative functions • Ineffective functioning of the lower structures • Lack of fiscal decentralization at the lower level • Limited involvement of community members in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring and evaluation

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Revenue mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor capacity and opportunities for revenue collection • Weak fiscal decentralization at the lower level • Unplanned expenditure • Insufficient and irregular flow of Central Government Transfers <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited involvement of women in local governance • Low involvement of women in decision process • Incidence of domestic violence <p>Human security and public safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient and low quality equipment and infrastructure • Poor linkage between citizens and law enforcement agencies • Prevalence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances • inadequate and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure <p>Civil society, and civic engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of citizens’ rights and responsibilities • Limited capability of the media for watchdog role • Limited participation of the traditional authorities in national development <p>Ineffective involvement of religious bodies in national development</p>

PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 2.5: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<p>Private Sector</p> <p>Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion</p>	Build a Prosperous Society	<p>Private Sector</p> <p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for Agriculture produce • Lack of support for small and medium scale enterprises • Undeveloped agro-processing sector • Inadequate land for agricultural activities • Poor general husbandry practices • improper farm records keeping • Reluctant attitude towards vaccination of animals • poor value addition to livestock and poultry produce 		<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low level of husbandry practices, • Inadequate and poor quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
	<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate tourism infrastructure • Lack of support to help promote the tourist sites within the Municipality. • High cost of hotels. 		<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Low skills development • High hotel rates

PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor academic performance Truancy Poor contact time among teachers and students. Weak linkage between teaching and Non-teaching staff in schools. 	Create opportunities for all	Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Non-formal Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor participation of non-formal education 		Non-formal Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation in non-formal education
	Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities High level of emergency services Improper health care services. inadequate data within the health service to enhance proper system management High incidence of Malaria 		Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care adequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Wide gaps in health service data Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Social Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited protection for child and family • poor capability of caregivers • Limited access to social protection schemes • low sensitization on child protection laws and policies • Inadequate support for children in contact with the law • High incidence of violence, abuse and exploitation of children • inadequate access to justice for children • misunderstanding and negative attitude towards disabled children and inadequate support for needs • Limited access to social protection schemes • Insufficient programs in support of the vulnerable 	Create opportunities for all	<p>Social Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of services for children and families • Weak capacity of caregivers • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children • High incidence of children’s rights violation • Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMAT IC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited participation of PWDs in decision making • Personal rights of PWDs overlooked • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • limited support for the PWDs • difficulty in accessing education among the PWDs • limited self-esteem among PWDs 	Create opportunities for all	<p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Ignorance of PWDs personal rights • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Limited access to education among PWDs • Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Employment creation:	Create opportunities for all	Employment creation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sustainable decent jobs • Limited training centres • Low employable skills • Low level of entrepreneurial skills • Low level of apprenticeship opportunities • Limited opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology • Limited participation among the youth in national development • high rate of unemployment among the youth • poor linkage among training and industry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Weak linkage between academia, training and industry
	Sports and Recreation:		Sports and Recreation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sports and recreational facilities within the assembly • Inadequate sporting activities in the communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities • Limited community level sports and recreational activities

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATI C AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Infrastruct ure and Human Settlement Developm ent	<p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate mechanized boreholes • Poor maintenance of facilities. • Over- dependency on development partners for support to urban water <p>Sanitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of gazetted bye-laws and weak enforcement to protect the built environment Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces • Lack of landfill sites. • Inadequate skip containers and households' refuse bins • Ineffective management of E-waste • Perennial flooding • Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces • Poor drainage systems causing erosion and flooding • Choked drains • non covering of drains • Inadequate infrastructure <p>Pollution:</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • High dependency on development partners for support to urban water <p>Sanitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of regulations • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Improper management of E- waste • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure <p>Pollution:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution and Air pollution 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of gazetted sanitation by-laws 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of climate change and mitigation actions • Low involvement of gender in climate change • Low institutional capability to access global funds. • Depletion of communal trees • Land degradation 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<p>Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Degraded landscapes
	<p>Disaster Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective disaster management within the Assembly 		<p>Disaster Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	<p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped linked roads • Deplorable condition of some access roads • Inadequate road facilities for non-motorized transport 		<p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	ICT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low usage of ICT to ensure efficiency of business. 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	ICT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Urban Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor enforcement of planning and building regulations • Limited spatial plans in assembly • weak linkage between human and institutional for land use planning • Development without permits • poor urban management • Urbanization • Slums development • Air pollution 		Urban management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas • Urban sprawl • Growth of slums • Worsening urban air quality

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
GSGDATHEMATIC AREAS	GSGDA ISSUES	ADOPTED GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak linkage between planning and budgeting Poor Spatial Planning Limited involvement of community members in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation 	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	<p>Revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor capacity and opportunities for revenue collection Weak fiscal decentralization at the lower level Unplanned expenditure Insufficient and irregular flow of Central Government Transfers 		<p>Revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy Implementation of unplanned expenditures Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	<p>Civil society, and civic engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of citizens' rights and responsibilities Limited capability of the media for watchdog role Limited participation of the traditional authorities in national development Ineffective involvement of religious bodies in national development 		<p>Civil society, and civic engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Low capacity of the media for watchdog role Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development

Table: 2.6 Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. • Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes • Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency • Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports • Increase access to affordable consumer credit • Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Inadequate and obsolete technologies • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. • Limited access to finance • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Limited access to finance • Cumbersome licensing regime • Limited Agricultural production and productivity • Low level of husbandry practices • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Lack of fiscal space mainly due to rigidities from huge earmarking of revenues • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Lack of professionalism of the service • Low level relation with the public • Politicisation of the security services • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, etc.)

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018- 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)</p> <p>Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns</p> <p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p> <p>Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells to deal with inadequate piped water threatens long-term provision of water • Access to water services in Urban Areas • Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development system in the water and sanitation sectors • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers • Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level • Low levels of teacher commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018- 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding sources for education • Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy • Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education • Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalised learners • Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate nutrition education • Inadequate job creation • Low levels of Technical/ vocational skills • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Inability of informal sector to create decent jobs or employment

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely and reliable demographic data for planning
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak integration of population variables in development decision making
<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions</p>	<p>Early deterioration of road networks</p>
		<p>Poor waste collection system</p>
		<p>Poor drainage systems</p>
		<p>Lack of balanced urban and rural development.</p>
		<p>Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses</p>
		<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>
<p>Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p>	<p>Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p>
		<p>Non-functioning sub-district structures</p>
		<p>Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</p>
		<p>Low level stakeholder consultation</p>
		<p>Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans</p>

2.3 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Prioritization was done with regards to the following issues which are of serious concerns to the people in the Municipality:

- Education
- Health
- Water and sanitation
- Agric
- Environment
- Economic
- Social
- Roads
- Security

2.3.1 Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

2.3.2 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

The identification of development issues, potentials and opportunities are necessary to aid enhance the Municipal in addressing the constraints and challenges that may arise in the cause of addressing the identified development issue and hence, setting up strategies to solve the development issues.

In conducting the POCC analysis, the identified priority issues were outlined with respect to each of the Goals of the MTDPF 2018-2021. This enhanced the formulation of the appropriate strategies for implementation of the oriented plans.

Table 2.7 Application of POCC to the Prioritise Development Issues under GSGDA11 Thematic Area (2014-2017)

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society				
Limited Agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Agric extension and technical officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to attract donors and investors Presence of development partners (SIF) Government Policies on Agriculture (Planting for Food and Jobs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate land for agricultural activities. 	Lack of political backing.
<p>Summary and conclusion: agricultural activities in the Municipalities can be improved by inviting donors or collaborating with private organizations to assist in agricultural activities.</p>				

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low level of husbandry practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale animal farming • Presence of Shepherd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health institutions to train the veterinary officers • Development partners (GOG, NGOs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate veterinary officers • Lack of office accommodation for veterinary officers • Lack of animal feed and drugs shop in the Municipality • Weak monitoring system • Inadequate sensitization on safe animal keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment.
<p>Summary and conclusion: Low level of husbandry practices in the Municipality can be improved by providing office accommodation for veterinary officers.</p>				

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of fiscal bye-laws and fee fixing resolutions • Available potential revenue sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential untapped revenue sources • Presence of development partners (SIF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data on informal sector • Unwillingness to pay taxes • Poor incentive package for revenue mobilisation team • Ineffective revenue monitoring system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference in the constitution of mobilisation team. • Lack of political will to intensify internal mobilisation of fund.
<p>Summary and conclusion: The IGF could be increased by widening the revenue base and improve collection supervision in the Metropolis</p>				

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective coordination of gender equality results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of high calibre of educated women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Feminist Organizations and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of courage and support from spouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural barriers
<p>Summary and conclusion: gender equality results can be improved through effective women participation in decision making at District Assembly level</p>				
Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, etc.)	Availability of police service and task force	Nearness of security training institutions Support from donors to fight crime	Fear of community members to help in fighting crime Ignorance of community members on how to fight crime	Lack of support from the government
<p>Summary and conclusion: The Municipality can deal with emerging crimes through public awareness creation on emerging crimes and capacity building on how to deal with it.</p>				

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Goal Two: Create opportunities for all				
Increasing demand for household water supply	High water table	Easy supply of water by Ghana water company	Unwillingness to pay water bills	1. Lack of office for Ghana Water Company. 2.Lack of political will to implement
Summary and Conclusion: access to water in Municipality can be improved through provision of Ghana water company office in the Municipality and public sensitization on the need to pay water bills				
Inability of informal sector to create decent jobs or employment	- Willingness of youth to work	National Youth Policy Program.	Inadequate sustainable and productive jobs	Lack of political will to implement

<p>Summary and Conclusion: Government policy and the willingness of the youth can be harnessed on to address unemployment in the municipal.</p>				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of waste collectors • Bye – laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available environmental health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in refuse disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws
<p>Summary and conclusion: Presence of waste collectors can be used to generate revenue in instituting waste collection points in the municipal.</p>				
Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of teachers and educational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GET Fund - GES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness or delay in the start of the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited budgetary allocation
<p>Summary and Conclusion: Presence of educational facilities and teachers can be used in enhancing informal education in the municipality.</p>				
Inadequacy of social protection programmes to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of vulnerable groups in the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attraction of donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adamant of vulnerable ones to respond to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited budgetary allocation by the government

cover all the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of social welfare and community development department 		social protection programmes	
Summary and Conclusion: The municipality can increase social protection program through increment in budgetary allocation for vulnerable in the society				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate nutrition education	Availability of trained health personnel	Health Training institutions	Unwillingness of women to do the right thing	- Limited budgetary allocation
Summary and Conclusion: nutritional education				
Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration	Availability of Municipal Assembly and other government officials	Ability to attract donor support	Unwillingness of migrants to change.	- Limited budgetary allocation by the government

Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Early deterioration of road networks	Availability of local and foreign contractors	Available urban roads engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular traffic • Road accidents 	Lack of funds to undertake construction.
Summary and Conclusion: Collaboration from local and foreign investors can be harnessed on to enhancing road condition in the Municipality.				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Availability Town and Country Planning Department	Support from ministry.	Lack of commitment by technocrats	Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws
		Support from donor funding organizations		
Poor waste collection system	Availability of zoom lion company limited and other private waste management bodies	Ability to attract foreign support	Difficulty in controlling individuals on waste management	Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws

Summary and Conclusion: waste collection can be improved by implementing strict by-laws

Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Assembly members	Government policy on decentralization	-Inadequate office logistics	Lack of political will
	-Existence of Zonal Council		-Marginalization of smaller ethnic groups in development process	
Summary and Conclusion: the assembly should widen the scope of revenue collection in order to improve the revenue base.				
Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	Availability of monitoring team at the Assembly	Monitoring team from Regional coordinating council and NDPC	Unwillingness of technocrats to effectively carryout their duty	Lack of government support
Summary and Conclusion: to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation government should support monitoring team to be able to do effective monitoring.				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section considers the policy framework which gives guidance and direction for implementation of the plan. In the context of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), the vision of the Municipality shall be;

“To become one of the most vibrant Assemblies in the country offering businesses and investment opportunities for private capital, and developing the human resource targeted at poverty reduction, social harmony and economic prosperity.”

Therefore, it can be said that all kinds of people will have access to fundamental services and opportunity to take part in the decision making process.

To get this vision materialised, the following development focus, goals and objectives have been formulated.

3.1 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The national development theme for Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), is socio-economic transformation. In realizing this, the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly will focus on 16 Strategic development areas for the year 2018 to 2021 as indicated below:

- Enhancing Local economic development
- Provision of innovative employable skills to the youth
- Establishment of vocational/technical training centre
- Increasing production and Processing of agricultural products
- Dredging of drains to avert perennial flooding
- Improvement of road surface/ furniture (road signs, markings, bus base and shelters)
- Increase coverage of safe water

- Improvement of environmental sanitation and good hygiene practises
- Improvement in school infrastructure, furniture and BECE performance
- Reduction in incidence of Malaria
- Increase in health infrastructure
- Undertake programs in support of the vulnerable and excluded
- Improve office and residential accommodation for staff
- Increase in Internally Generating Fund
- Improvement in social accountability
- Improvement in security Services

These nineteen (16) focus areas relate to the strategic direction of which includes;

- Power generation, roads and railways, large scale housing development, water, healthcare and sanitation and public safety.
- Enhancing education through science, mathematics, and technology to meet the demands of a new innovation-driven age will be a key pre-requisite.
- In line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs), and to address climate change concerns.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021

As plans are prepared within a particular time frame, it is essential to project the population to whom prepared plans are affected. However, the future itself is uncertain and hence unpredictable. Therefore, the projections of the future state of the Municipality in terms of population, production, environmental conditions and social needs was based on a number of assumptions seeks as they fall under the five Pillars and their goals, namely;

PILLAR 1: Economic Development

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

PILLAR 2: Social Development

Goal: Create opportunities for all

PILLAR 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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

PILLAR 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PILLAR 5: Ghana and the International Community

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

The projections have been made for total population, population density, population structure, staffing and enrolment levels in schools, housing stock, Internally Generated Funds and many others. A careful consideration is given to social development with the basic aim of improving the quality of life and the welfare of people during the planned period. These are issues such as population, health, water and sanitation, education and agricultural needs.

3.2.1 Population Projections

Population projection is a very imperative forecasting exercise in Development Planning. This is because population is at the centre of all Planning exercises; it is the basis of all other Planning Projections and Proposals.

Fortunately for this plan period, the 2010 Population and Housing Census figures served as the authoritative source of the population projections as shown below.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Municipality had a total population of 304,815 and Population growth rate of 4.0%. Based on this data, the following projections were made using the Geometric Approach Method. This has been preferred in view of the length of the period of the projection (2018-2021), and the nature of the variables that constitute the population dynamics, namely;

- The Birth Rate
- The Death Rate
- The Rate of Migration

The choice of this method is also premised on the assumption that variation in fertility in Ghana is very minimal because it is attached to social attitude and perceptions, which are very slow to change. It is, therefore, assumed that changes in fertility in the Municipality will be insignificant during the plan period. The growth rate will remain the same during the planning period.

- The population growth rate is held constant
- The change in migration shall remain minimal, and
- The sex composition remains unchanged over the Planning Period
- National growth rate 2.5%, Regional growth rate 2.7% (2010 Population Census)

Table 3.1: Population Projection for Asokore Mampong Municipal

YEAR AREA	2000	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
ASOKORE MAMPONG MUNICIPAL	127,950	304,815	417160	433847	451201	469249
ASHANTI	3,612,950	4,780380	5,930,817	6,090,949	6,255,404	6,424,299
NATION	18,912,079	24,658,823	30,109,098	30,861,825	31,633,370	32,424,204

Source: Author's construct based on 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

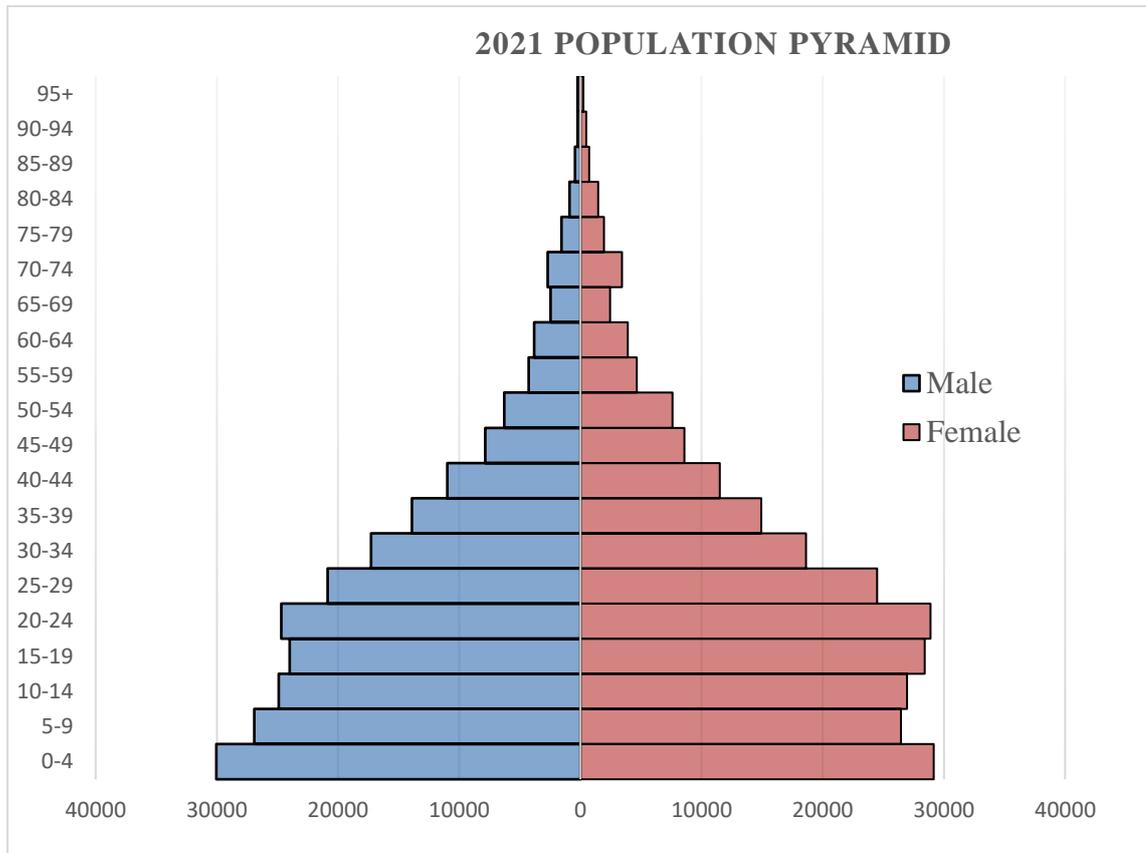
Table: 3.2 Projected Age-Sex Structure of the Municipal 2018/2021

