

ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**UNDER AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL, 2018-2021.**

NOVEMBER, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievement of improved living conditions of the people in the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality. It has been prepared within the context of Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework for 2018-2021 with the theme An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021).

The plan has been designed to guide all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners and other stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the Municipality's development challenge or gaps during the 4-year plan period (2018-2021). The MTDP will therefore form the basis for development interventions in the Municipality, irrespective of the sources of funding.

Process of Preparing the MMTDP

Formation of Plan Preparation Team

A fourteen (14) - member team was formed at the beginning of the plan preparation process.

Data Collection

With the team thus constituted, series of meetings of DPCU/ Heads of Departments were held, where the required data needs were explained and their sources were identified.

Members of the Plan Preparation Team collected relevant data from schools, intuitions, agencies and organizations. A number of meetings were held to discuss and validate data collected and to identify data gaps. Community consultation meetings were held in thirty-one (31) Electoral Areas in the (3) Zonal Councils of the Municipal Assembly.

Review of (2014-2017) DMTDP and Update of Municipal Profile

The Plan Preparation Team then used the data collected to review the Municipality Assembly's performance in the implementation of the (2014-2017) DMTDP, and also updated the Municipal profile/current situation. The output was presented to the DPCU and was validated on 24th October, 2017

First Public Hearing/Community Needs Assessment

Interactive community dialogues were held with community members at the various communities to ascertain their needs and problems. This activity started on the 28th June 2017

to 1st August, 2017. At these meetings the results of the 2014-2017 DMTDP performance review and the current situation of the Municipality were presented and discussed.

The problems, needs and aspiration of various communities and interest groups (artisans, traders, farmers, youth, and women etc.) were identified. Resource potentials within the various Area Councils were also identified. A total of about 4,468 people (including Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Assembly members, farmers, traders, artisans, heads of department/agencies, Assembly Members, Unit Committee members, etc) participated. Out of the figure 42.7% of the total participants (1,912) were women.

Preparation of a Draft Report of MMTDP

The plan preparation team held several working section to harmonize community needs with identified development gaps, formulate Municipal goals, objectives, strategies, programmes etc. The outputs were presented to the DPCU/Heads of Department for discussion and validation.

Second Public Hearing

Major issues of the Draft MTDP were presented to stakeholders, comprising Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Private Sector operators, Unit Committees Representatives, Heads of Departments and Agencies at a one-day public hearing meeting held on 24th October, 2017 at the Municipal Assembly Hall. Two Hundred and eight (208) people participated. Out of the figure, 94 representing 45% of them were females. The remaining 114 (55%) were males.

Preparation of Final Draft Report

The concerns and issues raised at the second public hearing were incorporated into the plan to produce the final draft of this MTDP.

Adoption of the Final Draft Plan

Assembly meeting /Public Hearing was organized to adopt the Draft Municipal Development Plan. Present at the adoption were the Hon. Presiding Member, District Chief Executive, Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, NGOs representatives, Media, Nananoom, Women Groups, Development Planning Sub-committee Convener and many others. Copies of the plan were given to participants earlier to study before deliberations and adoption. The detailed Public Hearing Report is attached as an Appendix.

Scope and Direction of Intervention for 2018-2021

The development emphases for the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal for the period 2018 to 2021 are:

- Enhancing community engagement in the development of the Municipality by igniting self-help spirit of communities.
- Improvement in basic social facilities and services with emphasis on health, potable water supply, sanitation, education, sports, security, the vulnerable and disaster prevention.
- Infrastructure development to facilitate the growth and performance of the private sector. Thus One-District –One Factory,
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Public Institutions; promote public/private sector and civil society collaboration and participation in development, and improvement in revenue generation and management.
- Increase income levels and creation of employment opportunities (particularly for the youth and women), through agriculture, tourism, promotion of small-scale and micro industries and waste management, in an environmentally friendly manner.

The issues of the Municipality within the plan period (2018-2021) are outlined under the various Development Dimensions of NMTDF are as follows:

Economic Development

- Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
- Limited access to credit for SMEs
- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Lack of credit for agriculture
- Improve Post-Harvest Management
- Low productivity and poor handling of livestock poultry products
- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

Social Development

- Poor quality of education at all levels
- Low participation in non-formal education
- Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care

- Poor quality of healthcare services
- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
- High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
- Weak management of population issues
- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
- Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
- Poor sanitation and waste management
- High incidence of poverty
- Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
- Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
- Weak capacity for sports development and management

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Inappropriate farming practices
- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Poor quality ICT services
- Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
- Cumbersome land acquisition process
- Weak enforcement of planning and building and building regulations
- Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- Ineffective sub-Municipality structures
- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
- Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

Financial Arrangements for the MTDP

The MTDP is expected to cost **GH¢32,235,180.00**. The main sources of funding are: GOG **GH¢20,491,180.00**, IGF **GH¢3,668,000.00** and Donor **GH¢8,076,000.00**. The breakdowns of the expenditure by Development Dimensions are as follows: Economic Development: **GH¢ 4,556,000.00**, Social Development: **GH¢17,535,000.00**, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement **GH¢ 4,778,000.00** and Governance Corruption and Public Accountability **GH¢5,366,180.00**. The preparation of the Plan was led by the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) through the supervision of the Municipal Coordinating Director, under the authority of the Municipal Chief Executive. The MPCU consulted the departments, Municipal Assembly, sub-structures and other relevant stakeholders for the required information.

Implementation of the DMTDP

The composite programmes have been phased out into 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Annual Action Plans. The following institutions and stakeholders have been identified as key to the successful implementation of the DMTDP:

- i. The Municipal Assembly
- ii. Departments
- iii. Non-Governmental Organizations
- iv. The Private Sector:
- v. Communities
- vi. Development Partners
- vii. Municipal Sub-Structures
- viii. Regional Co-ordinating Council/ Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU)

It is expected that all the institutions and stakeholders concerned would play their respective roles very well, for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) is aimed at improving the existing undesirable situation in the Municipality. Monitoring and Evaluation is a means by which this desire improvement can be ensured and measured.

Monitoring the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan, and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule and set objectives. The monitoring of the MTDP would be carried out at the project/activity implementation level and at the output/objective level. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the MTDP has been prepared.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

1D1F	One District One Factory
AEA	Agriculture Extension Agent
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANDA	Atwima Nwabiagya District Assembly
ANMA	Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD	Community Development
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
CIC	Community Information Centre
CRC	Citizen Report Card
CSC	Community Score Card
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CT	Counseling and Testing
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DAC	District AIDS Committee
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DESSAP	District Environmental and Sanitation Action Plan
DFID	Department for International Development
DHD	District Health Directorate
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DP	Development Partner
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
EC	Electoral Commission

ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Educational Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFEC	Ghana Information Fund for Electronic Connection
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSFP	Ghana School Feed Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTV	Ghana Television
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HTC	HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling
LAN	Local Access Network
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGS	Local Government Service
LI	Legislature Instrument
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated Net
ICCES	Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MAC	Municipal AIDS Committee
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre

MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLSLC	Middle School Leavers Certificate
MMDA	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assembly
MMTDP	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MRMT	Municipal Response Management Team
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
NA	Non Applicable
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NALAG	National Association of Local Authority of Ghana
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non-Formal Education Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLWHAs	Persons Living With HIV/AIDS
PM	Presiding Member
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	Potential, Opportunity, Constraint and Challenges
PPI	Proton-pump Inhibitor

PPR	Peste Des Petits Ruminants
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RC	Roman Catholic
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RELCs	Research- Extension-Farmer Liaison Communities
REDF	Regional Enterprise Development Fund
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHEP	School Health Education Program
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SMTDP	Sector Medium Term Development Plan
STMIE	Science, Technology, Mathematics, Innovation and Education
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TB	Tuberculosis
TLMs	Teaching Learning Materials
TV	Television
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
UTV	United Television
UN	United Nations
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFCL	Worst Form of Child Labour
WC	Water Closet
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS	1
1.1.1 Vision of the Assembly.....	1
1.1.2 Mission Statement of the Assembly	1
1.1.3 Functions of the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly	1
1.1.4 Core Values.....	2
1.3 Performance Review of DMTDP (2014-2017).....	3
Thematic area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector	4
Thematic area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	7
Scheming of Barekese community	30
Thematic area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment	32
Thematic area: Transparent and Accountable Governance	42
1.3.1 Review of other cross –cutting issues	53
1.3.2 Key Challenges	53
1.3.3 Lessons Learnt	53
1.3.4 Financial Situation of the Municipality in the Plan Period	54
1.3.5 1.2 Analysis of Existing Situation / Compilation of the Municipality Profile.....	57
Institutional Capacity Needs.....	57
1.3.6 Institutional Capacity Needs	58
1.3.6.2 A Brief Description of the Organizational Structure of the Assembly	58
1.2.2 Staff Strength of the Assembly	59
1.3.6.1 Qualification of Personnel/Staff and Management Complement.	60
Qualification	60
1.2.4 Other Public Sector Agencies	60
1.3.6.2 Infrastructure and Facilities	61
1.4 Physical and natural environment.....	61
1.4.1 Location and Size	61
1.4.2 Climate	66
1.4.3 Vegetation	66