Age Cohort	2010			Percentage (%)		2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	% of Males	% of Females	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AGES	304815	154779	159036	47.8	52.2	417,160	199,403	217,758	433,847	207,379	226,468	451,201	215,674	235,527	469,249	224,301	244,948
0-4	38411	19505	159,036	13.4	11.9	52,568	26,720	25,913	54,671	27,789	26,950	56,858	28,900	28,028	59,132	30,056	29,149
5-9	34700	17562	18,906	12.0	10.8	47,489	23,928	23,518	49,389	24,885	24,459	51,364	25,881	25,437	53,419	26,916	26,454
10-14	33652	16192	17,138	11.1	11.0	46,055	22,134	23,953	47,897	23,019	24,911	49,813	23,940	25,908	51,806	24,897	26,944
15-19	34079	15630	17,460	10.7	11.6	46,639	21,336	25,260	48,505	22,190	26,270	50,445	23,077	27,321	52,463	24,000	28,414
20-24	34854	16070	18,449	11.0	11.8	47,700	21,934	25,695	49,608	22,812	26,723	51,592	23,724	27,792	53,656	24,673	28,904
25-29	29491	13630	18,784	9.3	10.0	40,360	18,544	21,776	41,975	19,286	22,647	43,654	20,058	23,553	45,400	20,860	24,495
30-34	23296	11155	15,861	7.7	7.6	31,882	15,354	16,550	33,157	15,968	17,212	34,484	16,607	17,900	35,863	17,271	18,616
35-39	18755	9053	12,141	6.2	6.1	25,668	12,363	13,283	26,694	12,857	13,815	27,762	13,372	14,367	28,872	13,907	14,942
40-44	14645	7138	9,702	4.9	4.7	20,043	9,771	10,235	20,844	10,162	10,644	21,678	10,568	11,070	22,545	10,991	11,513
45-49	10613	5031	7,507	3.5	3.5	14,525	6,979	7,622	15,106	7,258	7,926	15,710	7,549	8,243	16,338	7,851	8,573
50-54	9115	4112	5,582	2.8	3.1	12,475	5,583	6,750	12,973	5,807	7,021	13,492	6,039	7,301	14,032	6,280	7,593
55-59	5759	2778	5,003	1.9	1.9	7,882	3,789	4,137	8,197	3,940	4,303	8,525	4,098	4,475	8,866	4,262	4,654
60-64	4915	2435	2,981	1.7	1.6	6,727	3,390	3,484	6,996	3,525	3,623	7,275	3,666	3,768	7,566	3,813	3,919
65-69	3171	15533	2,480	1.1	1.0	4,340	2,193	2,178	4,513	2,281	2,265	4,694	2,372	2,355	4,882	2,467	2,449
70-74	3871	1,713	1,618	1.2	1.4	5,298	2,393	3,049	5,510	2,489	3,171	5,730	2,588	3,297	5,959	2,692	3,429

The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan for Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly

	2010			Percentage (%)		2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	% of Males	% of Females	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
75-79	2291	978	2,158	0.7	0.8	3,135	1,396	1,742	3,261	1,452	1,812	3,391	1,510	1,884	3,527	1,570	1,960
80-84	1543	634	1,313	0.4	0.6	2,112	798	1,307	2,196	830	1,359	2,284	863	1,413	2,375	897	1,470
85-89	876	350	909	0.2	0.3	1,199	399	653	1,247	415	679	1,297	431	707	1,349	449	735
90-94	521	172	526	0.1	0.2	713	199	436	742	207	453	771	216	471	802	224	490
95+	257	88	349	0.1	0.1	352	199	218	366	207	226	380	216	236	396	224	245
				100.0	100.0	417,160	199,403	217,758	433,847	207,379	226,468	451,201	215,674	235,527	469,249	224,301	244,948

Source: Author's construct based on 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service



Source: Author's construct, 2017

3.2.2 Projections for the Health Sector

- That with the National Development Theme of Developing Human Resource, the healthcare delivery system will be willing to post workers to the Municipality during the planned period.
- The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.
- That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

Table 3.3: Demand for Nurses

Year	Population	No. of Nurses	Ghana Nurse/ population ratio	Existing ratio	Required No. of Nurses	Backlog
2010	304,815		1:2000	1: 7,703	152	96
*2018	417,160	66	1:2000	1: 6,320	208	142
*2019	433,847	66	1:2000	1: 6573	217	151
*2020	451,201	66	1:2000	1: 6836	226	160
*2021	469,249	66	1:2000	1: 7110	235	196

Source: Projection based on Asokore Mampong Municipal Health Directorate Action Plan, 2017

Table 3.4: Demand for Doctors

YEAR	<i>Population</i>	No. of Doctors	Ghana Doctor/ population ratio	Existing ratio	Required No. of Doctors	Backlog
2017	417,160	0	1: 5000	0: 417,160	83	83
2021	469,249	0	1: 5000	0: 469,249	93	93

Source: Projection based on Asokore Mampong Municipal Health Directorate

During the plan period, issues of human resource shortages, poor working environment, inadequate residential accommodation and incentives in the health sector need to be tackled more seriously to attract the doctors to the municipality.

3.2.3 Projections for the Education Sector

The human resource base of the Municipality needs tremendous improvement so that people can take up the current challenge of obtaining skilful employment. Since it is the policy of the Government to increase school participation rate to 100% under the FCUBE Programme, there is therefore the need for the Municipality to assess its educational needs and make objective projections for the future. To achieve quality basic education in the Municipality, the number of schools and teachers that would be needed was projected. These projections are based on the following assumptions:-

- That with the National Policy of Free and Compulsory Basic Education (FCUBE) supported by the Capitation Grant and the NEPAD School Feeding Programme, the school participation rate will increase by the end of the planned period.
- The National Standard for number of pupils per classroom over the nursery, primary and JSS will remain constant over the planned period.

- The school going age population of 3 – 15 shall be used for the planning period.
- All teachers are teaching a maximum of thirty hours per week.
- Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.

Table 3.5: Education facilities for public and private, 2014

CATEGORY	ENROLMENT	FURNITURE REQUIRED	FURNITURE DEFICIT	FURNITURE REQUIRED BY 2021
Nursery	3,224	2,415	405	678
Primary	11,317	9,336	991	1,372
JSS	6,765	5,880	885	1,320

Considering the spatial distribution of population within the Municipality the following standards have a wider effect. Primary school standard; 1:1500 people, and JSS standard 1:2500; with this number of schools needed to meet the expected enrolment from 2018-2021, as well as the demand for teachers with the national norm of PTR of 1: 27 Nursery, 1:35 for Primary and 1:35 for JSS, the number of classrooms and teachers needed to support the Municipal educational demand is projected below:

Table 3.6: Education Needs 2018

SCHOOLS	LEVEL	TOTAL ENROLMENT		Required Number of Classrooms	No. of Pupil / Classroom Standards	Existing Number of Classrooms	Existing No. of Pupil / Classroom	Existing No. of Trained Teachers		Classrooms
		Public	Private					Trained	Untrained	Backlog / Surplus
Public/	Nursery	3,731	3,224	257	27	183	38	177	116	
Private	Primary	11,317	10,317	618	35	354	53	443	74	5 Backlog
School	JSS	10,187	2,906	457	35	153	48	413	35	162 Backlog

Table 3.7: Education Needs by the end of Plan Period (2021)

SCHOOLS	LEVEL	TOTAL ENROLMENT By 2021	Required Number of Classrooms	No. of Pupil / Classroom Standards	Existing Number of Classrooms	Existing No. of Pupil / Classroom	Existing No. of		Number of Classrooms to be Provided by 2021
							Trained	Untrained	
Public/ Private School	Nursery	7,677	314	27			177	116	
	Primary	23,879	700	35	354	69	443	74	346
	JSS	17,659	273	35	153	62	413	35	120

Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, and accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.

3.2.4 Projections for Water and Sanitation Sector

There is high demand for potable water facilities in the Municipality. Using the standard established by Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Ghana Water Company, the demand for potable water for the 2018-2021 period is projected in the Table below with a standard of 300 people to one (1) for standpipe and borehole. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

- All defective water infrastructure will be repaired
- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litres per day
- The maximum walking distance is 500m.

Table 3.8: Water facility estimation

FACILITIES	POPULATION SERVED	COVERAGE
Percentage of population served, 2017	304,847	76%
Percentage of unserved population, 2017	96,268	24%
Population to be served in 2021	422,323	90%

Under sanitation, projections were made for toilet facilities, toilet facilities demand and refuse disposal.

Table 3.9: Toilet Facility Needs Estimation

Type of Toilet facility	No. of Toilet Facilities as at 2017	Projection for 2021
<i>Public Toilet</i>	65	73
<i>Household toilet</i>	9,870	15,500
<i>Coverage</i>	48.9%	55.58%

3.2.5 Refuse Disposal Demand

- The projection for refuse disposal based on the following assumptions
- Average refuse generated per person per day = 0.6kg

Table 3.10: Annual Waste Generation and Facility Needs Estimation

Year	Population	Daily Waste Generated	Annual Waste Generated
2017	401,115	240 tonnes	240tons x 365days = 87,600 tonnes
2021	469,249	270 tonnes	270 tons x 365days = 98,550 tonnes

Source: Author's construct based on Population Census Reports, 2017 *Projected.

The Municipality is in charge of waste management from the point of generation to its final disposal site. The Municipal Assembly mostly engages Zoomlion Ghana Limited for the handling and transportation of solid waste in the Municipality.

Considering the high quantum of waste generation and the attitude of the population toward solid waste disposal in the Municipality, these issues will be seriously addressed through the provision

of bins, skip containers, enforcement of by-laws and a vigorous sanitation capacity building project through the planning process.

3.2.6 Projection for Agriculture

Asokore Mampong Municipal cannot be regarded as an agrarian economy because agriculture employed only 2.5 percent of municipal labour force population. The agricultural activities include peri-urban crop production, livestock rearing and aqua culture. The crops grown include leafy vegetables; cassava, maize, plantain and cowpea. The vegetable farmers concentrate on spring onion, Ayoyo, Alleefu (Amaranthos), suuley, lettuce and sweet pepper. Vegetable farmers practice the intensive system of production due to limited land. Backyard farming is a common practice within the Municipality.

A projection was therefore made for 3 major cash crops cultivated in the Municipal for the period 2018-2021. These projections took cognisance of a number of assumptions. They are as follows:

- The national average Extension Officer to farmer of 1:2500 will remain constant over the planned period.
- That the basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain Agricultural workers in the Municipal.
- There will be an increase in the average calorific intake in Ghana from 1700 cal per day per household to 2000 cal. against 2500 cal. internationally; the requirement of a household per year is therefore 730,000 cal. (2000 cal. X 365).
- The 2018-2021 crops yield per ha was projected using the 2016 and 2017 crops yield per ha growth rate.

Table 3.11: Major crops cultivated in the area

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Cultivated area</i>		<i>Yield (MT/Ha)</i>		<i>Estimated Production</i>	
	2016	2017	Annual 2016	Annual 2017	Annual 2016	Annual 2017
<i>Maize</i>	20.0	21.0	2.0	2.0	40.0	42.0
<i>Cassava</i>	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	300.0	300.0
<i>Plantain</i>	5.0	5.0	10.9	10.9	54.4	54.4

Source: Author's construct based on Department of Agriculture Asokore Mampong Municipal Annual Report (2016-2017)

3.2.7 Projection for Revenue

The total projected revenue has been earmarked in the plan to cater for the various Annual Action Programmes within the planned period. Various sources of funds including the following have been identified to support the various programmes: -

1. The projected revenue for rate will necessitate a general revaluation exercise to be carried out on all rateable properties within the jurisdiction of the Municipal. Adjustments in the rates for the various property classifications would be made annually to maintain the levels.
2. The various charges on development permit fees or building permits should be reviewed upwards.
3. The Municipal Assembly Common Fund (DACF) of 5% of the total national non-tax revenue as a constitutional provision will continue to be disbursed on time.

4. Sustain community contribution to project cost in the form of labour, local building materials and cash.
5. Establishment of lucrative joint ventures with other Development Partners/Private Sector.

The Revenue projections were based on the following assumptions:

- Sub-structures would be strengthened to enable them to mobilize adequate resources for development.
- There would not be over reliance on grants in general, but to ensure a shift to the effective utilization of local resources by widening the tax net and intensifying revenue collection in Internally Generated Fund (IGF).
- Periodic revaluation and upward review of rates/fees to be effected to rationalize revenue levels.
- A revenue mobilization plan would be formulated and implemented in time.

Table 3.12: Municipal Internally Generated Revenue Structure

Revenue Item	2017 budget	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rates	403,625.25	605,437.88	908,156.81	1,044,380.33	1,201,037.38
Fees	77,616.00	85,377.60	128,066.40	147,276.36	169,367.81
Fines	4,410.00	4,851.00	7,276.50	8,367.98	9,623.17
Licenses	294,036.75	323,440.43	485,160.64	557,934.73	641,624.94
Land	182,353.50	200,588.85	300,883.28	346,015.77	397,918.13

Revenue Item	2017 budget	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rent	8,930.25	9,823.28	14,734.91	16,945.15	19,486.92
Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous	33,626.25	36,988.88	55,483.31	63,805.81	73,376.68
Total	1,004,598.00	1,105,057.80	1,657,586.70	1,906,224.71	2,192,158.41

Source: Author's construct based on Asokore Mampong Municipal Trial Balance Sheet,

2016-2017

The following measures would be adopted during the planning period to ensure an efficient and effective method of mobilizing revenue from the IGF.

- Establish a comprehensive data base on all revenue sources and ratepayers
- Ensure frequent update of data base
- Initiate frequent education and sensitization programmes for tax payers on the need to respond positively to their civil responsibilities and obligations
- Capacity Building/Human Resource Development
- Design a Revenue Mobilization Policy for the Assembly.
- Enforcement of byelaws
- Automize revenue collection

3.3 MUNICIPAL GOAL

Goals are long term aspirations of a group or an organization, is therefore essential to embark on goal formulation as an integral unit of the plan preparation because it gives a picture of the anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one after the planning period. The Municipal goal therefore is:

To enhance the socio-economic conditions of residents without compromising the welfare of the future generation in meeting their development need, whilst increasing access to critical infrastructure such as road, education and health etc. in the Municipality.

3.3.1 LINKING MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO GSGDA II OBJECTIVES ADOPTED ISSUES AND GSGDA STRATEGIES

In achieving the focus of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), and eventually alleviate the development problem identified; the development issues identified from the situational analysis were linked to the objectives and strategies of Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), and is represented below

PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Table: 3.8 Adopted issues, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<p>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p>	<p>Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development</p>	<p>Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</p>

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low level of husbandry practices,	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
	Inadequate and poor quality data		
	Inadequate and poor quality data		
	Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative • Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities • Implement commodities trading centers (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations
	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain
	Inadequate and poor quality data		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions
	Low skills development		
	High hotel rates		

PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment		
	Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools		
	Low participation in non-formal education		
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education • Enhance quality of teaching and learning • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	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 health care
	Inadequate emergency services		Expand and equip health facilities
	Poor quality of healthcare services		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
	Wide gaps in health service data	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services • Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify implementation of malaria control programme • Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases • Intensify efforts for polio eradication
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) • Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition
	Inadequate nutrition education	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Weak management of population issues	Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes
	High fertility rate among adolescent		Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society
	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services		Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health
	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and school drop-out rates		Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Inadequate sexual education for young people	Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy
WATER AND SANITATION	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
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery
	High dependency on development partners for support to urban water		Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management
	Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.	Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies
	High prevalence of open defecation	Improve access to improved & reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation • Monitor and evaluate implementation of
	High rate of open defecation		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
WATER AND SANITATION	High user fee for sanitation services	Improve access to improved & reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanitation plan • Provide public education on solid waste management • Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
	High user fee for sanitation services		
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Poor quality of services for children and families	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs
	Weak capacity of caregivers		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
CHILD AND FAMILY	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant • Increase awareness on child protection
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies		
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children		
	High incidence of children's rights violation	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development
	Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law		Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
CHILD AND FAMILY	Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers
GENDER EQUALITY	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei) • Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders
SOCIAL PROTECTION	Weak social protection systems	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups		Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions		Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national development
	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights		
	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs		
	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices. • Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support • Promote the eradication of disability related discrimination • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability • Improve rehabilitation of centres for skills training and provide assistive devices • Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems
	Inadequate support for special education for PWDs		
	Limited access to education among PWDs		
	Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term
	Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market		
	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment		Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship
	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities		Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
	Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology		Build capacity of informal sector

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities • Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development • Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills • Strengthen and harmonize the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth		
	Weak linkage between academia, training and industry		
SPORTS AND RECREATION	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure
	Limited community level sports and recreational activities		Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
PROTECTED AREAS	Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants		Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework
	Improper management of E- waste		Develop efficient energy technologies
	Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle	
	Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem		Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917)

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions		
	Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds		
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
Degraded landscapes			
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	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 man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links
	Rapid deterioration of roads		
	Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Provide adequate training for motorist Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	Recurrent incidence of flooding	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.
	Poor waste disposal practices		Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste
	Poor drainage system		Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs
	Silting and choking of drains		
	Uncovered drains		
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs		
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas	Promote resilient urban development	Create awareness on greening of human settlements
	Urban sprawl		Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure
	Growth of slums		
ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	Worsening urban air quality	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of slums. Deteriorating conditions in slums. • Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities 		
			Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums
			Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities
			Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos
			Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level
	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
	Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy		Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization
	Implementation of unplanned expenditures		Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
	Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue
	Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue		Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Weak coordination of the development planning system	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans		Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Enhance security service delivery	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process
	Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.		Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure
	Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances		Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse
LAW AND ORDER	Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes
	Low capacity of the media for watchdog role		
	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development		
	Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development		

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Linking development issues, objectives and strategies of the Municipal to the goals and objectives of 2018-2021 DMTDP, there was the need to develop programmes and projects to be implemented to address the development issues in the Municipal. This chapter therefore reveals the programmes and projects which are relevant in addressing the needs and aspirations of the people in the Municipality.

4.1 BROAD MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The broad composite Programmes of Action (POA) under this section covers the 4-year planning period (2018-2021) disaggregated by sectors. The composite POA of the MMTDP under the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 consists of a prioritised set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies. This information is necessary for monitoring and evaluation of these programmes. These programmes and projects are shown below, based on the broad goals for the plan period.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FROM 2018 TO 2021

PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Private Sector Development

Sub-Programme: Human Capital Development and Management

Adopted Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development

Table: 4.1 Program of Action Matrix

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Financial management training in book keeping	Municipal-wide	Financial management training in book keeping organized	X	X	X	X	20,000			REP	BAC	Service providers
	Provision of Start-up kits for 50 graduate Apprentice annually	Municipal-wide	Start-up kits provided for 50 graduate Apprentices	X	X	X	X	40,0000			REP	BAC	Central Admin
	Organize CBT in metal fabrication and Auto Mechanic annually	Municipal-wide	CBT in metal fabrication and Auto Mechanic	X	X	X	X	20,000			REP	BAC	Service providers
	Community Based-Training in soap Making	Municipal-wide	CBT in soap Making done	X	X	X	X	2,7200			REP	BAC	Service providers

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Organize stakeholders meeting in MSE's promotion	Municipal-wide	Municipal Stakeholders meeting in MSE's promotion organized	X	X	X	X	8,000			REP	BAC	Stakeholders
	Organize quarterly Business Counselling sessions	Municipal-wide	Business Counselling organized	X	X	X	X	30,000			REP	BAC	SMEs operators and prospective entrepreneurs
	Organize Community Based Training in Baking and Confectionary	Municipal-wide	Community Based Training in Baking and Confectionary organized	X	X	X	X	2,7200			REP	BAC	Service providers

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Organize traditional training for 30 apprentices in NVTI Certificate annually	Municipal -wide	Traditional Apprentices training in NVTI Certificate organized	X	X	X	X	50,000			REP	BAC	Service providers
	Support to BAC operational/recurrent activities	Municipal -wide	BAC operational/recurrent activities supported	X	X	X	X	80,000			REP	BAC	Central Admin
	Support 5 clients and 1 BAC staff to attend Trade Show annually	Municipal -wide	Trade show attended	X	X	X	X	20,000			REP	BAC	Central Admin
	Organize MSE sub-committee meeting quarterly	Municipal -wide	MSE sub-committee meeting organized	X	X	X	X	24,000			REP	BAC	Service providers
	Organize education on occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM) for SMEs annually	Municipal -wide	Organize education on occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM) for SMEs annually	X	X	X	X	20,000			REP	BAC	Would be beneficiaries

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Build capacity of MSMEs in PPP	Municipal -wide	capacity of MSMEs in PPP built	X	X	X	X	10,000			REP	BAC	MSMEs
	Develop 4 PPPs with MSMEs in Waste Management	Municipal -wide	4no. PPPs with MSMEs in Waste Management developed	X	X	X	X	20,000			EU/A MMA	NBU	MSMEs
	Establish 2 Social Businesses under the PPP arrangement with MSMEs	Municipal -wide	2 Social Businesses under the PPP arrangement with MSMEs established	X	X	X	X	50,000			EU/A MMA	NBU	Private Sector

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Agriculture

Sub-Programme: Post Harvest Management

Adopted Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution	Train 240 farmers and traders in appropriate methods of maize storage quarterly	Municipal-wide	240 Farmers and traders trained in appropriate methods of maize storage	X	X	X	X	6,400			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers , Dev,t Partners
Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Provide support to private sector for establishment of fruit juice processing factory	Municipal-wide	Fruit Juice processing factory established			X	X	50,0000			MAG	Private sector	Dept of Agric
	Construction of an abattoir	Municipal-wide	1no. Abattoir established			X	X	500,0000			Donor	Works Dept.	
Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities	Redevelop Aboabo and asokore Mampong Markets	Municipal-wide	2no. Markets redeveloped	X	X			10,000,000			PPP	Min. of finance/ MLGRD	Works Dept.
	Redevelop Joe-Boy Car Park	Municipal-wide	Joe-Boy Car Park redeveloped	X				4,0000,000			MAG	Private sector	Works Dept.

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Agriculture

Sub-Programme: Science and Technology

Adopted Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Establish 7no. Demonstration Farms.	Municipal -wide	7No. demonstration farms established	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 240 farmers on Safe handling of agrochemical quarterly	Municipal -wide	240 farmers on Safe handling of agrochemical	X	X	X	X	6,400			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Conduct 16 training for all staff on relevant topics quarterly	Municipal -wide	16 staff on trained relevant topics	X	X	X	X	20,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Organize 9no. study tours	Municipal -wide	9no. study tours organized	X	X	X	X	50,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Agriculture

Sub-Programme: Agribusiness

Adopted Objective: Promote Agriculture as a Viable Business among the Youth

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Train 240 yam marketers on appropriate yam storage methods	Municipal-wide	240 yam marketers trained on appropriate yam storage methods	X	X	X	X	6,400			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 120 cola traders on appropriate cola storage of methods	Municipal-wide	120 cola traders trained on appropriate cola storage of methods	X	X	X	X	6,400			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 8 Groundnut Processing groups on appropriate handling and processing technologies	Municipal-wide	8 Groundnut Processing groups trained on appropriate handling and processing technologies	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 120 market women on standardization	Municipal-wide	120 market women trained on standardization	X	X	X	X	3,200			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 400 processors, marketers and food venders on Business Management	Municipal-wide	400 processors, marketers and food venders trained on Business Management	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Celebrate National Farmers' Day annually	Municipal-wide	National Farmers' Day celebrated annually	X	X	X	X	80,000			DACF	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Agriculture

Sub-Programme: Livestock and Poultry

Adopted Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Establish 3no. Livestock demonstrations farm	Municipal -wide	3no. Livestock demonstrations farm established	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Organize and carry out 16 no. regular outreach on vaccinations and immunizations	Municipal -wide	16 no. regular outreach on vaccinations and immunizations organized	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	DAOs conduct 1,960 field and Home visits	Municipal -wide	1,960 field and Home visits conducted	X	X	X	X	43,200			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	DCE, DDA conduct 48 monthly field supervision and monitoring	Municipal -wide	48 monthly field supervision and monitoring conducted by DCE, DDA	X	X	X	X	19,200			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Carryout 240 general surveillance visits for diseases and pest	Municipal -wide	240 general surveillance visits for diseases and pest carried out	X	X	X	X	12,800			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 400 women on the incorporation of soya bean into diets to serve as protein supplement	Municipal -wide	400 women trained on the incorporation of soya bean into diets to serve as protein	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Establish 8 Seed production plots	Municipal -wide	8 Seed production plots established	X	X	X	X	32,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	Train 400 women on how to prepared local recipes	Municipal -wide	400 women trained on how to prepared local recipes	X	X	X	X	8,000			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners
	AEAs conduct 1,200 farm and home visits	Municipal -wide	1,200 farm and home visits conducted by	X	X	X	X	85,200			MAG	Dept of Agric	Farmers, Dev,t Partners

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Tourism and Creative Arts Development

Sub-Programme: Creative Arts Development

Adopted Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Identify and register all hotels and restaurants/chop bars in the municipality	Municipal -wide	All hotels and restaurants/chop bars in the municipality registered	X	X	X	X	10,000		IGF		MEHU	Community, Central Adm
	Carry out health screening for hotels and restaurants/chop bars operators	Municipal -wide	Health screening carried out	X	X	X	X	8,000		IGF		Env. Health Dept.	Mun. Health Directorate

PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Education and Training

Sub-Programme: Equitable access

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

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Construct 2no. 12-Unit Classroom Block	Adukrom & Asokore Mampong	2no. 12-Unit Classroom Block constructed and in used	X	X			120,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate
	Construction of 4no. 6-unit classroom block	Municipal-wide	4no. 6-unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	100,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate
	Contraction of 3no. Teachers quarters	Aboabo and other locations	3no. Teachers quarters constructed	X	X	X	X	600,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate
	Construction of 3no. ICT centers	Sepe, Pokoso and Kamaria	3no. ICT centers constructed	X	X	X	X	100,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate
	Rehabilitation of 4no. schools	Municipal-wide	4no. schools rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	800,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate
	Procure 200 specialized tables with 1000 chairs for KG	Municipal-wide	200 specialized tables with 1000 chairs for KG procured and distributed	X	X	X	X	70,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate
	Procure 400 dual desk and 200 mono desks	Municipal-wide	400 dual desk and 200 mono desks procured and distributed	X	X	X	X	140,000	DA CF			Works Dept.	Mun.Education Directorate

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Construction of 8no 16-seater institutional toilets	Municipal -wide	8no 16-seater institutional toilets constructed	X	X	X	X	120,0000			GoG	Works Dept.	Env. Health Dept
	Procurement of 6no Motor –bikes	Directorate	6no Motor –bikes procured	X				36,000			GOG	Mun. Education Directorate	Procurement Unit
	Organizing STMIE clinics annually	Municipal wide	STMIE clinics conducted annually	X	X	X	X	46,000			GOG/D ACF	Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Organizing best teacher/worker awards annually	Municipal wide	Best teacher/worker awards organized annually.	X	X	X	X	50,000			GOG/D ACF	Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Organizing reading competition for the basic schools annually	Municipal wide	Reading competition for the basic schools conducted annually	X	X	X	X	8,000			DACF	Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Support 200 needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide	200 needy but brilliant students assisted	X	X	X	X	200,000		DACF		Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Monitoring of various schools	Municipal wide	Monitoring of schools enhanced	X	X	X	X	20,000	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Monitoring of School Performance Improvement Plan	Municipal wide	Monitoring of School Performance Improvement Plan conducted	X	X	X	X	3,600	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Education and Training

Sub-Programme: Non Formal Education

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

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 	Create 10 learning centres	Municipal-wide	10no. learning centres established and functional	X	X	X	X	50,000	DACF			Non-formal Education Dept	Assembly members
	Procure learning materials for Non-formal Learning Centres	Municipal-wide	Materials procured for Non-formal Learning Centres	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Non-formal Education Unit	Procurement Officer
	Monthly monitoring and supervision of Learning Centres	Municipal-Assembly	Monthly monitoring and supervision of Learning Centres conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000		IGF		Non-formal Education Dept.	GES
	Procure 1no. Bike for NFED	Municipal-Assembly	1no. Bike procured for NFED	X	X	X	X	5,000	DACF			Non-formal Education Unit	Procurement Officer

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-structure content of educational system to emphasize character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 	Procure Ino. Computer and accessories for NFED	Municipal-Assembly	Ino. Computer and accessories for NFED procured	X	X	X	X	5,000	DACF			Non-formal Education Unit	Procurement Officer
	Organize orientation for NFED facilitators annually	Municipal-Assembly	Orientation for NFED facilitators organized annually	X	X	X	X	4,000		IGF		Non-formal Education Dept.	GES
	Organize literacy day celebration annually (reading, writing & numeracy competition)	Asokore Mampong Municipal	literacy day celebration organized annually	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Non-formal Education Dept.	stakeholders

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Education and Training

Sub-Programme: School Management Systems

Adopted Objective: Strengthen School Management Systems

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Organising MEOC. Quarterly	Municipal wide	MEOC meeting organized every quarter	X	X	X	X	16,000	DACF			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Organising SPAM in the municipality annually.	Municipal wide	SPAM organized annually.	X	X	X	X	24,000	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Organising workshop on lesson notes preparation and scheme of work annually.	Municipal wide	Workshop on lesson notes preparation and scheme of work organized annually.	X	X	X	X	10,000	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Monitoring of exams and meeting with stakeholders.	Municipal wide	Monitoring of exams and meeting with stakeholders conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Conducting INSET for all teachers in the basic schools annually.	Municipal wide	INSET conducted for all teachers in the basic schools annually	X	X	X	X	10,000	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Implementing SHEP programmes; Sanitation, environment and safety systems in basic schools.	Municipal wide	SHEP programmes; Sanitation, environment and safety systems in basic schools.	X	X	X	X	5,200	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Conducting Management Training for heads of basic schools annually.	Municipal wide	Management Training for heads of basic schools conducted annually	X	X	X	X	8,200	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders
	Sensitizing SMC's/PTA's on their roles and responsibilities as far as education is concerned annually.	Municipal wide	SMC's/PTA's sensitized on their roles and responsibilities as far as education is concerned annually	X	X	X	X	4,200	GOG			Mun. Education Directorate	Other stakeholders

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Health

Sub-Programme: Universal Health Coverage

Adopted Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors	Construct District Hospital	Adenyase	District hospital constructed		X	X		3,000,000	Central Gov't			Works Dept.	Mun. Health Directorate, in. of Health
	Construction of 2no. CHPS Compound	Pakoso , Asokore Mampong	2no. CHPS Compound constructed and in use		X	X		600,000			DDF	Works Dept.	Mun. Health Directorate, in. of Health
	Completion of Sawaba CHPS Compound	Sawaba	Sawaba CHPS Compound completed	X				100,000			DDF	Works Dept.	Mun. Health Directorate, in. of Health
	Establish Health Insurance Registration Centre in 8 electoral areas	Municipal-wide	8no. Insurance Registration Centre established	X	X	X	X	80,000	NHIA			MHIS	Mun. Assembly

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors	Organize 192 weekend vaccination services for head porters	Municipal-wide	weekend vaccination services for head porters weekend vaccination services for head porters	X	X	X	X	192,000	GoG			Municipal Health Directorate	Head Porters
	Organize 16 quarterly vaccination mop – ups throughout the municipality	Municipal-wide	16 quarterly vaccination mop – ups conducted	X	X	X	X	34,000	GoG			Municipal Health Directorate	General public
	Sensitization of communities on the need to delivery in health facilities	Municipal-wide	Sensitization of communities on the need to delivery in health facilities carried out	X	X	X	X	10,000	GoG			Municipal Health Directorate	General public

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Health

Sub-Programme: Healthcare Management System

Adopted Objective: Strengthen Healthcare Management System

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Construct Administration Block for Municipal Health Directorate	Municipal-wide	Administration Block for Municipal Health Directorate constructed	X	X	X	X	400,000	DACF			Works Dept.	Municipal Health Directorate
	Organize yearly stakeholders meeting with all heads of facilities on the need of reporting and recruiting technical staff	Municipal-wide	Yearly stakeholders meeting with all heads of facilities organized	X	X	X	X	20,000	GoG			Municipal Health Directorate	Stakeholders
	Organize half year and end of year reviews	Municipal-wide	half year and end of year reviews meetings organized	X	X	X	X	20,000	GoG			Mun. Health Directorate	Health staff and other stakeholders

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Conduct 8 orientation on data management	Municipal-wide	8no. orientation on data management conducted	X	X	X	X	16,000	GoG			Mun. Health Director ate	Health staff and other stakeholders
	Conduct 192 data validation exercise in all health facilities annually	Municipal-wide	Data validation exercise in all health facilities organized annually	X	X	X	X	6,000	GoG			Mun. Health Director ate	Health staff and other stakeholders
	Conduct 192 monitoring and supervision exercise in all health facilities	Municipal-wide	Monitoring and supervision exercise in all health facilities conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000	GoG			Mun. Health Director ate	Health staff and other stakeholders
	Conduct a yearly training for staff on Focus ANC	Municipal-wide	Staff trained on Focus ANC yearly	X	X	X	X	15,000	GoG			Mun. Health Director ate	Health staff and other stakeholders
	Conduct four sessions of training for staff on data capturing and reporting	Municipal-wide	Staff trained on data capturing and reporting	X	X	X	X	20,000	GoG			Mun. Health Director ate	Health staff and other stakeholders

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Health

Sub-Programme: Disability, Morbidity, and Mortality

Adopted Objective: Reduce Disability, Morbidity, and Mortality

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify efforts for polio eradication	Conduct yearly mass vitamin A supplementation campaign in the municipality	Municipal-wide	Mass vitamin- A supplementation campaign conducted yearly	X	X	X	X	80,000	GoG			Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
	Conduct vitamin A supplementation campaign for day care schools	Municipal-wide	vitamin A supplementation campaign for day care schools conducted	X	X	X	X	40,000	GoG			Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
	Conduct community sensitization on vitamin A supplementation	Municipal-wide	Community sensitization on vitamin A supplementation conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000	GoG			Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Health

Sub-Programme: HIV and AIDS/STIs

Adopted Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision in all PMTCT and HTC sites	Municipal-wide	Quarterly monitoring and supervision in all PMTCT and HTC sites conducted	X	X	X	X	16,000	GOG			Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
	Conduct community sensitization on HIV/AIDS	Municipal-wide	Community sensitization on HIV/AIDS conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000	GOG			Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
	Conduct advocacy meetings with the traditional healers and faith based organizations on the need to refer HIV/AIDS clients to health facility for care	Municipal-wide	Advocacy meetings with the traditional healers and faith based organizations organized	X	X			4,000	GOG			Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Organize KNOW YOUR STATUS CAMPAIGN in the municipality	Municipal-wide	KNOW YOUR STATUS CAMPAIGN in the Municipality organized	X	X	X	X	10,000	GOG			Mun. Health Director ate	Stakeholders
	Identify and support 40 vulnerable HIV children in institutional Homes	Municipal-wide	40no. vulnerable HIV children in institutional Homes supported	X	X	X	X	40,000	GOG			Mun. Health Director ate	Stakeholders
	Hold monthly Municipal Response Management meetings	Municipal-wide	Monthly Municipal Response Management meetings held	X	X	X	X	48,000	GOG			Mun. Health Director ate	Stakeholders
	Organize quarterly MAC meetings	Municipal-wide	Quarterly MAC meetings held	X	X	X	X	24,000	GOG			Mun. Health Director ate	Stakeholders
	Conduct monitoring and Evaluation visits and prepare reports quarterly.	Municipal-wide	Monitoring and Evaluation visits carried out quarterly	X	X	X	X	24,000	GOG			Mun. Health Director ate	Stakeholders
	Celebrate World Aids Day annually	Municipal-wide	World Aids Day celebrated annually	X	X	X	X	50,000	DACF			Mun. Health Director ate	Stakeholders

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Health

Sub-Programme: Food and Nutrition

Adopted Objective: Ensure Food and Nutrition Security

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Conduct Nutritional and Iodated salt surveys in the 7 sub Municipals yearly	Municipal-wide	Nutritional and Iodated salt survey conducted in the 7 sub Municipals	X	X			10,000	GoG			Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
	Conduct community sensitization on the use of iodated salt	Municipal-wide	Community sensitization on the use of iodated salt conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000	GoG			Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Population

Sub-Programme: Population Management

Adopted Objective: Improve Population Management

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	Organize public education on population management annually	Municipal-wide	Public education on population management organized	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
	Organize talk-show in 5-SHS and 20 JHS on adolescent sexuality and reproductive health	Municipal-wide	Talk-show in 5-SHS and 20 JHS on adolescent sexuality and reproductive health conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
	Educate 20 JHS schools on effects of teenage pregnancy	Municipal-wide	20 JHS schools educated on effects of teenage pregnancy	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
	Sensitize 20 social groups on elimination of child marriage	Municipal-wide	20 social groups sensitized on elimination of child marriage	X	X	X	X	10,000		IGF		Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Water and Sanitation

Sub-Programme: Water

Adopted Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Construction of 20no. Mechanized boreholes with over-head Tanks	Municipal-wide	20no. Mechanized boreholes with over-head Tanks constructed	X	X	X	X	600,000	DACF			Works Dept	CWSA
	Form and train 20 WATSAN committees	Municipal-wide	20 WATSAN committees formed and trained	X	X	X	X	10,000		IGF		Works Dept	CWSA

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Water and Sanitation

Sub-Programme: Sanitation

Adopted Objective: Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Develop Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (MESSAP)	Construction of 4no. public toilet	Aboabo and other places	4no. public toilet constructed	X	X	X	X	1,000,000	DACF			Works Dept	MEHU
	Provision of 5no. skip containers and 100 dust bins	Municipal-wide	5no. skip containers and 100 dust bins procured	X	X	X	X	100,000	DACF			Works Dept	MEHU
	Rehabilitate 4no. public toilet in the Municipality	Selected Communities	4no. Public toilets rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	150,000	DACF			Works Dept	MEHU
	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	Municipal-wide	Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Works Dept	MEHU
	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools	Municipal-wide	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools	X	X	X	X	10,500		IGF		MEHU	Development partners

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Develop Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (MESSAP)	Update data on sanitation facilities across the Municipality	Municipal-wide	Sanitation data updated	X	X	X		10,000		IGF		MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
	Identify, register and supervise the activities of food vendors, butchers, sachet water producers etc.	Municipal-wide	No. of supervisory visits conducted	X	X	X		10,000				MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
	Construct slaughter house with 10-seater W.C toilet, bio-gas facility, a holding pen and mechanized borehole and conduct ESMP	Pakoso	Number of staff trained		X	X	X	500,000	DDF			MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
	Conduct community education on environmental sanitation and management through durbars and campaigns	Municipal wide	Number of campaigns and communities educated	X	X	X		20,000		IGF		MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
	Develop and gazette environmental bye-laws	Municipal wide	Sanitation byelaws reviewed and enforced	X	X	X		20,000	DACF			MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Develop Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (MESSAP)	Evacuate and Fumigate refuse dump sites within the Municipality	Municipal wide	Waste fumigated and excavated	X	X	X	X	90,000	DACF			MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
	Procure waste management equipment	Municipal wide	Types and number of equipment procured		X	X	X	100,000	DACF			MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Poverty

Sub-Programme: Poverty Eradication

Adopted Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Undertake study to identify economic constraints and opportunities, baseline data	Municipal wide	Study on Economic constraints and opportunities, baseline data conducted	X	X	X	X	120,000	EU			NBU	SOS, AMMA, Other stakeholders
	Construct Technical/Vocation Training Centre	Municipal wide	Technical/Vocation Training Centre	X	X	X	X	700,000	DACF			Works	NBSSI

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Social Welfare

Sub-Programme: Child Protection

Adopted Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Conduct sensitization programs for foster and prospective adoptive parents and children	Municipal wide	Sensitization programs for foster and prospective adopters and children conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/CBOs
	Establish and operationalize child panel activities in the Municipality	Municipal wide	Child panel established and operationalized	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/CBOs
	Conduct social and public education on the essentials of case work towards effective arbitration, reconciliation and other social issues	Municipal wide	Social and public education on the essentials of case work towards effective arbitration, reconciliation and other social issues conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/CBOs