1.4.4 Green Economy	66
1.4.5 Conditions of the Natural Environment	67
1.5 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general	67
1.5.1 Implications for Development	68
1.6 WATER SECURITY	68
1.6.1 Potable Water Situation in the Municipality	68
1.6.2 Main Source of Water Use in the Municipality	69
1.7 Sanitation Situation in the Municipality	71
1.7.1 Solid Waste-Generation	71
1.7.2 Solid Waste-Management	71
1.7.3 Liquid Waste	72
1.7.4 Toilet Facilities	72
1.8 Natural and man-made disasters	73
1.8.1 Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Reconstruction of Disaster Victims	74
1.9 Natural resource utilisation	74
1.9.1 Relief and Drainage	74
1.9.2 Geology and Minerals	75
1.10 Soil and Characteristics.....	75
1.11 IMPLICATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT	76
1.12 Population	77
1.12.1 Demographic Characteristics	77
1.12.2 Population Size and Growth Rates	77
1.12.3 Population Distribution by Age and Sex	77
1.13 Dependency Ratio	78
1.14 Spatial Distribution of Population	78
1.14.1 Segregation by Zonal Council	78
1.14.2 Population for Eleven Top Communities	79
1.14.3 Population Density	79
1.14.4 Implications for Development – Demography	80
1.14.5 Rural- Urban Split	80
1.15 Age and Sex Composition	80
1.16 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)	80
1.16.1 Implication for Development	81

1.17 Gender Equality	81
1.17.1 Gender Profiling.....	81
1.18 Education	81
1.19 HEALTH Care	82
1.20 Economic Activities.....	82
1.21 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS.....	85
1.21.1 Introduction.....	85
1.22.2 Distribution of Services and Infrastructure	85
1.21.3 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)	85
1.21.3.1 Surface Accessibility to Services	88
1.21.3.2 Accessibility to Education	88
1.21.3.3 Physical Accessibility to Health	88
1.21.3.4 Accessibility to Water and Sanitation.....	88
I. Solid Waste-Generation.....	88
1.21.3.5 WATSAN Committee Members.....	88
1.21.3.6 Accessibility to Electricity, Postal, Telephone, and Market Services.	89
1.21.3.7 Postal, Telephone.....	89
1.21.3.8 Physical Accessibility to ICT.....	89
1.21.3.9 Physical Accessibility to Markets	89
1.21.3.10 Accessibility to Tourism and Media	89
1.21.3.10 Physical Accessibility to Banks	90
1.21.3.11 Physical Accessibility to Senior Secondary School.....	90
1.21.3.12 Physical Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services	90
1.21.3.13 Optimum Accessibility Map	91
1.21.3.14 Aggregate Accessibility	91
1.21.4 Types of available transportation infrastructure (motorized, non- motorized, public transit)	92
1.21.4.1 Roads Infrastructure.....	92
1.22.1 Poverty Issues	92
1.23 CULTURE	94
1.23.1 Traditional Set-Up	94
1.23.2 Ethnic Diversity.....	95
1.23.3 Festivals.....	95
1.23.4 Religious Composition	95
1.23.5 Communal Spirit.....	96
1.24 GOVERNANCE	96
1.24.1 Administrative Structure	96
1.24.2 The Municipal Assembly Machinery	96
1.24.3 The Municipal Assembly Structure	97
1.24.4 Institutional Structure	98

1.24.5 Social Accountability	98
1.24.6 Traditional Authority	98
1.24.7 Participation of Citizenry	99
1.24.8 Application of Communication Strategies.....	99
1.25 SECURITY	99
1.26 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	100
1.26.1 Agriculture Potentials in the Municipality	101
1.27 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT	101
1.27.1 Economy.....	101
1.27.1 Manufacturing Industry.....	101
1.27.2 Energy	101
1.27.3 Service-Tourism	102
1.27.4 Banking	102
1.27.5 Communication	102
1.27.6 District Revenue and Expenditure Status.....	103
1.27.7 Economic Resources	103
1.27.8 Inter/Intra Trade	103
1.27.9 Disaggregated Labour Force (Employed and Unemployed)	103
1.28 FOOD SECURITY	104
1.28.1 Development Implications.....	104
1.29 NUTRITION.....	105
1.29 SOCIAL SERVICES	105
1.30 Formal Education.....	105
1.30.1 Types of Schools	105
1.30 Enrolment Levels	107
1.30.1 Gross Enrolment/ Participation Rate.....	108
1.31 SCHOOL Infrastructure.....	109
1.32 Teaching Staff.....	112
1.33 PERFORMANCE IN BECE.....	113
1.34 Non-Formal Education.....	114
1.35 HEALTH CARE.....	115
1.35.1 Health care Facilities	115
1.35.2 Status of District Health Insurance Scheme.....	118
1.35.3 Incidence of Diseases.....	118

1.35.4 Infant and Maternal Mortality	119
1.35.5 HIV and AIDS.....	119
1.36 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	120
1.37 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION.....	120
1.37.1 Vulnerability Analysis	120
1.37.1.1 Child Labour	120
1.37.1.2 Persons with Disabilities.....	121
1.38 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI).....	123
1.39 A SUMMARY OF KEY Development Issues IDENTIFIED FROM THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	123
2.1.1 HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES OF GSGDA II.....	126
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement.....	128
Transparent and Accountable Governance.....	129
1.39.2 Identification of Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).....	132
1.39.3 Adopted Development Dimension and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs.....	137
CHAPTER TWO	139
MUNICIPALITY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.....	139
2.0 Introduction.....	139
2.1 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES OF SMTDP OF	139
MMDAs	139
2.2 Potentials Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges (POCC) Analysis.....	142
2.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS.....	157
2.4 APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) TOOLS TO THE FORMULATED PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS	165
Sustainability Measures.....	196
2.4.2 Sustainable Prioritized Issues	197
CHAPTER THREE	200
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	200
3.0 Introduction.....	200
3.1 National Development Focus.....	200
3.1.1 The Broad Strategic Direction of NMTDPF Focuses on:.....	200
3.2 Municipal Development Focus	200
3.3 Population Projection.....	201

3.4 Health Needs.....	202
3.4.1 Demand for Hospital.....	203
3.4.2 Demand for Urban Centre	203
3.4.3 Demand for Doctors.....	204
3.4.4 Demand for Nurses	204
3.4.5 Pipe Borne.....	205
3.5 Educational needs	205
3.5.1 Demand for Classrooms furniture	205
3.5.2 Demand for Teacher	206
3.6 Unemployment Projections.....	207
3.7 DEMAND FOR ROADS.....	207
3.8 SERVICE PROJECTIONS.....	208
3.9 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, GOALS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES.	209
3.9.1 Economic Development	210
3.9.2 Social Development.....	211
3.9.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	214
3.9.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.....	216
CHAPTER FOUR.....	217
COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2018 -2021	217
4.0 INTRODUCTION	217
4.1 Broad Indicative Financial Plan.....	264
CHAPTER FIVE	267
COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY	267
5.0 INTRODUCTION	267
5.1 Linking the Plan to the MTEF Annual Budget.....	267
CHAPTER SIX.....	398
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	398
6.0 INTRODUCTION	398
6.1 Purpose of The Monitoring & Evaluation Plan	398
6.1.1 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework Outlining all Indicators, Baselines and Targets	398
Amount released per month/quarter	399
Amanchia.....	405
6.2. STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E.....	424