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Increase awareness on child protection	Monitor and strengthen family-based care programmes	Municipal wide	Orphanages/child related institutions monitored and strengthened	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/CBOs
	Provide support to 20 victims of domestic violence and persons in conflict with the law annually	Municipal wide	Victims of domestic violence and persons in conflict with the law supported	X	X	X	X	40,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/CBOs
	Reformation and Rehabilitation of 10 children in conflict with the law annually	Municipal wide	10 children in conflict with the law reformed and rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/Judicial service, parents of Jos

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Social Welfare

Sub-Programme: Women Empowerment

Adopted Objective: Promote Economic Empowerment of Women

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Sensitize eight (8) women groups on vocational skills	Municipal wide	Eight (8) women groups sensitized on importance of vocational skills	X	X	X	X	12,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/ CBOs
	Sensitize 100 household members on Gender issues, child labour, child neglect, abuses annually	Municipal wide	100 household members sensitised on Gender issues, child labour, child neglect, abuses	X	X	X	X	16,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/ CBOs
	Sensitize two (2) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health annually.	Municipal wide	Two (2) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health sensitized annually	X	X	X	X	8,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/ CBOs
	Organize 2no. community durbars on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses annually	Municipal wide	2no. community durbars on gender, child labour, child neglect, abuses organised annually	X	X	X	X	8,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Dept. of Social Dev't

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Social Welfare

Sub-Programme: Social Protection

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

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Educate 200 children on Rights and Responsibilities annually	Municipal wide	200 children educated on Rights and Responsibilities annually	X	X	X	X	16,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Mun. Education Directorate
	Educate Religious leaders on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses Educate Religious leaders on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses	Municipal wide	Religious leaders on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses Educate Religious leaders on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses	X	X	X	X	16,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	DOVVSU, CSOs, CBOs, Mun. Education Directorate
	Organize 2no. community durbars on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses annually	Municipal wide	2no. community durbars organized on Gender, Child Labour, child Neglect, Abuses annually	X	X	X	X	8,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	DOVVSU, CSOs, CBOs, Mun. Education Directorate

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Sensitize 30 Basic School Teachers on the rights and responsibilities of a child, abuse and gender.	Municipal wide	30 Basic School Teachers sensitized on the rights and responsibilities of a child, abuse and gender	X	X	X	X	8,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Mun. Education Directorate
	Support to the vulnerable and marginalized (Elderly, Children & women)	Municipal wide	No. of monitoring Visits	X	X	X	X	30,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	CSOs/CBOs/FBOs
	Monitoring of LEAP activities	Municipal wide	No. of monitoring visits carried out	X	X	X	X	8,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	LEAP committee members
	Conduct quarterly Municipal LEAP implementation Committee meeting	Municipal wide	Quarterly LEAP implementation Committee meeting held	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	LEAP beneficiaries
	Conduct quarterly monitoring of day care centres	Municipal wide	Quarterly monitoring of day care centres conducted	X	X	X	X	12,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Day care centre managers/ GES
	Update data on NGOs and conduct quarterly monitoring	Municipal wide	NGO data updated and quarterly monitoring conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	NGOs/SOS

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Social Welfare

Sub-Programme: Social Protection

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

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Provide skills training for 200 PWDs in employable skills and provide them with start-up capital	Municipal wide	200 PWDs trained and supported with start-up capital	X	X	X	X	150,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	BAC, Federation of PWDs
	Support 80 PWDs in educational Institutions	Municipal wide	80 PWDs in educational Institutions supported	X	X	X	X	100,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Federation of PWDs
	Support 60 graduate apprentices with start-up capital/kits	Municipal wide	Sixty Graduate apprentices supported with start-up capital/kits	X	X	X	X	80,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Federation of PWDs
	Support 80 PWDs in income generating activities	Municipal wide	80 PWDs in income generating activities supported	X	X	X	X	80,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Federation of PWDs
	Provide support to 10 PWDs to meet their health needs annually	Municipal wide	10 PWDs supported with health needs annually	X	X	X	X	80,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Federation of PWDs

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Conduct advocacy and sensitization of the public on the rights and needs of PWDs annually	Municipal wide	Advocacy and sensitization of the public on the rights and needs of PWDs carried out	X	X	X	X	16,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Federation of PWDs
	Provide administrative and DFMC support annually	Municipal wide	Administrative and DFMC support provided	X	X	X	X	20,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	Central Admin, Committee Members
	Embark on quarterly education and sensitization programmes to promote the self-esteem and confidence of PWDs	Municipal wide	quarterly education and sensitization programmes to promote the self-esteem and confidence of PWDs organized	X	X	X	X	20,000	Disability Fund			Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Dev't.	CSOs

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Socio-Economic Development

Sub-Programme: Participation

Adopted Objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development	Train 500 youth in traditional and innovative job skills	Economic Hub (Asokore Mampong)	500 youth trained in traditional and innovative job skills	X	X	X	X	600,670			EU	NBU	Service providers
	Establish economic hub	Asokore Mampong	Economic hub established and operational	X	X	X	X	150,000			EU	NBU	Service providers
Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills	Organize seminars on economy and events for job seekers/start-ups	Economic Hub (Asokore Mampong)	Seminars on economy and events for job seekers/start-ups organised	X	X	X	X	200,000			EU	NBU	Service providers
	implement job shadowing/apprentice/internships for 375 youth	Economic Hub (Asokore Mampong)	Job shadowing/apprentice/internships for 375 youth carried out	X	X	X	X	41,000			EU	NBU	Public and private institutions
	Coach & mentor 281 youth to secure jobs and launch start-ups	Economic Hub (Asokore Mampong)	Coaching & mentoring of 281 youth to secure jobs and launch start-ups carried out	X	X	X	X	150,000			EU	NBU	Service providers

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Sports and Recreational

Sub-Programme: Infrastructure

Adopted Objective: Enhance Sports and Recreational Infrastructure

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Support sporting activities in schools	Municipal-wide	Educational Institutions supported in sports activities	X	X	X	X	30,000	DACF			Central Admin	Mun. Education Directorate
	Develop 1no. community parks	Asawase	Aboabo Community Park Developed	X	X			40,000	DACF			Central Admin	Mun. Education Directorate

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENTS HUMAN

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

Programme: Environment

Sub-Programme: Environmental Pollution

Adopted Objective: Reduce Environmental Pollution

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Intensify public education on noise pollution	Educate the public on noise pollution	Municipal-wide	Public education on noise pollution conducted	X	X	X	X	16,000	DACF	IGF		Env. Health Dept.	Central Admin
Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	Enforce regulations on noise pollution	Municipal-wide	Regulations on noise pollution enforced	X	X	X	X	10,000		IGF		Env. Health Dept.	CSOs

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

Programme: Climate

Sub-Programme: Climate Change Resilience

Adopted Objective: Enhance Climate Change Resilience

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Promote tree planting in schools	Municipal-wide	Tree planting promoted in schools	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			NAD MO	Mun. Education Directorate
Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Incorporate landscaping in Assembly projects	Municipal-wide	Landscaping was incorporated in assembly's projects	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Works	Service providers
Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Educate the public on indiscriminate cutting down of trees	Municipal-wide	public education on indiscriminate cutting down trees conducted	X	X	X	X	13,000	DACF			NAD MO	NCCE, Info. Service Dept

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

Programme: Disaster

Sub-Programme: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Adopted Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Carryout Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns	Municipal-wide	No. of Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns conducted	X	X	X	X	12,000	DACF			NAD MO	Security agencies
	Organize Radio discussion on Prevention and Mitigation of disasters	Municipal-wide	No. of media campaigns organized	X	X	X	X	12,000	DACF			NAD MO	Info. Service Dept
	Celebrate International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) annually	Municipal-wide	International Day for Disaster Reduction celebrated annually	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			NAD MO	General public
	Support disaster victim annually	Municipal-wide	Disaster victim supported annually	X	X	X	X	500,000	DACF			NAD MO	The Assembly

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

Programme: Flood

Sub-Programme: Flood Control

Adopted Objective: Address Recurrent Devastating Floods

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.	Construction of Aboabo drains	Aboabo	Aboabo drains constructed	X				2,000,000	DACF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Desilting of drains	Municipal-wide	Length of drains desilted	X	X	X	X	100,000	DACF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Construct storm drain	Asokore Mampong	Storm drain at Asokore Mampong constructed	X				400,000	DACF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Public education of dumping of solid waste into drains	Municipal-wide	Public education on dumping of solid waste into drains conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Env. Heath Dept.	Zoom Lion

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

Programme: Human Settlements

Sub-Programme: Development of Human Settlements

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

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Create awareness on greening of human settlements	Develop maintenance plan	Central Admin	Maintenance plan developed	X				5,000	DACF			Works Dept.	Central Admin
	Carry out routine maintenance on public facilities	Municipal-wide	Public facilities maintained regularly	X	X	X	X	500,000	DACF			Works Dept	Central Admin, user Agencies

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

Programme: Urban

Sub-Programme: Urban Development

Adopted Objective: Promote Resilient Urban Development

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure	Create awareness on greening city	Municipal-wide	Awareness on greening city carried out	X	X	X	X	10,000	DACF			Info. Service Dept.	Central Admin.
	Embark on community tree planting	Municipal-wide	No of tree planted and managed	X	X	X	X	40,000	DACF			Parts & Gardens	Dept. of Agric.

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

Programme: Road and Transport

Sub-Programme: Road Transport Infrastructure and Services

Adopted Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	upgrading of Pakoso zonal area roads(7km)	Pakoso	Pakoso road upgraded	X	X			9,000,000	GRF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Upgrading of Akorefu area roads(2.8km)	akorefu	akorefu area road upgraded	X	X			4,000,000	GOG/RF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Surfacing of selected road within the Asokore Mampong Municipal(5km)	Municipal-wide	Selected road within Asokore Mampong surfaced.			X	X	2,500,000	GRF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Resealing of selected roads(20km)	Municipal-wide	20km selected road resealed			X	X	3,100,000	GRF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Grading of selected roads(10km)	Municipal-wide	10km selected roads graded	X	X	X	X	500,000	GRF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	Pothole patching	Municipal-wide	pothole patched	X	X			900,000	GRF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Signalization of Sawaba junction	Municipal-wide	Sawaba junction signalled.	X				100,000	GRF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.
	Lining and Dredging of Aboabo drains	Aboabo	Aboabo drains dredged	X	---			2,200,000	ZDF			Dept. of Urban Roads	Works Dept.

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programme: Local Government and Decentralization

Sub-Programme: Decentralized Planning

Adopted Objective: Improve Decentralized Planning

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Do nor	Lead	Collabor ators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	Prepare Composite Action Plan annually	Municipal Assembly	Composite Action Plan prepared annually	X	X	X	X	18,000		IGF		Planning Unit	Head of Depts./Units
	Organize annual performance review on CAAP	Municipal Assembly	Performance review on CAAP organized annually	X	X	X	X	20,000	DACF			Planning Unit	Head of Depts./Units
	Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly programmes and projects	Municipal-wide	Monitoring and evaluation of Assembly programmes and projects carried out	X	X	X	X	200,000	IGF			Monitoring Team	Head of Depts./Units
	Organize mid-term review of the MTDP	Municipal Assembly	Mid-term review of the MTDP organized			X		10,000	DACF			Planning Unit	Head of Depts./Units

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	Preparation of Composite Budget annually	Municipal Assembly	Composite Budget prepared annually	X	X	X	X	40,000		IGF		Budget Unit	Head of Depts./Units
	Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolution (FFR) annually	Municipal Assembly	Fee Fixing Resolution (FFR) prepared annually	X	X	X	X	200,000		IGF		Budget Unit	Head of Depts./Units
	Organize General Assembly meetings	Municipal Assembly	General Assembly meetings organized quarterly	X	X	X	X	80,000		IGF		Central Admin	Assembly members, Heads of Depts.

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programme: Local Government and Decentralization

Sub-Programme: Decentralized Planning

Adopted Objective: Improve Decentralized Planning

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	Municipal Assembly	Sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	X	X	X	X	160,000		IGF		Central Admin	Assembly members, Heads of Depts...
	Organize quarterly MPCU meeting	Municipal Assembly	Quarterly MPCU meeting organized	X				48,000		IGF		Central Admin	Heads of Depts.
	Build capacity of Assembly staff	Municipal Assembly	No. of staff trained	X	X	X	X	200,000	DACF			Central Admin	Assembly staff
	Build capacity of Assembly members on their functional areas	Municipal Assembly	Assembly members trained on their functional areas	X	X	X	X	80,000	DACF			Central Admin	Assembly members
	Procurement of office Consumables (stationery, toner, cartridge etc.)	Municipal Assembly	Office Consumables (stationery, toner, cartridge etc.) procured	X	X	X	X	200,000	DACF			Central Admin	Head of Departments
	Procure office equipment	Municipal Assembly	Office equipment procured	X	X	X	X	200,000		IGF		Central Admin	Head of Departments

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	Payment of Utilities	Municipal Assembly	Payment of Utilities effected	X	X	X	X	100,000		IGF		Central Admin	Head of Departments
	Training /Seminars and conferences	Municipal Assembly	Training and seminars attended	X	X	X	X	200,000		IGF		Central Admin	Head of Departments
	Compensation for non-mechanized staff	Municipal - wide	Amount spent	X	X	X	X	300,000		IGF		Central Admin	Head of Departments
	Organise quarterly Technical Committee meeting	Municipal Assembly	Quarterly Technical Committee meeting	X	X	X	X	40,000		IGF		Central Admin	Utility companies
	Organise quarterly statutory Planning Committee meeting	Municipal Assembly	Quarterly statutory Planning Committee meeting held	X	X	X	X	40,000		IGF		Central Admin	Utility companies
	Implement street naming project	Municipal wide	Street naming project implemented	X	X	X	X	200,000		IGF		Town and Country planning Dept	Traditional authorities

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	Public education on physical development	Municipal wide	Education on physical development carried out	X	X	X	X	8,000		IGF		Town & Country Planning Dept	Assembly members,
	Hold meetings with traditional authorities to sanitize development procedures	Municipal wide	Education on physical development conducted		X			3,000		IGF		Town & Country planning Dept	Traditional authorities
	Celebration of National days	Municipal wide	National days celebrated	X	X	X	X	200,000	DA CF			Central Admin	Head of Departments

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programme: Fiscal Decentralization

Sub-Programme: Revenue Mobilization

Adopted Objective: Strengthen Fiscal Decentralization

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Organize quarterly meetings with the revenue collectors	Municipal Assembly	Quarterly meetings with the revenue collectors carried out	X	X	X	X	24,000		IGF		Internal Audit	Revenue collectors, finance Dept.
	Audit Revenue collectors quarterly	Municipal Assembly	Revenue collectors audited quarterly	X	X	X	X	16,000		IGF		Internal Audit	Finance Unit
	Procure value books	Municipal Assembly	Value books procure annually	X	X	X	X	100,000		IGF		Finance Unit	Procurement Unit
	Organize public education on rate paying and fee fixing resolution annually	Municipal Assembly	Public education on rate paying and fee fixing resolution Organized	X	X	X	X	20,000		IGF		Finance	Budget Unit
	Carryout board of survey annually	Municipal Assembly	Carryout board of survey	X	X	X	X	4,000		IGF		Budget Unit	Internal Audit Unit, Finance Dept., Stores and Procurement Unit

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	Review of revenue performance half-annually	Municipal Assembly	Review of revenue performance	X	X	X	X	16,000		IGF		Budget Unit	Revenue Collectors, Finance Dept.,
	Monitor revenue collection activities annually	Municipal Assembly	Monitor revenue collection activities	X	X	X	X	20,000		IGF		Budget Unit	Finance Dept.
	Update data on rateable items	Municipal Assembly	Data on rateable items collected	X				30,000		IGF		Budget Unit	Finance Dept.
	Train AMMA staff & CSO in revenue collection & budget tracking, action planning	Municipal Assembly	AMMA & CSO staff trained in revenue collection & budget tracking, action planning	X				10,000	EU			NBU	AMMA, CSOs

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programme: Human Security and Public Safety

Sub-Programme: Security Service Delivery

Adopted Objective: Enhance Security Service Delivery

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 	Construct and furnish Police Divisional Headquarters	Buobai	Police Divisional Headquarter Construct and furnished			X	X	450,000	DACF			Works Dept.	Ghana Police Service
	Construction of furnishing of Municipal Fire Service Station	Asokore Mampong	Municipal Fire Service Station constructed		X	X		400,000	DACF			works Dept.	Ghana Fire Service
	Support for security services	Municipal-wide	Security services supported	X	X	X	X	200,000		IGF		Central Admin	Assembly members, GPS, Neighbourhood watch committees members
	Train and equip 40 Municipal Guards	Municipal-wide	40 Municipal Guards	X	X			100,000		IGF		Central Admin	GPS

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure 	Extension and installation of streetlight	Asokore Mampong - Pakoso	Street lights extended and installed	X	X			450,000		DDF		Works Dept.	Procurement Unit
	Maintenance of Streetlights	Municipal-wide	Streetlights maintained	X	X	X	X	500,000	DACF			Works Dept.	Procurement Unit
	Support neighbourhood watch committees	Municipal-wide	Neighbourhood watch committees supported	X	X	X	X	100,000	DACF			Central Admin	Assembly members, GPS, Neighbourhood watch committees members

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programme: Law and Order

Sub-Programme: Justice Delivery

Adopted Objective: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicativ e Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Construction of Magistrate Court Building	Asokore- Mampong	Magistrate Court Building constructed	X	X	X	X	400,000	DACF			Works Dept.	Judicial Service
	Construct residential accommodation for the Magistrate	Asokore- Mampong	Magistrate's residential accommodation constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000	DACF			Works Dept.	Judicial Service

Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programme: Civil Society and Civic Engagement

Sub-Programme: Popular Participation

Adopted Objective: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

Adopted Strategies	Projects/ Activities	Location	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborators
Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Organise 2 Town Hall Meetings annually	Asokore Mampong	2 Town Hall Meetings Organized annually	X	X	X	X	40,000	DACF			Central Admin	Head of Depts. General public
	Organize meet the Press on developmental issues annually.	Asokore Mampong	Press briefing on development issues organized annually.	X	X	X	X	20,000		IGF		Central Admin	The Media
	Create and manage Assembly Website	Central Admin	Functional Assembly website created	X				5,000		IGF		ICT Unit	Depts. Of the Assembly
	Update data on NGOs/FBOs/CBOs	Municipal-wide	Data on NGOs/FBOs/CBOs updated		X			2000		IGF		Social Welfare & C'ty Dev't	NGOs/FBOs/CBOs

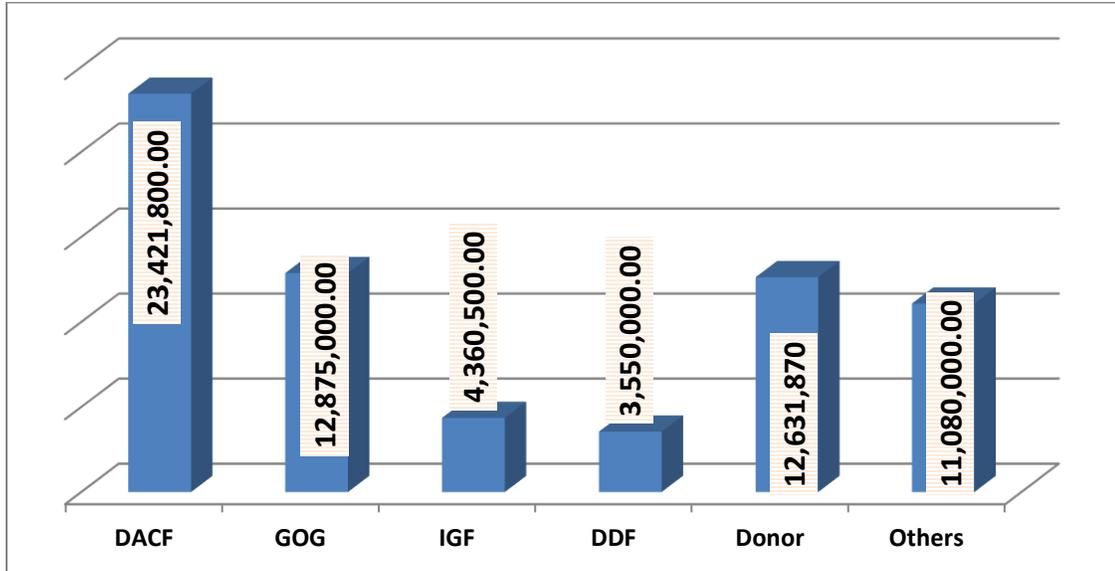
FINANCIAL PLAN MATRIX 2018-2021

	2018-2021	DACF	GOG	IGF	DDF	Donor	Others	Total revenue	Gap
Local Economic Development	14,150,000	350,000.00				2,800,000.00	11,000,000.00	12,800,000	1,350,000
Agriculture	715,200.00	220,000.00	70,000.00	30,000.00		395,200.00		695,000	20,200.00
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	42,000			42,000.00				30,000	12,000.00
Education	10,212,000	4,712,000.00	700,000.00		1,800,000.00	3,000,000.00		9,700,000	512,000
Health / Nutrition	9,547,300	2,347,300.00	3,000,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	2,700,000.00		8,300,000	1,247,300
HIV / AIDS	256,000	96,000.00	90,000.00			70,000.00		194,000	62,000