6.2.1 Introduction.....	424
6.2.2 Primary Data.....	424
6.2.3 Secondary Data	424
6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System.....	424
6.2.5 Data Analysis.....	425
6.2.6 Use of Results.....	425
6.2.7 Data Collection Matrix	425
6.3 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT.	438
6.3.1 M&E Reporting Mechanisms	438
6.3.2 M&E Reporting at Implementation Level	438
6.3.3 M&E Reporting at District Level	438
6.3.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format	438
6.4 Dissemination and Communications Strategy	439
6.4.1 The Dissemination and Communication Techniques	439
6.5 Evaluation Arrangement	444
6.5.1 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix	447
6.5.2 Mid-Term Evaluation.....	447
6.5.3 MTDP End of Implementation Evaluation	447
6.5.4 Other Evaluation Methods.....	447
6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement	448
6.6.1 Need for PM&E.....	448
6.6.2 Methods to be used	449
6.6.2.1 The Participatory Rural Appraisal approach.....	449
6.6.2.2 Community Score Card (CSC) Concept	449
6.6.2.3 Citizen Report Card (CRC):.....	450
6.7 Stakeholder Analysis	450
DPCU.....	452
6.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar	453
6.9 Conclusion	455
6.10 ANNEX.....	456

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Level of Achievement of 2014-2017 MTDP Programmes.....	4
Table 1. 2: Summary of performance review of various thematic areas (DMTDP) 2014-2017	52
Table 1.3: Status of Implementation of the Development Interventions /Cross–Cutting Issues.....	53
Table 1. 4: Total Releases from Government of Ghana: Personnel Emoluments, Capital Expenditure/Assets, Goods and Services	55
Table 1. 5: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Municipal Assembly	56
Table 1.6 Human Resource Capacity.....	59
Table 1.7: Human Resources Capacity (Staff Strength).....	60
Table 1.8 Qualifications of Staff.....	60
Table 1.9: Percentage Coverage of Safe Toilet Facility by Zonal Councils.....	72
Table 1.10: Institutional Toilets in the Municipality by Zonal Councils.....	73
Table 1. 11: Population Distribution by Age and Sex (2017).....	78
Table 1.12: Population by Zonal Councils	79
Table 1.13: Showing Eleven (11) Communities and their projected populations 2018 – 2021.....	79
Table 1.14: Participation of Boys and Girls in Pre-School.....	82
Table 1.15: Participation of Boys and Girls in Basic School	82
Table 1.16: Programme of Action for Gender Development, 2018-2021	84
Table 1.17: Hierarchy of Settlements in the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality	86
Table 1.18 Scalogram	87
Table 1.19: The Operational Areas and Communities	91
Table 1.20: Showing Dimensions and Manifestations of Levels of Poverty	93
Table 1.21: Poverty Profile and Functional Regions.....	94
Table 1.22 Children 0-59 months assessed and number malnourished at Zonal level	105
Table 1.23: Distribution of Schools by Zonal Council	106
Table 1.24: Pre-School Enrolment.....	107
Table 1.25: Primary School Enrolment	108
Table 1.26: Junior High School Enrolment	108
Table 1.27: Participation in Pre-School	109
Table 1.28: Participation in Basic School.....	109
Table 1.29: Pre-School Infrastructure.....	110
Table 1.30: Primary School Infrastructure.....	110
Table 1.31: Junior High School Infrastructure	111

Table 1.32: Pre- School Teachers	112
Table 1.33: Primary School Teachers	112
Table 1.34: Junior High School Teachers	113
Table 1.35 BECE Performance 2015	113
Table 1.36 BECE Performance 2016.....	113
Table 1.37 BECE Performance 2017	114
Table 1.38: Adult Learners by Centres	115
Table 1.39: Health Facilities in the Municipality	116
Table 1.40 Status of District Health Insurance Scheme	118
Table 1.41: Top Ten (10) Out-Patient Morbidity (2015-2017)	118
Table 1.42 Infant and under-fives mortality Rate	119
Table 1.44: Harmonization of Community Needs With Identified Key Development Issues.....	127
Table 1.45: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021.....	131
Table 1.46 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021	133
Table 1.47 Adopted Development Dimension and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs....	137
Table 2.1 Adopted Issues under Development Dimensions	139
Table 2.2 POCC Analysis	142
Table 2.3 Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix	160
Table 2.4 Sustainability Analysis/SEA Matrix for Programmes and Projects to be Implemented (2018-2021)	166
Table 2.5 Sustainable Prioritized Issues	197
Table 3.1: Population by Zonal Councils	201
Table 3.2 Population Project by First 11 Communities	202
Table 3.3 Health Facility/Service Threshold	203
Table 3.4 Demand for Hospital.....	203
Table 3.5 Demand for Urban Health Center	203
Table 3.6 Demand for Doctors.....	204
Table 3.7 Demand for Nurses	204
Table 3.8: Demand for Furniture Requirement for Pre-School	206
Table 3.9 Projected Enrolment And Furniture Requirement For Primary School	206
Table 3.10: Demand Furniture Requirement for JHS	206
Table 3.11: Demand for Teachers at Pre-School	206
Table 3.12: Demand for Teachers at the Primary Level	207
Table 3.13: Projected Demand for Teachers at the JHS Level	207

Table 3.14: Projected Employment and Unemployment in the Municipality	207
Table 3.15: Key Essential Services in the District.....	208
Table 3.16: Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society	210
Table 3.17: Goal Two: Create opportunities for all.....	211
Table 3.18: Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	214
Table 3.19: Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society.....	216
Table 4. 1: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly	218
Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Strategy	265
Table 5.1 2018 Annual Action Plan.....	268
Table 5.2 Annual Action Plan for 2019	303
Table 5.3 2020 Annual Action Plan.....	336
Table 5.4 2021 Annual Action Plan.....	367
Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework.....	399
Table 6.2 Data Collection Matrix	426
Table 6.2: Communication Activities Matrix	441
Table 6.3 shows the evaluation matrix which illustrates the evaluation criteria, evaluation questions, data method, data sources and data collection method.	445
Table 6.3: Evaluation Matrix	445
Table 6.4: Stakeholder Analysis	451
Table 6.5: The District Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan and Calendar.....	454

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Organizational Structure of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly.....	57
Figure 2: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality in National Context.....	63
Figure 3: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality in Regional Context.....	64
Figure 4: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality and its Neighbouring Municipal and District Assemblies	65
Figure 5: Infrastructure – Water and Sanitation Sector	70
Figure 6: Educational Map.....	106
Figure 7: Health Facilities in Atwima Nwabiagya	117
Figure 8 Base Map of Key Development Issues.....	125
Figure 9 Future Desired Map.....	263

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the performance review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan and the Municipal profile. It also discusses the current situation of the Municipality in areas such as physical location and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture and spatial analysis, economy of the Municipality, food security, governance and social services delivery. Again, the chapter presents the trend of development and its implication to development in the Municipality. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendation to inform decision making.

1.2 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS

1.1.1 Vision of the Assembly

The vision of the Assembly is to be a world class leader in local governance, committed to creating a happy, healthy and self-sufficient Municipality with resilient infrastructure base.

1.1.2 Mission Statement of the Assembly

The Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly exists to ensure equitable service provision for citizenry through effective and efficient utilization of available resources within the context of good governance.

1.1.3 Functions of the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly

According to the Local government act 963 (2016), the functions of Municipal Assembly are as follows;

- i. Exercise political and administrative authority in the Municipality;
- ii. Promote local economic development; and
- iii. Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the municipality as may be prescribed by law.
- iv. Be responsible for the overall development of the Municipality;
- v. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality;
- vi. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

- vii. Sponsor the education of students from the Municipal to fill particular manpower needs of the Municipality especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- viii. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality;
- ix. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality;
- x. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality;
- xi. Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice;
- xii. Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the Municipality;
- xiii. Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by the Act or any other enactment; and
- xiv. Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- xv. Execute approved development plans for the Municipality;
- xvi. Guide, encourage, and support sub-Municipal local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- xvii. Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- xviii. Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- xix. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the Municipality and national economy in accordance with government policy.

1.1.4 Core Values

Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly performs its functions within the context of the following core values.

- i. Accountability,
- ii. Client-oriented,
- iii. Creativity,
- iv. Diligence,
- v. Discipline,

- vi. Equity,
- vii. Integrity,
- viii. Innovativeness,
- ix. Commitment,
- x. Anonymity,
- xi. Timeliness and Transparency.

1.3 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP (2014-2017)

The performance of Municipal Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA (2014-2017) and other interventions including cross-cutting issues were reviewed through meetings held with Departments, Sub- structures and the relevant stakeholders including CSOs and NGOs. Relevant data were collected and collated to ascertain the levels of achievement for that planned period. Table 1.1 below shows the levels of achievement of set targets for the various departments based on GSGDA II thematic areas.

The programmes and projects outlined in the MTDP (2014-2017) were reviewed along the following; fully implemented, started but abandoned, suspended, on-going, not implemented and implemented but not in the MTDP. This ultimately culminated in whether the set objectives were achieved or not. The results are shown in the tables 1 under the five thematic Areas. The key challenges encountered in the plan implementation and the lessons learnt which have implications for the MTDP (2018-2021) are also outlined below.

Table 1.1: Level of Achievement of 2014-2017 MTDP Programmes

Period	Thematic area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective:						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop a financial sector which is more efficient and responsive to private sector needs ✓ Promote an effective enabling environment for good corporate governance ✓ Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically. ✓ Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSME ✓ Develop a financial sector which is more efficient and responsive to private sector needs ✓ Promote an effective enabling environment for good corporate governance ✓ Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments ✓ Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development 						
Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicator			Remarks	
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the provision of credit and start up business capital to 60 MSMEs	30	60	15	On-going with 25% complete
			Support BAC to develop database system on MSMEs and registration of local enterprise	NA	100%	100%	Fully Completed The basic database system has been created.
			Train and educate 70 MSMEs in technical, managerial skills	50	70	50	On-going
			Facilitate the Acquisition, operations and management of Nkakom tourist site	NA	100%	30%	On-going but about 30% completed
			Facilitate the acquisition and development of 100 –hectares	NA			On-going but about

			industrial site for medium and small scale manufacturing		100%	70%	70% completed
		Agriculture Development	Renovate and refurbish Agriculture fair conference centre and 5No summer huts	NA	100%	0%	Not started
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the provision credit and start up business capital to 60 MSMEs	30	60	40	On-going with 66% complete
			Train and educate 70 MSMEs in technical, managerial skills	50	70	70	Implemented
			Facilitate the Acquisition, operations and management of Nkakom tourist site	NA	100%	30%	30% complete
			Facilitate the acquisition and development of 100 –hectares industrial site for medium and small scale manufacturing	NA	100%	70%	On-going
			Renovate BAC office and MSMEs training centre	NA	100	0%	Not Implemented
			Facilitate private sector provision and management of public toilet	20	35	17	On-going with 49% complete
			Organize training/workshop on entrepreneurship and established economic viable projects in 12 communities	2	4	3	On-going with 75% complete

		Agriculture Development	Renovate and refurbish Agriculture fair conference centre and 5No summer huts	NA	100%	0%	Not implemented
2016		Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the provision credit and start up business capital to 60 MSMEs	30	60	60	Fully Implemented
			Train and educate 70 MSMEs in technical, managerial skills	50	70	70	Fully Implemented
			Facilitate private sector provision and management of public toilet	20	35	17	On-going with 49% complete
			Organize training/workshop on entrepreneurship and established economic viable projects in 12 communities	2	4	3	On-going with 75% complete
			Facilitate the acquisition and development of 100 hectares industrial site for medium and small scale manufacturing	NA	100	85%	On-going with 85% complete
	Agriculture Development	Renovate and refurbish Agriculture fair conference centre and 5No summer huts	NA	100%	0%	Not implemented	
	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support BAC to develop database system on MSMEs and registration of local enterprise	NA	100%	20%	On-going with 20% complete
2017	Economic	Trade, Tourism	Facilitate the acquisition and	NA	100	100%	

	Development and Industrial Development	development of 100 hectares industrial site for medium and small scale manufacturing				Fully Implemented
		Organize training/workshop on entrepreneurship and established economic viable projects in 12 communities	2	4	4	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate private sector provision and management of public toilet	20	35	25	On-going with 71% complete
	Agriculture Development	Renovate and refurbish Agriculture fair conference centre and 5No summer huts	NA	100%	0%	Not implemented
Thematic area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
<p>Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve science, technology and innovation application ✓ Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources ✓ Promote Agriculture Mechanization ✓ Promote the development of selected cash crops ✓ Ensure sustainable management of natural resources ✓ Improve Agriculture Financing ✓ Promote sustainable environment, land and water management ✓ Reverse forest and land degradation ✓ Promote efficient land use and management systems ✓ Ensure sustainable use of wetlands and water resources ✓ Adopt integrated water resources management ✓ Enhance natural resources management through community participation ✓ Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts ✓ Promote green economy 						

2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability ✓ Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change 						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Economic Development	Agriculture Development		Train and educate 150 farmers in appropriate storage of cereals	95	150	50	On-going with about 33% complete
			Introduce improved crops varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease/pests resistance and nutrient fortified to farmers	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Intensify field visits to all operational areas	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Train 200 farmers on correct inputs use to avoid the misapplication of fertilizers and agro-chemicals	107	200	100	On-going with 50% complete
			Build the capacity of field officers, producers and other stakeholders in the one of new technologies in crops, animals extension fisheries and veterinary	16	16	12	On-going with 75% complete

			Train and educate 150 small ruminant farmers in improved housing, feeding and medication annually	98	150	80	On-going with 53% complete
			Carry out anti rabies and PPI vaccinations for 2000 pets annually	965	2,000	1,200	On-going 60% with complete
			Train farmers on how to manage disease problems in fish production	23	30	15	On-going 50% with complete
			Train farmers on stock management and good fishing practices	75	100	41	On-going 41% with complete
			Train selected farmers in the operation and management of recommended small scale irrigation technologies	38	50	25	On-going 25% with complete
			Train extension workers on irrigation and water management to enhance them to undertake irrigation extension participatory	17	30	23	On-going but 76% complete
			Facilitate the implementation of the District Farmers Day	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented

			Build capacity of MoFA staff in planning, policy analysis, M&E and Data collection and analysis	33	45	45	Fully implemented
			Provide regular market information(Market Data) to improved distribution of foodstuffs	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Facilitate capacity building of 200 farmers on market demand driven production	135	200	100	On-going with 50% complete
			Promote the consumption of Micro-Nutrient rich foods (meat/fish, leafy vegetables, fruits)by children & women in all 4 zones annually	NA	16	16 communities visited and educated	Fully implemented
			Conduct field studies in all the 10 enumeration areas annually	9	20	12	On-going with 60% complete
			Intensify field demonstrations/days to enhance adoption of improved	4	8	2	On-gong with 25% complete
			Establish 5 demonstrations on soya bean production annually	2	5	3	On-going with 60% complete

			Organize 1 RELC Meeting for 150 farmers annually	NA	4	1	On-going with 25% completed
			Construct 1No agricultural/agro-business data & information centre	NA	100%	0%	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Train and educate 150 farmers in appropriate storage of cereals	95	150	68 farmers trained	On-going with 45% complete but project has been stalled
			Train 200 farmers on correct inputs use to avoid misapplication of fertilizer and agro-chemicals	107	200	200	Fully Implemented
			Build the capacity of field officers producers and other stakeholders in the one of new technologies in crops, animals extension fishers and veterinary	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Construct 1No. Agriculture/Agro-business data and information center	NA	1	0	Not implemented
			Train and educate 150 small ruminant farmers in improved housing, feeding and medication annually	98	150	105	On-going with 70% complete

		Organize 1 RELC Meeting for 150 farmers annually	NA	4	2	On-going with 50% complete
		Carry out anti rabies and PPI vaccinations for 2000 pets annually	965	2000	2000	Fully Implemented
		Train farmers on how to manage disease problems in fish production	23	30	30	Fully Implemented
		Train farmers on stock management and good fishing practices	75	100	65	On-going 65% with complete
		Train selected farmers in the operation and management of recommended small scale irrigation technologies	38	50	45	On-going 90% with complete
		Train extension workers on irrigation and water management to enhance them to undertake irrigation extension participatory	17	30	23	On-going but 76% complete
		Facilitate the implementation of the District Farmers Day	NA	100%	100%	Implemented
		Facilitate capacity building of 200 farmers on market	135	200	100	On-going with 50% complete

			demand driven production				
			Conduct field studies in all the 10 enumeration areas annually	9	20	18	On-going with 90% complete
			Intensify field demonstrations/days to enhance adoption of improved	4	8	4	On-gong with 50% complete
			Establish 5 demonstrations on soya bean production annually	2	5	4	On-going with 80% complete
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Farmers Day	NA	100%	100%	Implemented
			Train farmers on stock management and good fishing practices	75	100	100	Fully implemented
			Train selected farmers in the operation and management of recommended small scale irrigation technologies	38	50	50	Fully implemented
			Train extension workers on irrigation and water management to enhance them to undertake irrigation	17	30	25	On –going with 88% complete

			extension participatory				
			Provide regular market information (market data) to improve distribution of feedstuffs	NA	100%	55%	On-going with 55% complete
			Facilitate capacity building of 200 farmers on market demand driven production	135	200	200	Fully implemented
			Organize 1 RELC Meeting for 150 farmers annually	100	150	75	On-going with 75% complete but project has been stalled
			Conduct field studies in all the 10 enumeration areas annually	9	20	18	On-going with 90% complete
			Intensify field demonstrations/days to enhance adoption of improved	4	8	5	On-gong with 63% complete
			Establish 5 demonstrations on soya bean production annually	2	5	4	On-going with 80% complete
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Train extension workers on irrigation and water management to enhance them to undertake irrigation extension participatory	17	30	25	On –going with 88% complete