	2018-2021	DACF	GOG	IGF	DDF	Donor	Others	Total revenue	Gap
Population management	165,000	40,000.00	15,000.00			110,000.00		140,000	25,000.00
Water & Sanitation	3,325,500	2,070,000.00	-	260,500.00	200,000.00	795,000.00	-	3,060,000	265,500
Social protection	1,180,000	120,000.00				1,000,000.00	60,000.00	1,160,000.00	20,000.00
Disability	546,000.00	546,000.00						546,000.00	-
Gender	100000	100,000.00						100000	0
Youth Employment & Job creation	1,461,670.00	200,000.00				1,261,670.00		1,400,670.00	61,000.00
sports and recreation	700,000	680,000.00					20,000.00	510,500.00	189,500.00

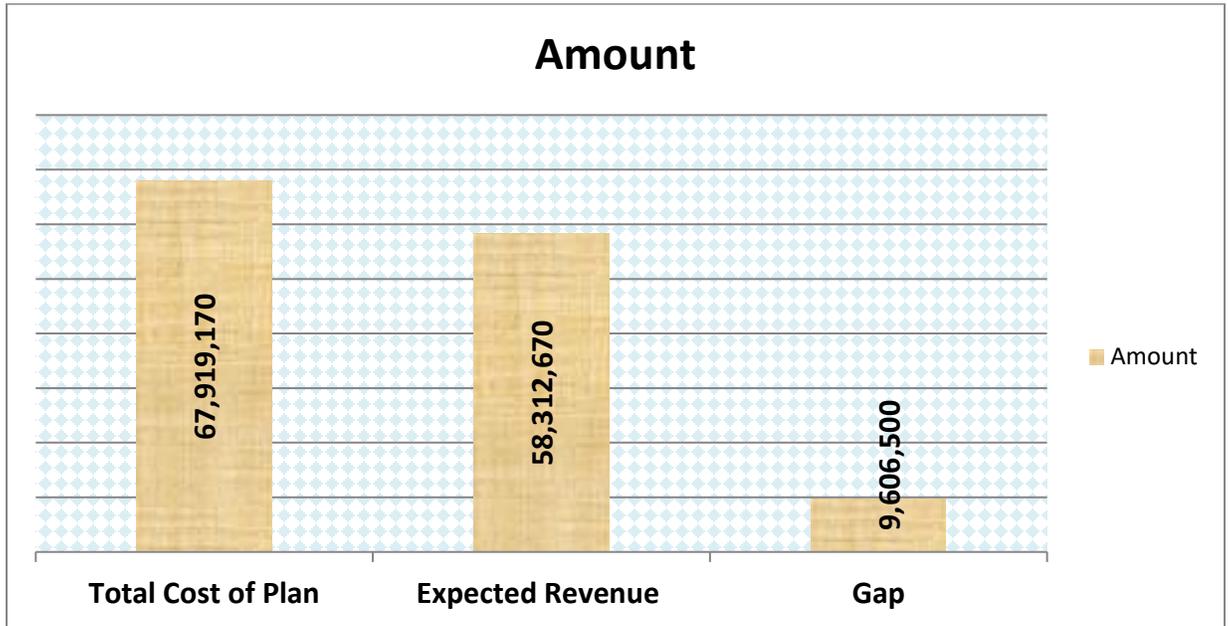
	2018-2021	DACF	GOG	IGF	DDF	Donor	Others	Total revenue	Gap
Environmental management	1,612,000	1,550,000.00		62,000.00				560,000.00	1,052,000.00
Climate change	2,500,000	1,950,000.00	-	50,000.00	-	500,000.00	-	1,690,000.00	810,000.00
Disaster management	3,080,000	1,480,000.00	1,000,000.00	600,000.00	-	-	-	1,700,000.00	1,380,000.00
Roads and Transport	10,900,000	2,400,000.00	8,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	-	-	8,300,000.00	2,600,000.00
Local Governance	3,436,500	1,410,500.00	-	2,026,000.00	-	-	-	3,436,500	-
Revenue mobilization	600,000	-		550,000.00	50,000.00			600,000	0
Human Security and Public Safety	3,250,000	3,050,000.00		200,000.00				3,250,000	-
Civil Society and Civic Engagement	140,000	100,000.00		40,000.00				140,000	-
TOTAL	67,919,170	23,421,800.00	12,875,000.00	4,360,500.00	3,550,000.00	12,631,870	11,080,000.00	58,312,670	9,606,500

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY



Source of funding

From the table above, the total cost of the four year plan is amounted to sixty seven million, nine hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and seventy gh cedis (**GH¢67,919,170.00**). The total revenue needed to finance the plan is fifty eight million, three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and seventy gh cedis (**GH¢ 58,312,670**). The GAP however arises from the deficit between the total cost and the total revenue which is nine million, six hundred and six thousand, five hundred gh cedis (**9,606,500.00**) for four years.



The Assembly intends to fund its GAP Deficit through the ff:

- i. Capacity Building for the revenue collectors on the need to enhance their level of performance in order to bring in more money for the Development of the Assembly.
- ii. Also there is the need to sell out the plan to attract investors who will bring in money to help develop the various projects and programmes initiated in the plan to improve the living standard of the people.
- iii. Lastly the need to educate the local people on the need to pay their taxes which will be used for Development for them.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter dilates on the implementation of the Municipal Composite Programme of Action for the years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. The Annual Action Plans specifies what action is to be taken each year, by whom, at what specific time and at what cost.

5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The Annual Action Plans phases out the Municipal Composite Programme of Action into realistic time frame to be implemented by the Departments and agencies of the Municipal Assembly; as well as NGOs, Private sector and communities.

The projects under each Annual Action Plans cover various aspects of development in the Municipality and are in accordance with the four (4) pillars of the MTDPF, and development activities under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Assembly.

The criteria used in the selection of programmes and projects for the Annual Action Plans includes the following:

1. Critical projects that require immediate implementation.
2. On-going projects.
3. Unimplemented projects under the previous plan which needed to be implemented
4. Projects with short growth periods.
5. Projects with low costs which could conveniently be accommodated by the Municipal Assembly in the first year's budget.
6. Donor, NGO, CBO funded projects which must be implemented.

The following have been selected for the first year of plan implementation, because they are urgently needed to fulfill the Municipal development, whilst rolled over projects have been included as on-going projects and funds have already been allocated for implementation.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

Table 5.1 Annual Action Plan for the First Planning Year 2018

PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Private Sector Development.

Sub-Programme: Entrepreneurship

Policy Objective: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development

Table: 5.1 2018 Annual Action Plan Matrix

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
1	Organise 2no. Community based training in Leather Works	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	CBT in Leather Works organized	6,800	REP	BAC	CDU, Unemployed Youth
2	Organise 1no. Community Based Training in Beads Making	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	CBT in Beads Making done	4,000	REP	BAC	CDU, Unemployed Youth
3	Organise CBT in metal fabrication and Auto Mechanic	Municipal	Jan-Dec, 2018	CBT in metal fabrication and Auto Mechanic	3,400	REP	BAC	CDU, Unemployed Youth
4	Community Based-Training in soap Making	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	CBT in soap Making done	27,200	REP	BAC	CDU, Unemployed Youth

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
5	Organize stakeholders meeting in MSE's promotion	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Municipal Stakeholders meeting in MSE's promotion organized	2,000	REP	BAC	Stakeholders
6	Organize quarterly Business Counseling sessions	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Business Counseling organized	6,000	REP	BAC	MSMEs Associations
7	Financial management training in book keeping	Municipal	Jan-Dec, 2018	Financial management training in book keeping organized	4,800	REP	BAC	MSMEs Associations
8	Train MSMEs in Technology improvement and packaging of soap	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Technology improvement and packaging of soap organized	10,200	REP	BAC	MSMEs Associations
9	Organise Community Based Training in Baking and Confectionary	Municipal	Jan-Dec, 2018	Community Based Training in Baking and Confectionary organized	27,200	REP	BAC	CDU, Unemployed Youth

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
10	Organise traditional training for 30 apprentices in NVTI Certificate	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Traditional Apprentices training in NVTI Certificate organized	10,500	REP	BAC	MSMEs Associations
11	Support to BAC operational/recurrent activities	BAC office	Jan-Dec, 2018	Amount released	20,000	REP	DACF	Central Adm
12	Support 5 clients and 1 BAC staff to attend Trade Show	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Trade show attended	5,000	DACF	Clients/ BAC	Central Admin
13	Provide Start-up kits for 50 graduate Apprentice	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	start-up kits provided for 50 graduate Apprentices	125,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin, Beneficiaries
14	Conduct field Demonstrations	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Field Demonstration conducted	6,000	REP	BAC	Beneficiaries
15	Access to Matching Grant Fund	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Matching Grant Fund accessed	40,000	REP	BAC	MSMEs

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
16	Organise Community Based Training on Farm Based like poultry, beekeeping and others for 311 youth in the Municipal	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Community Based Training on poultry, beekeeping and others for 311 youth in the Municipal organized.	53,650	REP	BAC	Service providers
17	Organise Technology Improvement and Packaging training for 241 youth on poultry, beekeeping and others.	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Technology Improvement and Packaging for training 241 youth on poultry, beekeeping and others Organized.	43,050	REP	BAC	Would be beneficiaries
18	Promote Production Efficiency and Technology Enhancement for 5 youth on poultry, beekeeping and others.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Production Efficiency and Technology Enhancement for 5 youth on poultry, beekeeping and others Promoted.	50	REP		Would be beneficiaries

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
19	Train 85 people in business Management and entrepreneurship skills	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	85 people trained in business Management and entrepreneurship skills	12,750	REP	BAC	Service providers
20	Organise Literacy and Numeracy for 40 people	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Literacy and Numeracy for 40 people Organized.	12,000		BAC	Service providers
21	Organise Internship for 5 people.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Internship for 5 people Organized.	5,000	REP	BAC	Service providers
22	Provide Training for 35 LBA/LBO Members.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Provide Training for 35 LBA/LBO Members Provided.	4,750	REP	BAC	Service providers
23	Formation of 5 Member LBA Association	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	5 Member LBA Associations Formed.	875	REP	BAC	Service providers
24	Formation of 50 Member FBO Associations.	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	50 Member FBO Associations Formed.	6,250	REP	BAC	Would be beneficiaries

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
25	Provide Business Counseling for 50 clients.	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Business Counseling for 50 clients Provided.	4,000	REP	BAC	Service providers
26	Organise Study Tours for 15clients.	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Study Tours for 15 clients Organized.	3,000	REP	BAC	Service providers
27	Facilitate Mentoring for 5 clients	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	5 clients monitored	15,000	REP	BAC	Service providers
28	Organise 5 clients to participate in annual Clients' Exhibition & Trade shows.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	5 clients to participate in annual Clients' Exhibition & Trade shows organized.	3,000	REP	BAC	Service providers
29	Provide Regulatory Requirements Training for 10 people	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Regulatory Requirements Training for 10 people	1,250	REP	BAC	Service providers

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
30	Provide enhanced Basic and Advanced Kaizen for 7 people.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Basic and advanced Kaizen provided for 7 people	23,000	REP	BAC	Service providers
31	Organise Traditional Apprentices Training for 5 people in Basic Theoretical and Practical aspect of Trade.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Traditional Apprentices Training for 5 people in Basic Theoretical and Practical aspect of Trade organized.	15,000	REP	BAC	Would be beneficiaries
32	Provide Training in Occupational safety, health and environmental management for 75 people.	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Training in Occupational safety, health and environmental management for 75 people provided.	15,000	REP	BAC	Would be beneficiaries
33	Build capacity of MSMEs in PPP	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	capacity of MSMEs in PPP built	10,000	REP	BAC	MSMEs

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
34	Develop 1no PPPs with MSMEs in Waste Management	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no. PPPs with MSMEs in Waste Management developed	50,000	EU/AMM A	NBU	MSMEs
35	Establish 2 Social Businesses under the PPP arrangement with MSMEs	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	2 Social Businesses under the PPP arrangement with MSMEs established	50,000	EU/AMM A	NBU	Private Sector

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
36	Provide Farm Business start-up kits for 10 graduate apprentices.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Farm Business startup kits for 10 graduate apprentices Provided.	50,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin
37	Provide Agro-Processing Start up kits 10 graduate apprentices.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Agro-Processing Start up kits 10 graduate apprentices provided.	50,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin
38	Transfer Technical Skills and Disseminate Technologies(ACPID) to 100 people	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Technical Skills and Disseminate Technologies (ACPID) to 100 people transferred	37,712	REP	BAC	Central Admin
39	Provide enhanced Technology Improvement and Finishing in Welding and fabrication, Carpentry, Auto mechanics and others for 145 people.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Technology Improvement and Finishing in Welding and fabrication, Carpentry, Auto mechanics and others for 145 provided	30,250	REP	BAC	Central Admin

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
40	Facilitate MSEs' access to MGF to 10 people.	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	MSEs' access to MGF to 40 people Facilitated.	200,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin
41	Facilitate Organization of 2 District MSE Sub-committees meetings.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Organization of 2 District MSE Sub-committees meetings facilitated.	4,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin
42	Facilitate Organization of 1 District Consultative meetings.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	Organization of 1 District Consultative meetings facilitated.	2,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin
43	Facilitate MSEs' access to REDF for 15 people.	Municipal -wide	Jan-June, 2018	MSEs' access to REDF for 15 people facilitated.	5,000	REP	BAC	Central Admin

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Agriculture

Sub-Programme: Livestock and Poultry

Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
44	Conduct disease surveillance on outbreak of disease on livestock	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Disease surveillance conducted	2,300	MAG (Modernization of Agric in Ghana)	Veterinary Dept	Livestock farmers
45	Organize and carry out regular outreach on vaccinations and immunizations	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	450 farm animals vaccinated or treated	2,300	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers
46	Establish livestock demonstrations farms (Grass cutter)	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	2 Livestock demonstrations farms established	4,600	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Livestock farmers

Programme: Agriculture

Sub-Programme: Crop production

Policy Objective: Increase Agricultural Productivity

No.	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
47	Establish 8 crops demonstrations on vegetables	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	8no. crops demonstration farms established	7,360	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Vegetable farmers
48	Train 4 Groundnut Processing groups on appropriate handling and processing technologies	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	4no. Groundnut Processing groups trained	2,300	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Groundnut processors
49	Train 90 farmers and traders in appropriate storage methods	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	90 Farmers and Traders trained	2,760	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers/ Traders
50	Train 120 processors, marketers and food venders on Business Management	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	120 Processors, Marketers and Food Venders trained	2,300	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Agric processors and marketers
51	Organise 5no. Field days by 17 AEA's.	Muni	Jan-Dec, 2018	5 Field days organized	2,300	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers
52	Conduct 272 farm and home visits per month	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	3,264 Field and Home visits conducted	23,460	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers

No.	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
53	Conduct 40 field and Home visits per month by 5 DAOs	Mun.	Jan-Dec, 2018	480 Field and Home visits conducted	13,800	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers
54	Conduct monthly field supervision and monitoring	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	48 field supervision and monitoring conducted	5,520	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers
55	Train 90 farmers in Integrated Crop pests Management	Mun.	Jan-Dec, 2018	90 Farmers trained	2,070	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers
56	Organise gender training on the incorporation of soya bean into diets to serve as protein supplement	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	60 households trained	2,500	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Farmers
57	Train 50 women quarterly on how to incorporate soya beans in the preparation of local recipes	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	50 women trained	2,300	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Beneficiary women

No.	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
58	AEAs to train 120 livestock farmers on improved housing and improved animal husbandry practices	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	60 livestock groups formed and trained	4,600	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Livestock farmers
59	Organize District Farmers Day	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Farmers day organized	20,000	DACF	Dept of Agric.	Farmers, Central Admin
60	Conduct trainings for 27 staff on appropriate topics monthly	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	27 Officers trained	5,520	MAG	Dept of Agric.	Agric Staff
61	Procure 4no. motor bikes		Jan-June, 2018	No. of motor bikes procured	20,000	CAPEX	Procurement Unit	Agric Directorate
62	Furnish the office of Mun. Agric Directorate		Jan-Dec, 2018	Office of Mun. Agric Directorate furnished	10,000	CAPEX	Procurement Unit	Agric Directorate
63	Equip Mun. Agric. Directorate with 3no. Computers & accessories, 1no. Photo copier, 1no. scanner		Jan-Dec, 2018	Mun. Agric. Directorate equipped with 3no. Computers & accessories, 1no. Photo copier, 1no. scanner	20,000	CAPEX	Procurement Unit	Agric Directorate

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Programme: Tourism

Sub-Program: Creative Arts Development

Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
64	Identify and register all hotels and restaurants/chop bars in the municipality	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	All hotels and restaurants/chop bars in the municipality registered	10,000	IGF	MEHU	Community, Central Adm
65	Carry out health screening for hotels and restaurants/chop bars operators	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Health screening carried out	20,000	IGF	Env. Health Dept.	Mun. Health Directorate

PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Education and Training

Policy Objective1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
66	Construct 1no. 6-unit classroom Block for Presby JHS	Adukrom	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no. 6-unit classroom Block for Presby JHS constructed	350,000	DACF	Works Dept	Mun. Education Directorate Beneficiary School
67	Complete 1No. 2-Storey Administration Block for KUMACA SHS	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	1No. 2-Storey Administration Block for KUMACA SHS completed	410,000	IGF	Works Dept	Mun. Education Directorate, Beneficiary School
68	Construct 1no 6-unit classroom block with office and store for Asokore Mampong M/A Primary school	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no 6-unit classroom block with office and store constructed	353,227	DACF	Works Dept	Metro Education Directorate
69	Organise "My First Day at School"	Municipal wide	Sept, 2018	My first Day at School organized	10,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
70	Organise inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools	All Circuits	Jan-June, 2018	Inter-Circuit Maths and Science Quiz organised	8,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm

Policy Objective2: Strengthen school management systems

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
71	Procure 100 pieces specialized tables and 500 chairs for KG	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of furniture procured	40,000	DDF	Procurement Unit	Municipal Educational Office
72	Procure 300 pieces of dual desk and 15 Teachers tables and Chairs for basic schools	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	300 pieces of dual desk and 15 Teachers tables and Chairs procured	90,000	DDF	Procurement Unit	Municipal Educational Office
73	Support 50 needy but brilliant students	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of Students benefitted from the Fund	100,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
74	Organise STMIE clinics for pupils	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	STMIE clinics organized	10,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
75	Organise Best Teacher/Worker Award	Asokore Mampong	Dec, 2018	Best Teacher/Worker Award organized	20,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
76	Organise inter-circuit reading competition	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Reading competition at inter-circuit level organized	6,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
77	Organise MEOC meetings	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	MEOC meetings organised	5,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators

78	Monitoring and supervision of schools	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of Schools visited	10,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
79	Organise SPAM	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	SPAM organised	6,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Stakeholders in education
80	Support sports and culture	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Amount spent	10,000	DACF	Municipal Educational Office	Central Adm
81	Create 3 learning centres	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of learning centres created and functioning	15,000	DACF	NFED	Central Adm
82	Procure learning materials for Non-formal Learning Centres	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Amount spent	9,405	DACF	NFED	Stakeholders in education
83	Monthly monitoring and supervision of Learning Centres	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of Learning centres monitored and supervised	1,200	DACF	NFED	Stakeholders in education
84	Procure 1no. Bike for NFED	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no. Bike procured for NFED	5,000	DACF	Procurement Unit	Central Adm
85	Procure 1no. Computer and accessories for NFED	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no. Computer and accessories procured	5,000	DACF	Procurement Unit	Central Adm
86	Organise orientation for NFED facilitators	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Orientation for NFED facilitators organised	2,000	DACF	NFED	Stakeholders in education

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Health

Sub-Programme: Health Coverage

Policy Objective1: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
87	Complete 1no. Sick Bay and a nurses quarters	Sawaba	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no. Sick Bay completed and furnished	109,373	DDF	Works	Municipal Health Directorate
88	Construction of 1no. Health Center	Pakoso	Jan-Dec, 2018	1no. CHPS Compound completed	350,000	DACF	Works Dept	Municipal Health Directorate

Policy Objective2:Strengthen healthcare management system

89	Organise weekend vaccinations for head porters at 6 “Kayayei camps	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No of “Kayayei camps benefitted	10,000	DACF	MDHS	Kayayei groups
90	Organise half year reviews	Municipal-wide	July, 2018	half year and end of year reviews organized	3,000	DACF	Works	Mun. Health Directorate
91	Organise quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting	Health Conference Hall	Jan-Dec, 2018	Quarterly Epidemic preparedness committee Meeting organized	2,000	DACF	Mun. Health Directorate	Mun. Health Directorate
92	Organise Cholera, CSM campaigns	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Health campaigns organized	5,000	DACF	MDHS	Assembly members and Unit C'ttee members

Policy Objective 3:Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
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93	Organize talk show on two local FM stations	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Estimated 500 listeners (adults & Children)	1,000	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	SWU and GES
94	Educate the public on the effects of stigmatization	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	To have the general public educated	600	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	Peer Educators, Assembly Members
95	Identify and support vulnerable HIV children in institutional Homes	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of vulnerable HIV children in institutional Homes supported	1200	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	SWU
96	Monitor the activities of NGOs. E.g. PAFA	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Activities of PAFA and other NGOs Monitored	500	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	MAC
97	Hold monthly Municipal Response Management meetings	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Monthly Municipal Response Management meetings Held	3,000	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	MRMT Members
98	Organize quarterly MAC meetings	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Quarterly MAC meetings organized	2000	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	MAC members
99	Conduct monitoring and Evaluation visits and prepare reports.	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Activities of NGOs monitored	700	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	MRMT MEMBERS
100	Celebrate World Aids Day	Municipal-wide	Dec, 2018	World Aids Day Celebrated	8,000	DACF	HIV/Aids Focal Person	MAC Members and General Public

Sub-programme: disability, morbidity and mortality

Policy Objective: Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Implementing Agency	Collaborators
101	Conduct yearly mass vitamin A supplementation campaign in the municipality	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Mass vitamin- A supplementation campaign conducted	20,000	GoG	Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
102	Conduct vitamin A supplementation campaign for day care schools	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	vitamin A supplementation campaign for day care schools conducted	10,000	GoG	Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
103	Conduct community sensitization on vitamin A supplementation	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Community sensitization on vitamin A supplementation conducted	5,000	GoG	Mun. Health Directorate	Stakeholders
Sub-programme: Food and nutrition								
Policy Objective: Ensure food and nutrition security								
104	Conduct Nutritional and Iodated salt surveys in the 7 sub Municipals yearly	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Nutritional and Iodated salt survey conducted in the 7 sub Municipals	10,000	GoG	Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
105	Conduct community sensitization on the use of iodated salt	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Community sensitization on the use of iodated salt conducted	20,000	GoG	Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Sub-programme: population management

Policy Objective: Improve population management

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
106	Organize public education on population management	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Public education on population management organized	2,500	DACF	Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
107	Organize talk-show in 2-SHS and 5 JHS on adolescent sexuality and reproductive health	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Adolescent sexuality and reproductive health talk-show organized	2,500	DACF	Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
108	Educate 5 JHS schools on effects of teenage pregnancy	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Effects on teenage pregnancy carried out in selected schools	2,500	DACF	Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs
109	Sensitize 5 social groups on elimination of child marriage	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	5 social groups sensitized on child marriage	2,500	DACF	Municipal Health Directorate	NGOs/CBOs

Programme: Water

Objective: Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems

110	Complete 3 No. Mechanized Boreholes	Pakoso, Buobai & Akwatialine	Jan-Dec, 2018	3no. Mechanized Boreholes constructed	1,000,000	DDF	Works Dept	CWSA
111	Complete 3 No. Mechanized Boreholes	Sawaba Clinic, New Admin	Jan-Dec, 2018	3no. Mechanized Boreholes constructed	100,000	DACF	Works Dept	CWSA

Programme: Sanitation

Policy Objective: Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
112	Conduct community education on environmental sanitation and management through durbars and campaigns	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Community education on environmental sanitation and management through durbars and campaigns conducted	20,000	IGF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
113	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	10,000	DACF	Works Dept	MEHU
114	Construct 1no. 10 Seater WC toilet with a mechanized borehole for Aboabo No.1 M/A Basic school	Aboabo no 1	Jan-Dec, 2018	Jan-Dec, 2018	150,000	DDF	Works Dept	MEHU
115	Educate the public on the good environment sanitation practices	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Public education on good environment sanitation practices conducted	3000	DACF	Works Dept	MEHU
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators

116	Carry out School Hygiene Education (SHEP) programme in basic schools	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Improvement in hygiene practices	3000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners
117	Develop MESSAP	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	MESSAP developed	20,000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
118	Identify, register and supervise the activities of food vendors, butchers, sachet water producers etc.	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of supervisory visits conducted	4000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
119	Conduct community education on environmental sanitation and management through durbars and campaigns	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Number of campaigns and communities educated	5000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
120	Develop and gazette environmental bye-laws	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Sanitation byelaws reviewed and enforced	20000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
121	Evacuate and Fumigate refuse dump sites within the Municipality	Municipal - wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Waste fumigated and excavated	90000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion
122	Procure waste management equipment	Municipal - wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Types and number of equipment procured	25000	DACF	MEHU	Development partners, Zoom Lion

Programme: Poverty

sub-programme: Vulnerability

Policy Objective: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
123	Monitoring of LEAP activities	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. LEAP activities monitored	10,000	LEAP Mgt Secretariat	Head-DSWCD	LEAP Team members
124	Conduct quarterly Municipal LEAP implementation Committee meetings	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of meetings held	2,000	IGF	Head-DSWCD	LEAD Team members

sub-programme: Child Protection

Policy Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

125	Conduct sensitization programs for foster and prospective adoptive parents and children	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	sensitization programs for foster and prospective adopters and children conducted	1,200	DACF	SWU	Central Admin
126	Establish and operationalize child panel activities in the Municipality	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Child panel activities established operationalized	1,500	DACF	SWU	AMMA
127	Conduct social and public education on the essentials of case work towards effective arbitration, reconciliation and other social issues	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Social and public education on the essentials of case work towards effective arbitration, reconciliation conducted	1,200	DACF	SWU	AMMA
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators

128	Monitor and strengthen family-based care programmes	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	orphanages/child related institutions monitored and strengthened	1,000	DACF	SWU	SOS Village
129	Provide requisite training for supervisors/ proprietors/caregivers on early child care and development	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	requisite training for supervisors/proprietors caregivers on early child care and development provided	1,000	DACF	SWD	Proprietors of day Care Centres
130	Conduct investigation on abandoned, trafficked and other children in need of care and protection and support them.	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Abandoned, trafficked and other children in need of care identified, protected and supported	1,000	DACF	SWD	AMMA
131	Provide support to victims of domestic violence and persons in conflict with the law.	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Victims of domestic violence and persons in conflict with the law supported.	800	DACF	SWU	Family Tribunal and Juvenile Courts
132	Provide voluntary supervision & probation services to persons in conflict with the law.	Municipal	Jan-Dec, 2018	voluntary supervision & probation services to persons in conflict with the law provided	400	DACF	SWU	Probation Unit
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators

133	Conduct effective social enquiry and social investigation reports for court work	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Effective social enquiry and investigation reports for court work conducted	400	DACF	SWU	Legal Aid, Parents of Juvenile offender
134	Support to the vulnerable and marginalized (Elderly, Children & women)	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of beneficiaries supported	20,000	DACF	SWU	CSOs
135	Administrative support	Asokore-Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	Amount spent	1,500	DACF	Head-DSWCD	Central Admin
136	Organize 3no. Mass meetings in 3 Electoral Areas.	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Mass meetings in the 3 Electoral Areas organized	5,000	DACF	CDU	Assembly members
137	Sensitize two (2) women groups on vocational skills.	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Two women groups sensitized on vocational skills.	1,000	IGF	CDU	MBSSI
138	Procure 3no. Motorbikes for Community Dev't Dept.	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	3no. Motorbikes procured for Community Dev't Dept.	15,000	DACF	Procurement Unit	Social Welfare & Community Dev't Dept
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Implementing Agency	Collaborators

139	Sensitize two (2) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health.	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Two (2) girls' clubs on carrier guidance and reproductive health sensitized	1,000	DACF	CDU	GES SOS
140	Sensitize 100 household members on Gender issues, child labor, child neglect, abuses	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	100 household members sensitized on Gender issues, child labor, child neglect, abuses	1,500	DACF	CDU	Assembly members/Unit Committee Members
141	Educate 200 children on Rights and Responsibilities	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	200 children educated on the Rights and Responsibilities	1,500	DACF	CDU	Assembly members/Unit Committee Members
142	Educate Religious leaders on Gender, Child Labor, child Neglect, Abuses	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Religious leaders educated on Gender, Child Labor, child Neglect, Abuses	1,000	DACF	CDU	Assembly members/Unit Committee, Religious leaders
143	Organize 2no. community durbars on Gender, Child Labor, child Neglect, Abuses	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	2no. community durbars sensitized on Gender, Child Labor, child Neglect, Abuses	3,120	DACF	CDU	GES
144	Sensitize 30 Basic School Teachers on the rights and responsibilities of a child, abuse and gender.	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	30 Basic School Teachers sensitized on the rights and responsibilities of a child, abuse and gender.	2,800	DACF	CDU	GES

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development

Sub-Programme: Children and Disability

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

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
145	Support 20 PWDs in educational Institutions	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	20 PWDs in educational Institutions supported	20,000	Disability Common Fund	SWU	PWDs Association
146	Support 15 apprentices/ graduate apprentices with start-up capital/kits	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	15 apprentices/ graduate apprentices supported with start-up capital/kits	20,000	Disability Common Fund	SWU	PWDs Association
147	Support 22 PWDs in income generating activities	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	22 PWDs in income generating activities supported	25,000	Disability Common Fund	SWU	PWDs Association
148	Provide support to 10 PWDs to meet their health needs	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	10 PWDs supported with health needs	15,000	Disability Common Fund	SWU	PWDs Association
149	Advocacy and sanitization of the public on the rights and needs of PWDs	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Advocacy and sanitization of the public on the rights and needs of PWDs carried out	2,000	Disability Common Fund	SWU	PWDs Association
150	Provide administrative and DFMC support	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Administrative and DFMC support provided	5,000	Disability Common Fund	SWU	Central Admin
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure								
151	Support sports and culture	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Educational Institutions supported in sports activities	20,000	DACF	Central Admin	Mun. Education Directorate

PILLAR 3:ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENTS HUMAN

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

Programme: Environment

Sub-Programme: Environmental Pollution

Policy Objective: Reduce environmental pollution

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
152	Educate the public on noise pollution	Municipal -wide	Jan-March, 2018	Public education on noise pollution conducted	4,000	IGF	Env. Health Dept.	Central Admin
153	Enforce regulations on noise pollution	Municipal -wide	Jan-March, 2018	Regulations on noise pollution enforced	2,500	IGF	Env. Health Dept.	CSOs

Sub-programme: Climate change

Policy Objective: Enhance climate change resilience

154	Promote tree planting in schools	Municipal -wide	Jan-March, 2018	Tree planting promoted in schools	5,000	DACF	NADMO	Mun. Education Directorate
155	Incorporate landscaping in Assembly projects	Municipal -wide	Jan-March, 2018	Landscaping incorporated in assembly's projects	2,500	DACF	Works	Service providers
156	Educate the public on indiscriminate cutting down of trees	Municipal -wide	Jan-March, 2018	public education on indiscriminate cutting down trees conducted	3,250	DACF	NADMO	NCCE, Info. Service Dept

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

Programme: Disaster Management

Sub-programme: Disaster prevention

Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
157	Carryout Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns	Asokore, Mampong, Buobai, Pakoso	Jan-March, 2018	No. of Anti-Bush Fire Campaigns conducted	3,500.00	DACF Fund	NADMO	Ghana National Fire Service, Disaster Volunteer Group
158	Capacity Building for NADMO staff	Asokore Mampong	Jan-March, 2018	No. of staff trained	5,000.00	Common Fund	NADMO	Staff, Disaster Volunteer Groups
159	Organise Radio discussion on Prevention and Mitigation of disasters	Municipal-wide	Jan-March, 2018	No. of media campaigns organised	3,000.00	DACF	NADMO	FM Stations
160	Plant trees in 5 basic schools	Municipal-wide	Jan-March, 2018	No. of trees planted and nurtured	2,000.00	DACF	NADMO	central Administration
161	Celebrate International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR)	Asokore Mampong	October, 2018	International Day for Disaster Reduction celebration	1,500	DACF	NADMO	Stakeholders

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

Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance

Sub-programme: Human Settlement

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

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
162	Organise quarterly Technical Committee meeting	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Technical Committee meeting organized every quarter	6,000	IGF	TCPD	Central Admin
163	Organise quarterly statutory Planning Committee meeting	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	statutory Planning Committee meetings organized	10,000	IGF	TCPD	Central Admin
164	Implement street naming and property addressing project	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Street naming and property addressing project implemented	100,000	DACF	TCPD	Traditional authorities
165	Public education on physical development	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Stakeholder consultation executed	4,000	DACF	TCPD	ISD/NCCE

Programme Area: Road and Transport

Sub-programme: road

Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
166	Procurement of Office Supplies	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Office Supplies procured	135,000	DACF	TCPD	AMMA
167	Pothole patching	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Pothole patching taken	400,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Central Admin, Works Dept
168	Grass-cutting and horticulture works	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Grass-cutting and horticulture works carried out	90,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Central Admin, Works Dept
169	Complete grading works on selected roads (25km)	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Grading of selected roads (25km) done	1,300,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Central Admin, Works Dept
170	Reshaping of roads	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Roads reshaped	300,000	DACF	Works Dept	DUR
171	Undertake minor drains repairs	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Minor drains repairs carried out	75,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Central Admin, Works Dept
172	Desilting of drains	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Desilting works done	85,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Central Admin, Works Dept

Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
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173	Filling of culvert approach	Parkoso	Jan-Dec, 2018	Filling of culvert approach completed	70,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Central Admin, Works Dept
174	Resealing of selected roads within Asokore Mampong	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Resealing of Sawaba area road-5km completed	3,800,000	GRF	DUR	Works Dept
175	Complete the construction of 200 length of U-drain within the Central Administration Compound	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec. 2018	Level of completion	350,000	DACF	DUR	Works Dept.
176	Construction of 3x2 double cell Box culvert	Afoagya	Jan-Dec, 2018	Level of completion	295,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Works Dept.
177	Construction of 3x2 double cell Box culvert	Asebi	Jan-Dec, 2018	Level of completion	286,000	GRF/ OTHERS	DUR	Works Dept.
178	Construct 10no. Speed humps within the Asokore Mampong Municipality	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec. 2018	No. completed	75,000	DACF	DUR	Works Dept.

Programme Area: Transport

Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
179	Procure 1 No. 15-seater mini bus	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	1 No 15-Seater Urvan Bus procured	180,000	DACF	DoT	Procurement Unit
180	Procure 6 No. Motor-bikes for decentralized Depts.	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	6 No Motor-bikes for decentralized Depts. procured	30,000	DACF	DoT	Procurement Unit
181	Repairs and maintenance of official vehicles	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Repairs and maintenance of official vehicles carried out	100,000	IGF	DoT	Procurement Unit
182	Running cost of official vehicle	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Amount spent	70,000	IGF	DoT	Procurement Unit
183	Payment of Insurance on Official vehicles	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of vehicles insured	15,000	IGF	DoT	Procurement Unit
184	Erect Traffic light at St. Patrick Junction	Aboabo	Jan-Dec, 2018	Traffic light at St. Patrick Junction constructed	20,000	DACF	DUR	Works Dept, DoT

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programme: Local Government and Decentralization

Sub-programme: Decentralized planning

Improve decentralized planning

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
185	Organise 2 Town Hall Meetings	Asokore Mampong	Jan-October, 2018	2no. Town Hall Meetings organised	8,000	IGF	Planning and Budget Unit	Decentralized Depts.
186	Organise meet the Press on developmental issues.	Municipal Assembly	Oct-Dec, 2018	Meet the Press on developmental issues organised	10,000	DACF	Social Welfare/Community Dev't	Field Officers, Beneficiary Communities
187	Create and manage Assembly Website	Municipal Assembly	Jan-March 2018	Website created	5,000	IGF	IT Unit	Decentralized Depts.
188	Organize 3no. General Assembly meetings	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	general Assembly meetings organized	20,000	IGF	Central Adm	Assembly Members
189	Organise 2-general staff meeting	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	2-general staff meeting organised	10,000	IGF	HRU	Staff
190	Organize sub-committees' and Executive committee meetings quarterly	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	sub-committee meetings organized	65,000	IGF	Central Adm	Assembly Members
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators

191	Organize quarterly MPCU meeting	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	Quarterly MPCU meetings Organized	10,000	IGF	Planning Unit	Heads of DeptsAdukrom Zonal Council
192	Train 40 senior staff secretarial staff in office management and advance computer skills	Municipal Wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	15 secretariat staff trained in office management and advance computer skills	10,000	DDF	HRU	Service providers
193	Train records and secretarial staff in filling systems	Municipal Wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Records staff trained in filling systems	8,000	DDF	HRU	Service providers
194	Engineering design services for the construction of Community Centre	Asawase	Jan-Dec, 2018	Engineering designs services for the construction of Community Centre complete	50,000	DACF	Works Dept	Consultants

Programme: Local Government and Decentralization

Sub-Programme: Fiscal Decentralization

Policy Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
195	Organise quarterly meetings with the revenue collectors	Mun. Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	meetings with revenue collectors conducted	4,000	IGF	Finance unit	Budget Unit
196	Audit Revenue collectors	Mun. Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Revenue collector audited	3,500	IGF	Audit Unit	Revenue Unit
197	Procure value books	Municipal Assembly	Jan-Dec, 2018	Quantity of value books procured	20,000	IGF	Finance unit	Revenue Unit
198	Organise public education on rate paying and fee fixing resolution	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Public education on rate paying and fee fixing conducted	8,000	IGF	Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
199	Carryout board of survey	Central Admin	Jan-Dec, 2018	Board of survey carried out	1,500	IGF	Internal Audit	
200	Organise quarterly review on revenue performance	Central Admin	Jan-Dec, 2018	Revenue performance reviewed	2,000	IGF	Budget Unit	Stakeholders
201	Monitor revenue collection activities	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Revenue collection activities monitored	4,000	IGF	Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
202	Update data on rateable items	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Data on rateable items collected	40,000	DACF	Budget Unit	Revenue Unit
NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators

203	Train AMMA & CSO staff in revenue collection & budget tracking, action planning	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	AMMA & CSO staff trained in revenue collection & budget tracking, action planning	5,000	EU	No Business as Usual (NBU)	AMMA
204	Train AMMA/CSO in Budget Tracking/ advocacy	Municipal -wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	AMMA/CSO trained in Budget Tracking/ advocacy	10,000	EU	No Business as Usual	AMMA
Programme: Human Security and Public Safety								
Sub-Programme: Security								
Policy Objective: Enhance security service delivery								
205	Support for security services	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Level of support to security services	40,000	DACF	Security Services	Central Admin
206	Support neighborhood watch committees	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	No. of neighborhood watch committee supported	30,000	DACF	Central Admin	GPS
207	Train and equip 20 Municipal Guards	Municipal-wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	20 Municipal Guards trained	10,000	DACF	HRU	GPS
208	Extension and installation of streetlight	Asokore Mampong-Pakoso	Jan-Dec, 2018	Asokore Mampong-Pakoso Streetlight project completed	450,000	DACF	Works Dept	beneficiary Communities
209	Construct a Fire Station	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	Construction of a Fire Station completed	600,000	DACF	Works Dept	Municipal Fire Service
210	Maintenance of street light	Municipal wide	Jan-Dec, 2018	Functionality of streetlights	100,000	DACF	Works Dept	Assembly Members

Programme: Law And Order

Sub-Programme: Court

Policy Objective: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice

NO	Project Description	Location	Time Frame	Expected Output	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Imple Agency	Collaborators
211	construction of bungalow for magistrate	Asokore Mampong	Jan-Dec, 2018	bungalow for magistrate constructed	350,000	DDF	Works department	judicial service

Sub-programme: Civil society engagement

Objective: Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting

212	Prepare 2019 Composite annual Action Plan	Asokore Mampong	July-Sept, 2018	2019 Composite annual Action Plan prepared	2,000	DACF	MPCU	Decentralized Depts.
213	Preparation of 2019 Composite Budget	Asokore Mampong	June-Sept, 2018	2019 Composite Budget prepared	15,000	DACF	Budget Unit	Decentralized Depts.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.0 Purpose of the M&E Plan

The relevant of Monitoring and Evaluation is to ensure the persistently improved social and economic services delivery that result in high yielding benefit to the people. Effective and efficient (M&E) framework is the core foundation for cautious financial management in the wake of transparency and accountability. This is particularly possible through informed decision-making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Fuelled by the recognition that resources are limited, the demand for result-based M&E on the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) cannot be over emphasized. As a result, there is an increasing emphasis being placed on public sector transparency and accountability. Monitoring and Evaluation is therefore shifted from being implementation based (concerned with the implementation of activities) to being results-based (assessing if real changes have occurred). Monitoring and Evaluation measures the Efficiency and effectiveness of the projects/programmes.

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the 2018/2021 DMTDP:

- Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met.
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvement can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level.
- Provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.

- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the Municipal and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to Ghanaians and other stakeholders.
- Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the Municipal.

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

6.1.1 Stakeholders Analysis

A stakeholder is any individual, community, group or organization with an interest in the outcome of a programme, either as a result of being affected by it positively or negatively. There are three main types of stakeholders to consider in the Municipality. They are;

Key stakeholders: Those who can significantly influence or are important to the success of an activity.

Primary stakeholders: The primary stakeholders are the direct beneficiaries of the projects. For instance, in feeder roads activity, primary stakeholders might include both the petty traders and small farmers whose livelihoods are positively affected by the new roads, and those households who are adversely affected, such as by having to relocate because of road widening.

Secondary stakeholders: All other individuals or institutions with a stake, interest or intermediary role in the activity. In a primary health care scenario, secondary stakeholders might include the local health workers, health department officials, the Ministry of Health, NGOs, DFID, other donors, private doctors and so o

6.1.2 Implementation Arrangements

The implementation will involve all stakeholders though their roles will differ.

TABLE 1: M&E STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR NEEDS

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
1. Municipal Assembly/Assembly Members	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation and development planning. • Enforcement of bye laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial resources & logistics • Commitment of management • Full implementation of LGS
2. Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation and coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of MDAs • Implementation of programmes and projects
3.Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating of district level activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build Capacities • Coordination of activities
4. Member of parliament	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To brief constituents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for resources • Demand accountability • To brief constituents
5. Local community	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demand accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support data collection • Commitment • To demand accountability
6. Traditional authorities	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To track development in their localities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources • Advocacy and lobbying • Commitment

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
7. Political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate performance of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for programmes and projects To evaluate performance of government
8. Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor utilization of fund inflow To monitor impacts of interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of funds Support capacity building To monitor utilization of resources
9. Researchers/Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input for research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection, analysis and dissemination of result
10. Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information to the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical in their reportage Dissemination of right information
11. Civil Society Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy

6.1.3 The Role of the Municipal Assembly

As the principal actor in the Municipal development process, greater responsibility for the successful implementation of the plan falls on the Municipal Assembly.

Specifically, the Municipal Assembly will perform the following roles:

- Development budgets of decentralized departments are used in the funding of the plan and not for projects outside the plan.
- NGOs pass through the proper channel in the implementation of their projects in the Municipality.
- Full involvement of its sub-structures and beneficiary communities in the identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects/ programmes in the Municipality.
- Provide counterpart funding for projects from development partners.
- Put in place implementation committees for projects and programmes.
- Timely review of the implementation of projects/ programmes and rectify problems in good time
- The above means that the Municipal Assembly has to play a more proactive role instead of only a coordinating one.

6.1.4 Other Agencies

6.1.4.1 Beneficiary Communities

As the principal beneficiaries of the intended developmental activities, communities will be expected to play a leading role in the plan implementation especially under demand driven projects / programmes to ensure their sustainability.

6.1.4.2 Decentralized Departments

Decentralized departments will be the lead implementing agencies in many areas. They will also be required to provide personnel to the Municipal Assembly and communities on project implementation.

6.1.4.3 Parastatals and Subvented Organizations

The Municipal Assembly will involve quasi-governmental organizations such as the Ghana Tourist Authority (GTA), Population Council, etc. to participate actively in the implementation especially in the areas of provision and administration of credit as well as skills learning.

6.1.4.4 Non-Governmental Organization

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as development partners will have a great role to play in the implementation through the facilitation of community projects.

6.1.4.5 Private Sector

As the wheel of economic growth and in view of the determination of the Government to actively promote the private sector – everything will be done to involve both the formal and informal parts of the private sector in the implementation especially over funding of projects.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

6.2.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is a process, which ensures that, at any given stage of a project, the required inputs are delivered on time, used as intended and is producing the desired results.

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 amendments 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 The 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 labor) are on site at the appropriate time, in the right quantity and of right quality.

6.2.3 Programme and Project Monitoring Report Format

- (i) Project Identification
- (ii) Project Title
- (iii) Project Code No
- (iv) Project Location
- (v) Funding source
- (vi) Payment levels
- (vii) Implementing Agency (ies)
- (viii) Level of implementation
- (ix) Monitoring Team
- (x) Date of Monitoring

6.3 Evaluation

To determine whether outcomes (Positive or Negative) have been achieved, the causes of deviation, if any, and how to respond any unplanned consequences, evaluation processes are undertaken. The main purpose for evaluation is to give feedback, which can lead to preplanning.

6.3.1 Evaluation Report

Evaluation is conducted in greater details at the project level. 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 evaluation report is prepared in accordance with the following format.

Programme/Project Identification

- Project Title
- Project Number
- Project Location
- Implementation Agency (ies)
- Evaluation Agency (ies)/ Team
- Date of Evaluation

6.3.1.1 Evaluation Topics

(i) Objectives

- Have the Programme/Project objectives been achieved?
- Are the Programme/Project objectives still relevant?
- Has the Programme/Project supported the policy (ies) as planned? Where the Programme/Project have not been achieved give reasons
- State any policies, which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives, which are shown to be no longer relevant as a result of the evaluation.

(ii) Time and Finance

- Was the Project completed in the time planned? If not, state the length of over-run.
- Was the Project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over or under expenditure.
- Did the funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not what shortfalls occurred.
- Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not state over expenditure.
- Where over-runs, over-expenditure and funding shortfalls have occurred give reasons in full and state how these events can be avoided in future.
- Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached.
- Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfalls.
- Are revenues at the planned level? If not state shortfalls (for programmes and projects designed to be revenue earning only).
- Where planned targets in terms of benefits and beneficiaries have not been achieved, give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

(i) Operations

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency.
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not state causes for failure.

6.3.2 Indicators

Revenue

- Percentage change in internally generated fund
- Level of central/ donor inflows
- Percentage of expenditure within budget

Industrial Development

- Annual growth rate in industrial enterprises.
- No. of SSMEs registered with the Registrar General Department
- Market infrastructure development
- Access to financial resources
- Capacity levels of SSMEs

Tourism

- Tourism infrastructure development.
- Awareness level of tourism potentials
- No. of tourist recorded

Agriculture

- Average land sizes under cultivation.
- Annual growth rate in primary production.

Land Degradation and Land Use

- Frequency of tree planting exercises.
- Reported cases of bush fires.
- No. of fire volunteers formed and trained
- Percentage of environmental degradation.
- Awareness level on climate change and its impact.

Transportation:

- No. of car parks developed
- Length of tarred road

- Length of drains constructed
- Length of engineered road improved

Energy:

- Waste to energy developed

Water:

- Percentage of population with access to safe water.
- No. of water facilities with functional management teams

Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene:

- No. of communal refuse sites provided with skip containers.
- Condition of communal refuse sites
- Sanitation equipment available
- Percentage of population with access to toilet facilities.
- No. of environmental health staff
- No of training organized for environmental health staff

Disaster management:

- No. of disaster cases recorded

Education

- Pupil/Teacher ratio.
- Pupil/Classroom ratio.
- School enrolment rate.
- Performance at BECE and WASSCE.
- Number of schools with water and sanitation facilities
- No. of Schools with ICT centres.
- Gender parity Index

Nutrition:

- No. of nutrition rehabilitation centers established

Health

- No. of health facilities
- Doctor/Population ratio.
- Nurse/Patient ratio.
- Maternal and mortality rates.
- Reported case of top ten diseases at Out Patient Department (OPD).

HIV/AIDS

- Number of reported cases.
- Level of discrimination and stigmatization against PLWAS.
- No. of youth friendly centers established

Social protection/welfare

- Reported violence against women and children.
- No. of people befitting from LEAP
- No. of schools benefitting from School Feeding Programme

People with disabilities

- Number of sponsored Children with Disabilities in formal schools
- People with Disabilities with employable skills fully employed.
- No. of PWDs benefitted from Disability Fund

Governance

- No. of statutory meetings of the assembly organized
- Operationalization of the lower structures
- Operational capacity of the Assembly.
- Level of Assembly and citizens' engagements
- Level of community participation in project/programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Gender:

- Level of women participation in decision making process
- No. of women in the Assembly
- Number of needy girls sponsored
- Number of capacity building programmes organized for women

Security:

- No. of security personnel
- No. of police stations/posts established
- Crime rate

6.4 Monitoring Indicators

The Assembly together with key stakeholders is responsible for implementing, monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects captured in the MTDP under the new policy framework. In order to be able to measure the progress of implementation the MTDP goals and objectives, appropriate Assembly specific (SMART) Indicators and target were defined at a stakeholders' workshop during the preparation of the MTDP. The indicators were determined through a participatory and collaborative process with all stakeholders. The indicators were:

- i. Categorized into input, output, outcome or impact indicators
- ii. Disaggregated (where possible) by age, gender, communities,
- iii. Shows how information is measured and by whom
- iv. Indicates the frequency of monitoring
- v. Have targets set for the DMTDP implementation period
- vi. Have baselines

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Matrix

In order to be able to measure the progress of implementation the MTDP goals and objectives, appropriate Assembly specific (SMART) Indicators and target have been defined as indicated in table 4 below.

6.5.1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) MATRIX

PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 6.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) MATRIX

MTDP Objectives 1: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
1. No. of SSEs registered	Output	167	915	NBSSI	Annually	MPCU
2. No. of SSEs trained		58	1200	NBSSI	Annually	MPCU
3. Percentage of SMEs registered with Registrar General	Output	26%	50%	NBSSI	Annually	MPCU

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MTDP Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
1.Extension farmer ratio	output	0.11319	0.180556			
2. Percentage (%) increase in the production of:	Output			Veterinary Unit	Annually	MPCU
Poultry –		8851	13277 (50%)			
Livestock -						
Cattle		1546	1932 (24.97%)			
Sheep		2089	2611 (24.98%)			
Goat		1251	1564 (25.01%)			
Spring onions	Dept. of Agric.	46.2	69.3			
1. Tonnage of Cereals produced:						
Maize	Output	82.8	123 (48.6%)	Dept. of Agric.	Annually	MPCU

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective 4: Diversity and promote and expand tourism industry for economic development						
No. of training organised for hospitality industrialists	Output	0	4	CNC	Annually	MPCU
No. of awareness programmes on local tourism carried out annually	Output	0	4	CNC	Annually	MPCU

PILLAR 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MTDP Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
1. Pupil-teacher ratio	Outcome			GES	Annually	GES
Primary		1:21	1:35			
JHS		1:13	1:30			
SHS		1:20	1:35			
KG		1:27	1:25			
2. Percentage increase in Gross Enrolment Rate:						
KG	Outcome	55.7	98.%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
Primary		58.4%	98.7%			
JHS		46.6	93.2%			

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
3. Gender Parity index:						
KG	Output	1.03	1	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
Primary-		1:06	1			
JHS-		0.98	1			
4. Percentage of male students with aggregate 6-30 in BECE	Output	68.8	88.5	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
5. Percentage of female students with aggregate 6-30 in BECE	Output	68.3	85.6	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
6. Percentage of pass rate candidates with aggregate 6-30	Output	68.6	87.05	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: Strengthen school management systems						
Percentage of trained teachers						
Kindergarten	Outcome	69.4	90	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
Primary		74.4	95			
JHS		86.5	98			
8. No. of primary school in need of additional classroom	Output	14	5	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
9. No. of JHS in need of additional classroom	Output	14	9	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
School Furniture						
Percentage of KG pupils without furniture	Outcome	35.00%	10 %	GES	Annually	M.E. Directorate & MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage of primary pupils without furniture	Outcome	23.00%	10%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
9. No. of JHS in need of additional classroom	Outcome	19.60%	10%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
11. Number of schools benefiting from school feeding programme	Output	32	77	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
12.No. of pupils benefitting from School Feeding Programme	Outcome	9,529	23,000	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
13. Percentage of primary schools with access to safe water	Output	71.00%	100%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
14. Percentage of JHS with access to safe water	Outcome	40.0%	100%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
15. Percentage of Primary Schools with access to toilet facilities	Outcome	50.0%	70%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
16. Percentage of JHS with access to toilet facilities	Outcome	68.0%	80%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
Schools with ICT Centres						
17. Percentage of Primary Schools with access to ICT facilities	Output	6.7%	50%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
18. Percentage of JHS with access to ICT facilities	Outcome	6..70%	50%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU
Schools with electricity						
19. Percentage of primary/JHS schools with electricity	Outcome	57	70%	GES	Annually	Municipal Edu. Directorate & MPCU

HEALTH

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)						
1. Doctor patient Ratio	Outcome	0:385688	1:93849	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
1. Nurse patient ratio	Outcome	1:5843	1:3128	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
2. Supervise Delivery	Outcome	5.2%	30%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
3. OPD per capita	Output	20%	60%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
MTDP Objective: Strengthen healthcare management system						
4.Immunization coverage	Output	76%	90%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
5. Increase in family planning coverage	Outcome	7.1%	30%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
6.Increase ANC coverage	Outcome	34.3%	60%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
Indicators	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data Sources	Monitoring	Responsibility

	Type	2017	2021		Frequency	
7.Increase Vitamin A supplementation for children under five years	Outcome	43.9%	90%.	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
8.Increase iodated salt	Outcome	60%	90%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
9.Intensify case search for priority diseases	Outcome	40%	90%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
MTDP Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI infections, especially among the vulnerable groups						
10. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS	Output	46	35	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
11.Increase HIV/AIDS counselling and Testing	Output	36.4%	90%	MHD	Annually	MHD, MPCU
12. Teenage pregnancy	Outcome	13%	10%	Annually	Annually	MHD, MPCU

WATER AND SANITATION

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all						
1. Percentage % increase in access to safe water	Output	78%	88%	MWST	Annually	MPCU
No. of WATSA Committee formed and trained	Output	8	28	MWD	Annually	MPCU
MTDP Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services						
1. Percentage Tonnage of waste collection per day	Output	60%	80	EHU		EHU
2. Number of public toilets.	Output	84	120	EHU	Annually	EHU
3. No. of Household Toilets	Output	3,379	4,079	EHU		
4.No. of food vendors screened		3,071	5,000			
5. Number of skip containers	Output	35	50	EHU	Annually	EHU
6. No. of slaughter houses	output	0	1	EHU	Annually	EHU

SOCIAL WELFARE

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country						
No. of PWDs registered with the Assembly: Males Female	Outcome	T=614 M=337 F=276	T=1,200 T=668 F=532	Dept. of Social Welfare and C'ty	Annually	Dept. of Social Welfare and C'ty and MPCU
No. of people registered under the livelihood empowerment programme(LEAP)	Outcome	1,400	5,000	Dept. of Social Welfare and C'ty	Annually	Dept. of Social Welfare and C'ty and MPCU
No. of PWDs supported Males Female	Outcome	T=384 M=203 F=181	T=584 T=325 F=259	Dept. of Social Welfare and C'ty	Annually	Dept. of Social Welfare and C'ty and MPCU

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: To ensure sustainable management of natural resources						
Reported case of disaster		6	2	NADMO	Annually	MPCU
No. of fire volunteers formed and trained	Output	26	14	Fire Service	Annually	MPCU
No. of community awareness creation on climate change and its impact	Output	6	14	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
No. of awareness programmes on local tourism carried out annually		0	4	CNC	Annually	MPCU

ROADS

MTDP Objective : Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
ROADS						
1. Length of asphaltic Road	Outcome	22.5km	38km	DUR	Annually	DUR, MPCU
2. Length of surface dressed Roads	Outcome	58.6km	86km	DUR	Annually	DUR, MPCU
3. Length earth Road	Outcome	68km	10km	DUR	Annually	DUR, MPCU
Speed humps	Output	2	30	DUR	Annually	DUR, MPCU
Gravel	Outcome	8.5	23.5km	DUR	Annually	DUR, MPCU

HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements						
No. of local plans Digitised	Outcome	1	5	PPD	Annually	MPCU
No. of communities covered with street naming.	Outcome	1	5	PPD	Annually	MPCU

PILLAR 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

MTDP Objective 1: Improve decentralized planning						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
1. No. of zonal councils inaugurated and operational	Output	3	3	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
MTDP Objective 2: To promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes						
2. No. of women in the Assembly	Output	1	3	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
MTDP Objective 3: Improve local government service and institutionalised district level planning and budgeting						
3.1No. vehicle procured for MPCU for monitoring activities	Output	0	1	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
4. Mid-year performance review of Assembly's plan	Output	4	8	Planning Unit	Half yearly	MPCU

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective 4:						
5. No. of press briefing on the implementation status of Assembly's programmes and projects organized	Output	2	6	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
6. No. of Assembly staff trained	Output	5	40	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
LAW AND ORDER						
MTDP Objective: Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice						
Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	Output	1	2	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU

CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Sources	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
MTDP Objective: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels						
No. of Town hall meeting held annually	Output	2	16	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
No. of Annual media encounter organised	Output	0	4	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU
No. of community durbars organised per year	Output	4	20	Planning Unit	Annually	MPCU

6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

The M&E Calendar below has been prepared to provide a Work Plan or road map for the actual M&E actions and activities to be undertaken and the budget required to undertake the activity. The Calendar also provides information on who should undertake the activities and actions as well as when (dates) they should be undertaken.