			Provide regular market information (market data) to improve distribution of feedstuffs	NA	100%	55%	On-going with 55% complete
			Conduct yield studies in all the 10 enumeration areas annually	9	20	20	Fully implemented
			Intensify field demonstrations/day to enhance adoption of improved technologies	4	5	3	On-going with 60% but project has stalled
			Establish 5 demonstrations on soya bean production annually	2	5	4	On-going with 80% but project has stalled
			Intensify field demonstrations/days to enhance adoption of improved	4	8	5	On-gong with 63% complete
			Establish 5 demonstrations on soya bean production annually	2	5	5	Fully implemented
			Facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Farmers Day	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
Thematic area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development							

<p>Policy Mainstream Gender into decision making in the energy sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user needs ✓ Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure ✓ Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision ✓ Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure ✓ Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix ✓ Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning ✓ Promote redistribution of urban population and spatially integrated hierarchy of urban settlements ✓ Create an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development ✓ Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter ✓ Increase resilience of settlements and infrastructure along the coast, riverbanks and floodplains ✓ Improve management of water resources ✓ Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water ✓ Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation ✓ Ensure the development and implementation of health education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes ✓ Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlement for socio-economic development Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter 							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare 3 settlements schemes for urban and rural settlements	NA	3	2	On-going
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Carry out public education campaign on physical development and climatic change in 15 communities	10	15	4 communities visited	On-going
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize supervision and monitoring of physical development	26	15	5	On-going

Infrastructure Development	Counterpart funding of 93 boreholes	68	93	0	Not implemented
	Reshape Fankamawe and Nkaakom km feeder road	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 90% complete but suspended
	Maintenance of 19.0Km Ataase Jun-Addiakrom Feeder road	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Construct 1/900 pipe culvert and filling approaches at Bonsua-Wurapong	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Reshape of Amadum-Adankwame-Wurammu feeder road	NA	100%	75%	On-going with 75% complete but suspended
	Construct link road from the new fire service station	NA	100%	60%	On-going with 60% but suspended
	Construct 1No – lorry park	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Construct speed rumps	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Renovate properties in the Municipality	NA	-	0	On-going
	Procure 400 No: electricity poles to facilitate the extension of electricity to deprived communities	260	400	0	Not implemented

		Supervise the management and maintenance of boreholes and mechanize water system	40	35	21	On-going
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide furniture and health equipment to 6No CHPS facilities	3	6	0	Not implemented
		Provide solar powered electricity at 2No CHPS facilities in the Municipality	1	2	0	Not implemented
		Construct 1No female ward	NA	1	1	On-going with 90% complete
		Rehabilitate Barekese Health centre Medical Assistant bungalow	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
		Completion of Akropong Health Centre block	NA	100%	85%	On-going with 85% complete
		Construct 1No animal slaughtering and dressing facility	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Education and Youth Development	Construct 4No 6-unit classroom block for primary schools	2	4	4	Fully implemented
Construct 3No 2-unit		1	3	3	Fully implemented	

	classroom for KG				
	Construct 1No Teachers Quarters at Boahenkwa	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Rehabilitate 2No 6-unit classroom blocks for primary schools	1	2	0	Not implemented
	Construct 4No 3-Unit classrooms with ancillary facilities for JHS	1	4	4	Fully implemented
	Rehabilitate 3No 3-Unit classroom blocks for JHS	2	3	0	Started but Abandoned
	Construct 1No dining hall for ICCES	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Expand CIC centre	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
	Refurbished ICT centre	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
	Extend electricity from national grid to 5 public basic school	NA	5	3	On-going with 60% complete suspended
Social Welfare and Community Development	Refurbish social welfare department office	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Refurbish Community Development Department Office	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the acquisition of a new site for market	NA	100%	60%	On-going with 60% complete but suspended
		Completion 2No- market infrastructure	1	2	80%	On-going with 80% complete but suspended
		Renovate BAC office and MSMES training centre	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Organize sensitization and education campaign on climate change and natural resource conservation in 25 communities	11	25	25	Fully implemented
	Natural Resource Conservation	Acquire and develop 2 final disposal sites	NA	2	2	Fully implemented
	Natural Resource Conservation	Evacuate 4No refuse heaps and management in the Municipality	1	4	4	Fully implemented
	Natural Resource Conservation	Facilitate the implementation of SEA mitigation measures. (Replace Vegetative cover landscaping compensation)	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Natural Resource Conservation	Promote tree planting in built up areas of 3	109	600	300 seedlings planted in the	Fully implemented but target was not

		settlements annually			Municipality	achieved
	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize public education on climate change and disaster prevention and management measures	2	6	6	Fully implemented
		Provide support to disaster victims & community initiated projects	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
		Procure firefighting equipment and tools	NA	100%	70%	On-going
		Rehabilitate 4No fire hydrants and construction of 1No new hydrant at Nkawie market	1	4	0	Not implemented
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete 1No 2-Storey 6-unit flat residential accommodation for Municipal assembly and medical staff	NA	1	0	Not implemented
		Renovate 2 No: residential staff quarters	1	2	2	Completed
		Procure office equipment	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
		Construct 1No: Office block for Area Council	NA	1	0	Not implemented
		Renovate 1No: area council	NA	1	0	Not implemented

			office				
			Completion of 1No police station in the Municipality	NA	1	1	On-going with 65% complete
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand CIC centre	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
			Prepare 3 settlements schemes for urban and		3	3	Fully Implemented
			Refurbish ICT centre	NA	100%	0	Not Implemented
			Extend electricity from national grid to 5 public basic schools	NA	5	70%	On-going with 70%
			Construct 1No. Teachers quarters at Boahenkwa	NA	1	0%	Not implemented
			Construct 3No. 2-unit classroom blocks for KG	1	3	3	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate 2No. 6-unit classroom blocks for primary schools	1	2	1	On-going with 50% complete
			Construct 1No. Dining hall for ICCES	NA	1	0%	Not implemented
				Extend electricity from national grid to 5 public basic school	NA	5	4
	Infrastructure	Procure 400No. Electricity poles to facilitate the	200	400	0	Not implemented	

	Development	extension of electricity to deprived communities				
		Renovate three Assembly properties in the Municipality	NA	-	0	Not implemented
		Counterpart funding of 93 boreholes	68	93	30	On-going with 32% complete
		Reshape Fankamawe and Nkaakom km feeder road	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Health Delivery	Provide furniture and health equipment to 6No. CHPS facilities in the Municipality	3	6	0%	Not implemented
		Provide solar powered electricity at 2No. CHPS facilities in the Municipality	1	2	100%	Fully implemented
		Construct 1No. Female ward	NA	1	90%	On-going with 90% complete
		Rehabilitate Barekese health center medical assistant bungalow	NA	1	0%	Not implemented
		Completion of Akropong health center	NA	1	95%	On-going with 75% complete
		Management and	General	Completion of 1No. 2	NA	1

	Administration	Administration	storey 6 unit flat residential accommodation for Municipal assembly and medical staff				
			Completion of 1No. Police station in the Municipality	NA	1	42%	On-going with 42% complete
			Construct 1NO: Office block for Area Council	NA	1	0	Not implemented
			Renovate 1NO: area council office	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure firefighting equipment and tools	NA	100%	80%	On-going with 80% complete
			Procure 10 communal refuse containers	2	10	76%	On-going with 76% complete
			Desilt drains and fumigate open spaces, refuse dumps and drains in major settlements	NA	20	10%	On-going with 10% complete
			Organize public education campaign on safe sanitation practice, hygiene and climatic changes issues	3	4	75%	On-going with 75% complete
			Updates environmental sanitation database and review (DESSAP) in the	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 90% complete