TABLE 6.1: M & E CALENDAR

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME												ACTORS	BUDGET				
	2018				2019				2020						2021			
Quarterly Field Visits	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	MPCU	40,000.00
Quarterly Review Meetings (with partners)	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	MPCU	30,000.00
Annual Performance Review Workshop	Jan				Jan				Jan				Jan				MPCU	36,000.00
Dissemination of Annual Progress Report	Feb				Feb				Feb				Feb				MPCU	10,000.00
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation									Feb								MPCU	15,000.00
DMTDP Evaluation (End-Term)													Feb				MPCU	15,000.00
TOTAL																		161,000.00

6.7 M&E Budget

It is important to mention that the success of this M&E Plan will largely depend on availability of resources (funds, logistics and personnel) and how much of these resources are devoted to the implementation of the Plan and more importantly what budget is created to implement monitoring outcomes and feedback.

The effective and successful implementation of this M&E Plan will to a large extent depend on the effective mobilization, organization and management of resources needed to undertake the planned M&E activities.

The summary M&E budget is indicated in table 6.2 below.

Table 6.2: SUMMARY 2018 – 2021 MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

No	Description M&E Activity	Cost GH¢
1	Documentation	6,000.00
2	Office Equipment	80,000.00
3	Trainings on M&E	20,000.00
4	Materials and Supplies	60,000.00
5	Preparation and Communication of M&E results	15,000.00
6	Vehicle for M&E	150,000
Total		331,000.00

6.8 M&E Information System

The Municipal Assembly requires a well-functioning IT-based monitoring information system for effective data entry, efficient processing and easy access to information on the implementation of the MTDP. Local capacities which are currently low will have to be built to enable the Municipal Assembly effectively use whatever software that will be deployed to manage the M&E information.

6.8.1 How Data Will Be Analysed and Used

The Municipal Assembly is required to regularly demonstrate how it performs against targets specified in the Medium Term Development Plan and show the extent of progress made by the Assembly towards the implementation of the MTDP 2018-2021 through the submission of regular reports to all relevant stakeholders.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) which collects data on activities, programmes and projects will use results from analysis and interpretations of the data it collects to produce the requisite M&E Reports.

All data collected will be systematically analysed to show the results produced by each project and also how the Assembly performs against all the M&E Indicators and critical areas of concern for the people in the Municipality. Appropriate action will be taken to address findings of concern. Lessons learned will be fed into the subsequent Action Plans and MTDP.

6.8.2 How and When to Report On Finding

Project actors, communities and sector departments will be made of aware of all key findings and observations. The Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding member and all other actors who work on project implementation will be briefed on progress of work, observations and gaps identified to enable stakeholders to take necessary actions on issues that require redress.

All monitoring findings and reactions will be reviewed at the quarterly MPCU meetings and included in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports of the MPCU. The Annual Progress Reports will contain a summary of all M&E activities in the year and will also be tabled before the Executive Committee of the Assembly and subsequent for discussion by the Assembly.

6.9 Dissemination Strategy

To ensure the effective dissemination, the following strategies will be pursued at all levels of the District Assembly structure:

- **Municipal Assembly/Zonal Councils Meetings:** The Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) will be presented to members of the Assembly and zonal Councils at their meetings.
- **Assembly Discussions:** The Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) will be discussed with the Assembly at Management Meetings, with the Development Planning Sub-Committee of the Assembly and the Executive Committee.
- **Publication on Public Notice Boards:** Extracts of all APRs will be put on public Notice Boards in the Municipal office, Zonal Council offices and specific project beneficiary communities etc.

6.9.1 Awareness Creation

In order to increase participation, accountability and transparency, the contents of the outputs of the M&E activities will be shared with residents of the Municipal Assembly using the Municipal Assembly structures and all other stakeholders in the Municipal Assembly, Development Partners, Departments, Ministries and Agencies, the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit and the National Development Planning Commission using the mandatory channels.

6.9.2 Promotion of Dialogue

Working meetings will be organized to discuss with such bodies as traditional authorities, identifiable community-based organizations and civil society groups and Non-Governmental Organizations to collect their comment and concerns to input into future planning.

6.10 Evaluation

The MPCU will conduct the two (2) main evaluations of the MTDP. Specifically, the Mid –Term Evaluation will be undertaken in February, 2020, and a Terminal evaluation which will commence around March, 2022. An Annual Participatory M&E will be initiated in February every year. In addition, Specific Evaluations will be conducted as and when required.

The assessments mentioned above would help to ascertain whether the planned/original objectives of implemented interventions are achieved and also assess all the changes attributable to an intervention. The assessments should also lead to the determination of the relevance of the development effectiveness of all interventions in relation to the plan and importantly improve decision making as well as provide insight for effective programme design and implementation.

6.11 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

This chapter deals with how to disseminate the content of the Assembly’s Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) to the various stakeholders relevant in the implementation of the plan. It also discusses the expected responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as all the collaborating agencies in the implementation of the Municipal plans. The Communication Strategy will promote dialogue to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services are also discussed.

To solicit for support for funding, logistic, and human resources for effective implementation of the DMTDP, the following strategies will be pursued by the Assembly:

6.12 Awareness Creation

In order to increase active participation in the plan implementation and ensure, social accountability and transparency, the contents of this Plan will be shared with stakeholders at all levels, including the Municipal Assembly structures, Development Partners, Departments, Ministries and Agencies, the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, Civil Societies and the National Development Planning Commission.

The development goal, objectives, and strategies stated in the medium term development plans would be made known to all Assembly Members, decentralized departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation.

All stakeholders at the zonal Council and Unit Committee levels will be enlightened on the content of the medium term development plans to enable them carry the message to the people at the grassroots. This will be done through community durbars, seminars and workshops.

6.13 Promotion of Dialogue

Working meetings will be organized to discuss with such bodies as traditional authorities, identifiable community-based organizations and civil society groups and Non-Governmental Organizations to collect their comment and concerns to input into future planning.

6.14 Production and Distribution of Copies of the MTDP

It is important to disseminate the plans beyond the borders of the Municipal so as to serve as a means of informing the public/private institutions, and the general public on the potentials that exist in the Municipal. This approach will also serve as a means of

soliciting for financial and material supports for the plan implementation. This will also involve the members of parliament in the Municipality.

6.15 Organize Corporate Meetings with Development Partners

The Municipal Assembly would also promote the plans through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies and other corporate bodies support to the implementation of the plan. Investment opportunities in the Municipality would be promoted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan

6.16 Hold Review Meetings with Stakeholders

The Assembly would be organizing mid and terminal reviews of the MTDP with relevant stakeholder to access level of implementation and lessons learnt

6.17 The communication strategy is detailed in the matrix below.

6.17.1 KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The stakeholders who will assist in conveying the objectives and projects of the MMTDP 2018-2021 to the citizen and also attracting investment in the Municipality includes:

- i. Decentralized Departments
- ii. Politicians
- iii. Traditional Authorities
- iv. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs
- v. Donor Agencies
- vi. Prospective Investors
- vii. Religious Bodies

6.17.2 KEY COMMUNICATION GOALS

The main communication aims of the Municipal for the next four (4) years (2018-2021) would be to:

- i. Create awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the MMTDP 2018-2021, to improve living standards and development of the Municipal.
- ii. Promote and facilitate dialogue and receive feedback on the performance of the Municipal. This will help provide the Municipal with the necessary information required to improve on service delivery.
- iii. Promote access and manage expectations of the public concerning services rendered by the Municipal.

6.17.3 COMMUNICATION TOOLS

The Municipal mostly relies on notice boards located in all government facilities, mailing of letters, mobile van information center, radio advertisements, and information Centre's.

It also organizes educational campaigns, stakeholder meetings, environmental clean-up days, farmers' day, community fora, cultural festivals, etc., to convey Municipal and government policies, guidelines and the programmes being implemented

Table 6.3: Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Tools/Methods	Time Frame	Responsibility
Meeting with Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help in the appreciation of the DMTDP by the Traditional Authorities (TA) To create awareness on the role of TAs in the implementation of DMTDP 	Chiefs, Traditional councils	Dialogue, meeting	Annually	MCE, MPCU,
Community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create awareness of the DMTDP To create awareness on the role of a community members in implementing DMTDP 	Community members, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Unit committee members	Community durbars, drama, Mobile vans	Annually	MPCU, Information Service Department
Meeting with Political leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get them appreciate the content of the MTDP To update them on the implementation of the MTDP 	MCE, Presiding Member, MPs, Conveners of various sub-committees	Round table discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU
Review implementation of MTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To update stakeholders on the implementation Stage of MTDP To draw out lessons for future plans and corrective measures for the current plan 	Heads of Department, Presiding Member, Assembly members	Power point presentation and round table meeting	Mid-year	MPCU

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Tools/Methods	Time Frame	Responsibility
Organise talk shows on Community Information centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitize the public on development projects from the MTDP especially non-physical projects • Solicit community views and inputs to subsequent plans 	Public	Panel discussion, phone in sessions	Quarterly	MPCU, Information department and Traditional Authorities
Publication of DMTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make available AAPs to the public • To improve accessibility to public documents • To ensure transparency and accountability 	Public, NDPC, RCC	Posted documents on notices, printed documents at registry and public offices and submitted copies to NDPC and RCC	Plan period	MPCU

Conclusion

The consultative participatory nature of the plan preparation process will mean that all relevant stakeholders and development partners will be very keen and show commitment in the implementation of the plan. The document should be seen as the Manifesto; all stakeholders should ensure that all planned strategies or interventions are strictly implemented. This will help improve the socio-economic wellbeing of the people in the Municipality.

To achieve the set objectives of the MTDP of Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly, adequate resources must be mobilized both internally and externally to fund the planned activities through effective communication of the plan.

Appendix

Name of District: Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly

Region: Ashanti Region

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Adukrom, Aboabo and Asawase Zonal Councils

Venue: SOS Children's Village

Date: 12th December 2017

a. Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation :(e.g. radio station, newspaper(s); letters etc.

The Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly, taking cognizance of the fact that transparency and accountability are crucial ingredients of effective and efficient local governance system, has employed various avenues and platforms for Public Hearing in a bid to ensuring the provision of Public Goods and Services to meet the needs, priorities and aspirations of citizens. The Assembly has over the years employed the use of town hall meetings, public hearings and consultative meetings to engage the public in decision making. The main mode we used for inviting the people was through invitation letters which were sent two weeks before the day and also through notices on boards and also public announcement by the information service department of the Assembly through their information van.

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:

The Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit

Council of Zongo Chiefs

Traditional Authorities

Youth Organisations

People with Disability (PWD) Group

Unit Committee

NGOs/CBOs

Trade Associations

Convener, Development Planning Sub-Committee

NBU

Church Representatives

All Assembly Members

C .Identifiable Representations at hearing :(e.g. Chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groupings etc.

Nana Asokore Mampong hene

Representative of Sepe Hema

Representative from Sustainable Livelihood

Director Social Welfare and Community Dev't

Head Works Department

Head Business Advisory Centre

Representatives from National Democratic Congress

Youth groups from the New Patriotic Party

Hairdressers & Beautician Association

Tailors & Dressmakers Association

Media

Land lords Association

Muslim Family Counselling

Centre for Youth Literacy and Dev't

Environmental Protection Agency

d. Total Number of Persons at hearing

In all , there were about one hundred and fifty people(150) participates at the Public hearing of the Assembly

e. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented (or give a head count of women):

There were about 40 women representing 1/3 of the total population present at the programme.

This then means that there were more men were there than women.

f. Language(s) used at hearing

The main mode of communication used for the exercise was the twi language by which most people understood and subsequently asked questions on what was concerning them.

g. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

i. Incorporation of disability ramps in all public institutions

ii. Improving and making the unit committees vibrant

iii. Resourcing the unit committee

iv. Reducing environmental pollution

v. Monitoring and checking waste management

vi. Provision of start – up capital for new enterprises

vii. Regulation for riders of motor bikes

ix. Focusing on getting a well-equipped hospital rather than building health centres.

x. Main controversies and major areas of complaints

The main controversies were the nonexistence of disability ramps especially in major public institutions like schools, hospitals and other public places before the passing into law of the Disability Act.

Also over-speeding by drivers because of re- surfacing of various old roads within the municipality there by killing school children and adult.

i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

Participants were briefed on how far Plans have been made to construct disability ramps at various public institutions to help solve the problem .This is seen in the four year medium term plan. There are also Plans underway to construct speed rams at vantage points to prevent children from been knock down by vehicles.

j. Unresolved questions or queries:

k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:

l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The Public Hearing forum provided the opportunity for Opinion Leaders, Religious Organisations, Community Members and the General Public the opportunity to meet with the various heads of department to express their concerns which was affecting them in terms of Education, Health, Roads, Environmental, and Water etc and was addressed by members of Municipal Planning and Co-Ordinating Unit.

The turn up was massive and the questions asked by the participants were insightful because they were given 2 weeks' notice and therefore prepared before coming for the hearing.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

MCE:

MCD:

Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature of Planning Officer:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly four years Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) to guide development of the communities under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Assembly from the year 2018-2021. The 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) for the Asokore Mampong Municipal is hinged on the Long-Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF) which spans from 2018 to 2057.

This 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) was prepared within the 2018-2021 Medium Term Policy Framework, and in the context of five pillars.

The Plan Preparation Team took cognizance of the bottom-up mechanism in participatory development planning, to enable all to contribute and eventually own the MMTDP. Data was collected from the three (3) Zonal Councils, Decentralised Departments, and other Development Partners, including Traditional Rulers, Religious Groups, Civil Society Organizations, and Political Groupings; through a series of workshops, community fora and community interactions. In order to let the people have a sense of ownership of the plan, community members were consulted during the plan preparation, particularly in the areas of identification and analysis of Community Development Problems and Prioritization of Community Needs.

The Draft Plan was subjected to scrutiny by the Development Planning Sub-committee, the Executive Committee, and subsequently sent to the General Assembly for approval. At its extraordinary meeting of 19th December, 2017, the plan was approved and adopted by the General Assembly, after which it was submitted to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for

harmonization with plans of other Municipals and then onward submission to the National Development Planning Commission.

This 2018-2021 MMTDP for Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly provides information on agreed programmes and projects with their locations, indicative budget, implementation agencies and indicators. It also provides implementation schedule and gives information on institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this programmes and projects. Environmental considerations had also being mainstreamed into this MMTDP through subjections of the programmes and projects to Strategic Environmental Assessment Tools, and more importantly appropriate interventions were imbibed into this plan to mitigate potential impacts which might associate with the programmes and projects implementation. Cross cutting issues such as gender, and HIV/AIDS have also been integrated into this plan to ensure balanced and sustainable development.

Based on the review of the MMTDP (2014-2017), 135 Projects were Planned for 2014-2017. Out of those Projects, 93 Projects representing 69% were fully implemented; 15 projects representing 11 % were on-going; while 3 projects representing 2% were abandoned. Again, 24 projects representing 18% were not implemented at all due to the following:

- 1. Irregular flow of and Inadequate funding for the proposed programmes/projects*
- 2. Inherited uncompleted projects from KMA without matching resources to complete them.*
- 3. Ineffective monitoring of projects by the Municipal Monitoring Team due to lack of logistics and motivation.*

For 2018 – 2021, the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly will focus on 11 Strategic Areas as follows:

- 1 Improvement of Revenue Generation*
- 2 Construction of office accommodations and bungalows for MCE and MCD*
- 3 Provision of Potable Water and Sanitation Infrastructure*
- 4 Provision of adequate Human Resource for the Decentralised Departments*
- 5 Construction and Rehabilitation of road Infrastructure*
- 6 Improvement and Construction of Education Infrastructure*
- 7 Enhancing the process of Food Security*
- 8 Improvement of Health Delivery*
- 9 Creation of Employment Opportunities*
- 10. Provision of ICT for Service Delivery*
- 11. Catering for the Vulnerable and the Socially Disadvantaged*

These eleven (11) focus areas relate to identified National Policy Goals, and are consistent with documents such as:

- 1. The Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2018-2021)*
- 2. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*
- 3. Municipal Development Strategy*

The purpose of this Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) is to assist in the poverty reduction process, through the implementation of programmes/projects aimed at empowering the unemployed and underemployed labour force, youth, and vulnerable groups and assist them to settle down and live meaningful lives. These programmes and projects are

estimated to cost sixty seven million, nine hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and seventy gh Cedis (GH¢67,919,170.00); out of which fifty eight million, three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and seventy Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 58,312,670). Is earmarked for the projects, one hundred and fifty Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 150,000.00) for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the projects, and sixty thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢60,000.00) for the dissemination of the plan.

In funding these projects, the Municipal Assembly is expected to raise Four million three hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred Cedis (GH¢ 4,360,500.00) from IGF and Twenty-three million, four hundred and twenty one thousand eight hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 23,421,800.00) from DACF. The rest are supposed to be financed through funds from Government of Ghana and other Development Partners.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Asokore Mampong Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 has been successfully completed due to the efforts and involvement of the District Chief Executive, District Co-ordinating Director, the Plan Preparation Team, and the sub-structures other stakeholders and the citizenry.

The successful preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan is also as a result of the collaborative effort of the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). The overall project was guided by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, Mrs. Stella Owusu Aduomi and Co-ordinated by Mr. Collins Ohene Gyan, the Municipal Planning Officer.

We wish to thank the Municipal Chief Executive, Hon. Alidu Seidu for his encouragement and financing the project. The Municipal Chief Executive was also instrumental in organizing all the Heads of Department of the Assembly and briefing them about the preparation and importance of the MMTDP (2018-2021) and tasked them to co-operate with the Plan preparation team to ensure that they come out with a ‘Good Plan’ and on time as planned.

We are appreciative to Miss Akosua Konadu the Municipal Director of Physical Planning Department for producing the maps and promoting other suggestions.

We also wish to express our profound appreciation to the central administration, staff and all persons to the successful preparation of the document, especially to Miss Grace Appiah for typing the document.

We also recognize the contributions made by the National Service Personnel’s, attached to the Development Planning Office in the persons of Ntim Benjamin, Wersong Andrews and Kyei Birago for providing immeasurable assistance in extracting information from the guidelines in a manner that is particularly useful and meaningful for district level analysis.

Finally, we are appreciative to the contributions of the following departmental heads;

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ❖ Mr Ofori Amoah Justice | Municipal Director of Health |
| ❖ Monica Ankrah | Municipal Director of Education |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEA	Agric Extension Areas
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMMA	Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBRP	Community Based Rehabilitation Programme
CBT	Community Based Training
CDU	Community Development Unit
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CNC	Centre for National Culture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DSWCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DUR	Department of Urban Roads
EU	European Union
FFR	Fee Fixing Resolution
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service

GRF	Ghana Road Fund
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
HIV	High Immune Virus
HRU	Human Resource Unit
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LTNDPF	Long-term National Development Policy Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
MAG	Modernization of Agric in Ghana
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MEHU	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MHD	Municipal Health Directorate
MMTDP	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBA	No Business as Usual
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OPD	Out Patient Department
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Public with Disability
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
SHS	Senior High School
SSME	Small Scale Medium Enterprise
SWD	Social Welfare Department
SWU	Social Welfare Unit
TA	Traditional Authority
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
UPRP	Urban Poverty Reduction Programme
WASSCE	West African Secondary School Certificate Examination
ZDF	Zongo Development Fund