			Municipality				
			Evacuate 4No. Refuse heaps and management in the Municipality	1	4	100%	Fully implemented
			Facilitate to ensure that provision of safe household toilet facilities by residential developers	50	160	51%	On-going with 51% complete
			Procure sanitation insecticide/germicide	NA	100	100%	Fully implemented
			Procure sanitation equipment and tools	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 90% complete
			Rehabilitate 4No fire hydrants and construction of 1No new hydrant at Nkawie market	1	4	0	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Renovate BAC office and MSMES training centre	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Infrastructure Development	Counterpart funding of 93 boreholes	68	93	38	On-going with 41% complete
			Supervise the management and maintenance of boreholes and mechanized water systems	68	100%	100%	Fully implemented

			Construct link road from the appliance bay of the new fire service station	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
			Procure 400No. Electricity poles to facilitate the extension of electricity to deprived communities	200	400	100	On-going with 25% complete
			Renovate properties in the Municipality	NA	-	0	Not implemented
			Construct 1No. Lorry park	NA	1	0	Not implemented
			Provision of accessible road to new sites at Ataase	NA	100%	78%	On-going with 78% completed
			Construction, reshaping and graveling of feeder roads	NA	100%	85%	On-going with 85% completed
			Provision of potable water in Six (6) communities	1	6	1	On-going with 16% completed
	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand CIC centre	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
			Refurbish ICT centre	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Extend electricity from national grid to 5 public basic schools	NA	5	70%	On-going with 70% completed

		Construct 1No. Teachers quarters at Boahenkwa	NA	1	0%	Not implemented
		Rehabilitate 2No. 6-unit classroom blocks for primary schools	1	2	1	On-going with 50% complete
		Construct 1No. Dining hall for ICCES	NA	1	0%	Not implemented
		Extend electricity from national grid to 5 public basic school	NA	5	4	On-going with 80% complete suspended
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construct 1No. Animal slaughter and dressing facility	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the acquisition of a new site for market	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the acquisition, operations and management of Nkaakom tourist site	NA	100%	100%	On-going
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Completion of 2No. Market infrastructure	1	2	2	Fully Implemented
			Renovate BAC office and MSMES training centre	NA	100%	100%

	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procure firefighting equipment and tools	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Rehabilitate 4No. Fire hydrants and construction of 1No. New hydrants at Nkawie market	1	4	2	Started but Abandoned with 50% complete
			Procure 10 communal refuse containers	2	10	80%	On-going with 76% complete
			Desilt drains and fumigate open spaces, refuse dumps and drains in major settlements	NA	20	40%	On-going with 10% complete
			Organize public education campaign on safe sanitation practice, hygiene and climatic changes issues	3	4	85%	On-going with 75% complete
	Natural Resource Conservation		Construction of drains	8	6	4	On-going
			Construction of bridge with Culverts	3	100%	2	On-going
			Promote tree planting in built up areas of 3 settlements annually	2	3	2	On-going
			Facilitate the implementation of SEA mitigation measures (replace vegetation cover,	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 10% left for completion

			landscaping compensation)				
			Organize sensitization and education campaign climate change and natural resources management measures	-	100%	65%	On-going
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision of Police Post	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of on-going Aninkromah Toilet facilities	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Extension of Electricity to Seven (7) Communities	NA	7	0	Not Implemented
			Provision of Street-Lights in three (15) Communities	12	15	12	On-going
			Procure 400No. Electricity poles to facilitate the extension of electricity to deprived communities	200	400	190	On-going with 48% complete
			Counterpart funding of 93 boreholes	68	93	40	On-going with 43% complete
			Provision of accessible road to new sites at Ataase	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Construction, reshaping and graveling of 60 km	40	60	65	Fully Implemented

		feeder roads				
		Provision of potable water in Six (6) communities	1	6	2	On-going with 33% complete
	Physical and Spatial Planning	Scheming of Barekese community	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
		Renovate properties in the Municipality	NA	100%	20%	On-going with 20% complete
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Evacuation of refuse dumps	3	4	2	On-going with 50% completed
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision of Police Post	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 4No. 6-unit classroom block for primary schools	2	4	3	On-going with 75% completed
		Construct 3No. 2-unit classroom blocks for KG	4	3	3	Fully Implemented
		Rehabilitate 2No. 6-unit classroom blocks for primary schools	1	2	1	On-going with 50% completed
		Construct 4No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for JHS	2	4	1	On-going with 25% completed
		Rehabilitate 3No. 3-unit	1	3	1	On-going with 33%

			classroom block for JHS				completed
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development		Construction of 1No. community library	NA	1	0	Yet to be implemented
			Provision of dual and mono desk for Achiase School	1,000	2,000	2,500	Fully Implemented
			Completion of 1No. 2-unit kindergarten block	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Rehabilitation of 8No. classroom blocks	6	8	4	On-going with 21% completed
			Provision and completion of 5No. teachers bungalows	1	5	0	Not Implemented
			Provision of 2No. ICT centres	NA	2	0	Not Implemented
			Construction of 11No. 3-unit classroom block	1	11	5	On-going
			Construction of 9No. 6-unit classroom block	5	9	4	On-going with 44% completed
			Maintenance of school park at Asenemaso	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
		Health Delivery		Provision of clinic at Ntaabanu	NA	100%	0

		Health Delivery	Extension of electricity to the CHPS compound at Abira	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Thematic area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
<p>Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages ✓ Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care ✓ Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups ✓ Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools. ✓ Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels ✓ Improve quality of teaching and learning ✓ Ensure continued provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change ✓ Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends ✓ Ensure adequate capacity and skills development of the youth with disability ✓ Enhance funding and cost-effectiveness in social protection delivery ✓ Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation ✓ Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues ✓ Promote re-distribution of population between urban and rural areas ✓ Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups ✓ Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas ✓ Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country ✓ Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development ✓ Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child ✓ Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property 							
Social Delivery	Service	Health Delivery	Organize education campaign on the use of insecticide treated net for 8	3	8	4	On-going

2014		communities				
	Health Delivery	Promote HIV/AIDS prevention practice, VCT,PMTCT and access to ART treatment in the Municipality quarterly	NA	100%	50%	On-going
		Supervise, Monitor and Evaluate implementation of HIV/AIDS activities quarterly	16	16	4	Implemented
		Carry out medical examination for food and meat handlers in the District quarterly	16	16	4	On-going
		Desilt drains and fumigate open spaces, dumps and drains in major settlements	9	20	11	On-going with 55% complete
		Carry out child survival (vaccination) and reproductive health care services and family planning in all communities quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
		Procure 1No ambulance van	NA	1	0	Not implemented
	Education and Youth	Supervise, monitor and evaluate education delivery	4	4	4	Implemented

Development	and my 1 st Day				
	Establish and ensure the proper functioning of SMCs in all basic schools	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Organize 25 student to participate in STMIE/STI clinic and Municipal wide mock Exams for all JHS candidates annually	4	4	1	On-going
	Organize training for 40 Heads of schools on the conduct of Annual Education Census	25	40	40	Fully Implemented
	Support school feeding programme in 20 rural communities	14	20	20	On-going
	Support NFED to Organise education and sensitization campaign on Adult literacy in communities quarterly	13	16	4	On-going
	Provide sponsorship to 100 Needy students	65	100	100	On-going
	Facilitate the conduct of sporting competitions in the Municipality annually	4	4	4	On-going

Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the implementation of child labour programmes in 20 Communities	18	20	12	On-going
	Facilitate the effective management and utilization of disability fund through skills training and investment in viable income generation ventures in the Municipality	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Facilitate the administration and effective utilization of financial support to the poor under the LEAP	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Organize sensitization and public education against various human rights abuses in 5 communities in the Municipality	2	5	5	Fully Implemented
	Organize communities sensitization in 40 communities to advocate for women and youth participation in development and governance	23	40	40	Fully Implemented

	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize training workshop on entrepreneurship and established economic viable projects in 12 communities	6	12	5	On-going with 42% complete
	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Train 50 staffs in ICT skill	24	50	51	Fully Implemented
		General Administration	Facilitate private sector provision and management of public toilet facilities	19	35	17	On-going with 49% complete
		Planning, budgeting and coordination	Organize supervision, plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities, communities and organizations	8	8	2	On-going
	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Procure sanitation insecticides/germicides	NA	100%	40%	On-going with 40% complete
		Natural Resource Conservation	Procure sanitation and refuse containers equipment and tools quarterly	16	16	4	On-going with 4 out of 16 equipment representing 25% complete
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 50 staff in ICT skills	24	50	100%	Fully implemented
			Supervise, monitor and evaluate education delivery and my 1 st Day	1	4	100%	Implemented

	Health Delivery	Desilt drains and fumigate open spaces, dumps and drains in major settlements	9	20	15	On-going with 75% complete
		Organize education campaign on the use of insecticide treated net for 8 communities	3	8	6	On-going
		Procure 1No ambulance van	NA	1	0	Not implemented
		Promote HIV/AIDS prevention practice, VCT,PMTCT and access to ARV treatment in the Municipality quarterly	NA	100%	50%	On-going
	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the implementation of child labour programmes in Municipality	NA	100%	20%	On-going with 20% complete
		Organize training in leadership skills and local governance and confidence building for 30 women	22	30	30	Fully Implemented
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize training workshop on entrepreneurship and established economic viable projects in 12	6	12	7	On-going with 58% complete

		communities					
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure office consumer and non-consumable facilities quarterly	16	16	12	On-going	
		Facilitate private sector provision and management of public toilet facilities	19	35	20	On-going with 57% complete	
		Maintenance of office machines and equipment	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 90% complete	
		Maintain official vehicles	3	100%	90%	On-gong with 90% complete	
		Provide utilities services to Municipality assembly offices	NA	Various	90%	On-going with 90% complete	
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Procure sanitation insecticides/germicides	NA	100%	70%	On-going with 70% complete	
		Procure sanitation and refuse equipment and tools quarterly	16	16	8	On-going with 8 out of 16 equipment representing 50% complete	
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate all bank charges	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Management And Administration	General Administration	Construct 1No. office block for area council	NA	1	0	Not implemented

		Supervise, monitor and evaluate education delivery and my 1st day at school	8	4	3	Implemented
		Renovate 1No. Area Council Office	NA	1	1	On-going with 75% complete
		Procure office equipment	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 10% left for completion
	Human Resource Management	Organize refresher training for assembly members, revenue staffs, area council staff/members and core management staff in revenue mobilization and expenditure management	3	3	3	Fully implemented
		Train DPCU members, MIS staff, record and area council staff in M&E, poverty profiling, socio-economic survey and climate change issue	1	2	2	Fully implemented
		Train 90 area council members and staff in local government and climate changes issues	76	90	0	Not implemented
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Establish and ensure the proper functioning of SMCs in all basic schools	35	100%	90%	On-going with 10% left for completion

			Organize 25 students to participate in MOCK exams by all JHS candidates	15	25	20	On-going with 20% left for completion
			Organize training for head of schools on the conduct of annual education census	25	40	25	On-going with 37% left for completion
			Carryout school feeding program in 20 rural communities	14	20	7	On-going with 65% left for completion
			Support NFED to Organizer education and sensitization campaign on adult literacy in communities	NA	100%	10%	On-going with 10% completed
			Supervise, monitor and evaluate education delivery and my 1 st Day	NA	100%	100%	Implemented
			Provide sponsorship to 100 needy students	65	100	60	On-going with 60% completed
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize sports and cultural festivals in school	2	12	6	On-going with 50% completed
			Support NFED to Organizer education and sensitization campaign on adult literacy in	NA	100%	10%	On-going with 10% completed

		communities				
		Train 5 women literacy group in viable income generating activities	2	5	2	On-going with 40% completed
		Supervise, monitor and evaluate education delivery and my 1 st Day	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
		Provide sponsorship to 100 needy students	65	100	70%	On-going with 70% completed
	Health Delivery	Carryout child survival (vaccination) and reproductive health care services and family planning in all communities quarterly	16	16	16	Fully Implemented
		Provision of NHIS card for the old age at Wurapong	26	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
		Promote HIV/AIDS prevention practice, VCT, PMTCT and access to ARV treatment in the Municipality quarterly	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize public awareness on personal security and safety in 60 communities	23	60	0	Not Implemented

			Renovate 1No. Area Council office	NA	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Procure office equipment	NA	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Thematic area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	<p>Policy Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development ✓ Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes ✓ Ensure resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management effective and efficient ✓ Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development ✓ Promote women’s access to economic opportunity and resources, including property ✓ Address equity gaps in the provision of quality social services ✓ Promote efficient and effective land administration system ✓ Promote the role of the chieftaincy institution in national development ✓ Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&E system at all levels 						
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure office consumable and non-consumable facilities quarterly	13	16	4	On-going
Maintenance of office machines and equipment			14	16	4	Fully Implemented	
Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually			12	12	3	Implemented	
Organize 3 sub-committee meetings			12	12	3	On-going	

annually				
Provide utilities services to Municipal Assembly offices	NA	100%	35%	On-going with 75% complete
Support public interactions, independence day and senior citizen day with DCE at residency	NA	100%	100%	Implemented
Contribute to NALAG annually	NA	100%	100%	Implemented
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	16	16	16	Implemented
Train area council members and staffs in Local Government and climate change issues annually	4	4	1	On-going
Monitor evaluate the operations of all area councils quarterly	16	16	4	On-going
Organize tax education	16	16	4	On-going
Organize public awareness on personal security and safety in 60	16	16	4	On-going

	communities				
Legislative Oversight	Organize public sensitization campaign on Municipal assembly bye-laws	16	16	4	On-going
Finance and Revenue	Supervise, monitor and evaluate revenue mobilization and accounting	16	16	4	On-going
	Print revenue collection materials quarterly	16	16	4	On-going
	Pay legal expenses	NA	100%	100%	Implemented
Human Resource Management	Train DPCU members, MIS staff, record and area council staff in M&E, poverty profiling, socio-economic survey and climatic change issues	1	1	2	Fully implemented
	Organize refresher training for assembly members, revenue staff, area council staff/members and core management staffs in revenue mobilization.	4	4	4	On-going
Planning, Budgeting and	Supervise, monitor and evaluate developments	16	16	4	On-going

		Coordination	activities in the Municipality				
			Develop comprehensive M&E database system	1	100%	45%	On-going with 85% complete
	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Carryout street naming, housing and numbering and development of comprehensive revenue data base system 4 communities.	NA	4	2	On-going
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually	12	12	4	Implemented
			Organize 3 sub-committee meetings annually	12	12	3	On-going
			Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually	12	12	3	Implemented
			Support public interactions, independence day and senior citizens day with DCE at the residence	5	8	2	On-going
			Contribute to NALAG	NA	100%	72%	On-going with 72% complete

	Facilitate legal expenses	NA	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Monitor and evaluate the operations of all area council	6 Area Councils	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	Organize tax education campaign in communities	11	100%	80%	On-going with 80% complete
	Organize public awareness on personal security and safety in 60 communities	32	60	40	On-going with 66% complete
Finance and Revenue	Supervise, monitor and evaluate revenue mobilization and accounting	NA	100%	60%	On-going with 40% left for completion
	Print revenue collection materials	NA	100%	75%	On-going with 25% left for completion
	Revalue properties in the Municipality	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
Legislative Oversight	Organize public sensitization campaign on Municipal assembly bye-laws	5	20	9	On-going with 45% complete
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Develop comprehensive M&E database system	1	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial	Carryout street naming, housing numbering and development of comprehensive revenue database system	40	200	80 streets in three major settlements named	On-going with 40% complete but project has stalled
		Finance and Revenue	Supervise, monitor and evaluate revenue mobilization and accounting	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 10% left for completion
2016	Management and Administration		Supervise, monitor and evaluate revenue mobilization and accounting	NA	100%	90%	On-going with 10% left for completion
			Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually	12	12	9	Implemented
			Organize 3 sub-committee meetings annually	12	12	9	Implemented
			Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually	12	12	9	On-going
			Support public interactions, independence day and senior citizens day with DCE at the residence	5	8	6	On-going

	Print revenue collection materials quarterly	14	16	12	On-going
	Re-value properties in the Municipality	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Supervise, monitor and evaluate development activities quarterly	14	16	12	On-going
	Develop comprehensive M&E database system	14	16	12	On-going
	Pay legal expenses	NA	100%	60%	On-going
	Monitor and evaluate the operations of all area council	6 Area Councils	100%	65%	On-going
	Organize tax education campaign in communities	11	12	9	On-going with 630% complete
	Organize public awareness on personal security and safety in 60 communities	32	60	40	On-going with 66% complete
	Supervise, monitor and evaluate revenue mobilization and accounting quarterly	16	16	12	On-going with 40% left for completion
	Print revenue collection materials	NA	100%	75%	On-going with 25% left for completion

			Revalue properties in the Municipality	NA	100%	0	Not implemented
			Develop comprehensive M&E database system	1	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Carryout street naming, housing numbering and development of comprehensive revenue database system	40	200	80 streets in three major settlements named	On-going with 40% complete but project has stalled
			Rehabilitation of court building	NA	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Enact of bye-laws against all forms of pollution at Nkawie-Kuma	NA	100%	0	Not Implemented
			Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually	12	12	12	Fully Implemented
			Organize 3 sub-committee meetings annually	12	12	12	Fully Implemented
			Organize 3 general assembly meetings annually	12	12	12	Fully Implemented
			Support public interactions,	5	8	8	Fully Implemented

		independence day and senior citizens day with DCE at the residence				
		Facilitate legal expenses	NA	100%	60%	On-going
		Monitor and evaluate the operations of all area council	6 Area Councils	100%	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize public sensitization campaign on Municipal assembly	8	100%	100%	Fully implemented
		Organize tax education campaign in communities	11	16	16	Fully implemented
		Organize public awareness on personal security and safety in 60 communities	32	60	40	On-going with 66% complete
		Supervise, monitor and evaluate revenue mobilization and accounting	NA	100%	60%	On-going with 40% left for completion
		Print revenue collection	NA	100%	75%	Fully Implemented
		materials				
		Re-value properties in the Municipality	NA	100%	0	Not implemented

			Organize public sensitization campaign on Municipal assembly bye-laws	5	20	9	On-going with 45% complete
			Develop comprehensive M&E database system	1	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
			Carryout street naming, housing numbering and development of comprehensive revenue database system	40	200	80 streets in three major settlements named	On-going with 40% complete but project has stalled

Source: Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), 2017

Table 1. 2: Summary of performance review of various thematic areas (DMTDP) 2014-2017

THEMATIC AREA	NO. OF PROJECTS /PROGRAMMES	FULLY IMPLEMENTED	STARTED BUT ABANDONED	ON-GOING	SUSPENDED	NOT IMPLEMENTED	IMPLEMENTED BUT NOT IN DMTDP
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	9	5	-	3	-	1	-
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource	21	14	-	6	-	1	-
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	50	39	1	5	-	5	-
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	29	18	-	9	-	2	-
Transparent and Accountable Governance	21	15	-	4	-	2	-
TOTAL	130	91	1	27	0	11	0

Source: Development Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), 2017

1.3.1 Review of other cross –cutting issues

During the implementation of the 2014-2017 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan, the under listed cross-cutting issues were implemented. Below is the status of implementation of the Cross –Cutting Issues from 2014-2017:

Table 1.3: Status of Implementation of the Development Interventions /Cross–Cutting Issues

NO.	CROSS –CUTTING ISSUES	STATUS
i.	Local Economic Development Programme	Implemented
ii.	Climate Change	Implemented
iii.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	On-going
iv.	Gender issues	Implemented
v.	HIV and AIDS Programmes	Implemented
vi.	Child Protection programmes	Implemented
vii.	Persons With Disability	Implemented

Source: MPCU 2017

1.3.2 Key Challenges

- i. One major challenge that was faced in the implementation of the previous plan was inadequate resources (funds). The over-reliance on DACF and DDF for the implementation of the plan affected the completion of some of the projects.
- ii. Low Internally Generated Fund (IGF) performance affected the implementation of projects and programmes.
- iii. Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring and evaluation of projects.
- iv. Delay in the start of some projects and programmes negatively affected the achievement of planned programmes and projects.

1.3.3 Lessons Learnt

- i. In order to improve on the financial standing of the Assembly, extra efforts need to be made to improve the IGF since most of the other revenue sources are tied to specific responsibilities. There should be pragmatic efforts to reduce the over-reliance on external sources. The IGF unlike the other revenue items are not tied to specific activities, and hence it can be used for other activities that are deemed

appropriate. There is therefore the need to mobilize enough IGF for development and encourage Public-Private Partnership in the provision of public services for the Municipality.

- ii. Monitoring and evaluation is a key in ensuring the successful implementation of developmental projects. There is therefore the need to put in place an effective monitoring, evaluation and coordinating mechanisms in order to get the maximum from all programmes and projects. There is also the need for sufficient funding for monitoring and evaluation so as to generate relevant data for effective assessment of the implementation of future MTDP.
- iii. Fewer, implementable programmes and projects should be planned.

1.3.4 Financial Situation of the Municipality in the Plan Period

The financial situation of the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly within the plan period (2014-2017) has been segregated according to the years of implementation within the period.

The analysis of the financial situation has been highlighted below;

The table below depicts the releases from Government of Ghana Personnel Emolument, Capital Expenditure/Assets, Goods and Service

Table 1. 4: Total Releases from Government of Ghana: Personnel Emoluments, Capital Expenditure/Assets, Goods and

YEARS	Requested as planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C- D)
				A – B	B – C		
PERSONEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)							
2014	2,255,502	1,801,120.00	330,492.97	454,382.00	1,470,627.03	330,492.97	0.00
2015	2,329,064	2,329,064.00	1,910,610.00	0.00	418,454.00	1,910,610.00	0.00
2016	3,913,452	3,913,452.00	1,911,610.00	0.00	2,001,842.00	1,911,610.00	0.00
2017	2,976,625.00	2,976,625.00	1,312,723.03	0.00	1,663,901.97	1,312,723.03	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDICURES/ASSETS							
2014	3,021,593.00	3,021,593.00	1,532,656.29	0.00	1,688,936.71	1,507,171.07	25,485.22
2015	3,142,348.91	3,142,348.91	2,167,109.96	0.00	975,238.95	2,085,521.72	81,588.24
2016	3,535,341.00	3,129,144.00	1,981,907.62	406,197.00	1,247,236.38	2,000,687.00	-18,779.38
2017	2,922,530.64	2,866,530.00	1,398,347.25	56,000.64	1,468,182.75	128,060.88	430,286.37
GOODS AND SERVICE							
2014	2,164,663.00	2,164,663.00	1,271,729.75	0.00	892,933.25	1,234,618.01	37,111.74
2015	2,765,903.65	2,765,903.65	1,572,503.09	0.00	1,193,400.56	1,490,503.09	82,000.00
2016	1,626,667.00	1,455,173.50	1,351,445.15	171,493.50	103,728.35	1,349,570.06	1,875.09
2017	2,913,489.00	2,813,589.70	1,230,452.77	99,899.30	1,583,136.93	1,198,748.68	31,704.09

Table 1. 5: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Municipal Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	2,837,649.5	330,492.97	2,407,156.53	2,757,430.65	910,610.00	633,249.78	5,326,625.5	1,936,610.82	3,390,014.68	2,976,625.00	1,312,723.03	1,663,901.97
IGF	631,978.5	557,343.24	74,676.26	768,290.50	739,930.96	28,509.54	530,259.5	944,672.62	(409,524.12)	1,137,800.00	1,146,438.24	109,803.76
DACF	2,500,285.00	671,479.68	1,828,805.32	2,878,880.91	1,988,904.16	889,976.75	2,175,144.00	2,177,483.96	(2,339.96)	3,843,228.64	1,962,638.93	1,880,589.71
DDF	606,966.00	832,783.76	(225,817.76)	542,000.00	100,000.00	442,000.00	542,000	480,632.00	61,368.00	876,667.00	10,000.00	866,667.00
UDG	00	00	0.00	00	00	0.00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Dev't Partners	2,059,005.00	2,090,875.50	(31,870.50)	2,059,005.00	971,690.50	1,087,314.50	454,000	5,322.64	448,677.36	158,000.00	25,000.00	133,000.00
SIF	120,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	(5,000.00)	9,024.00	00	00
M.SHAP	00	00	00	20,000.00	10,276.71	9,723.29	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	8,755,884.00	4,582,975.15	4,072,949.85	9,005,607.06	3,835,802.33	3,095,773.86	6,872,885.00	5,569,722.04	3,483,195.96	9,001,344.64	4,456,800.20	4,653,962.44

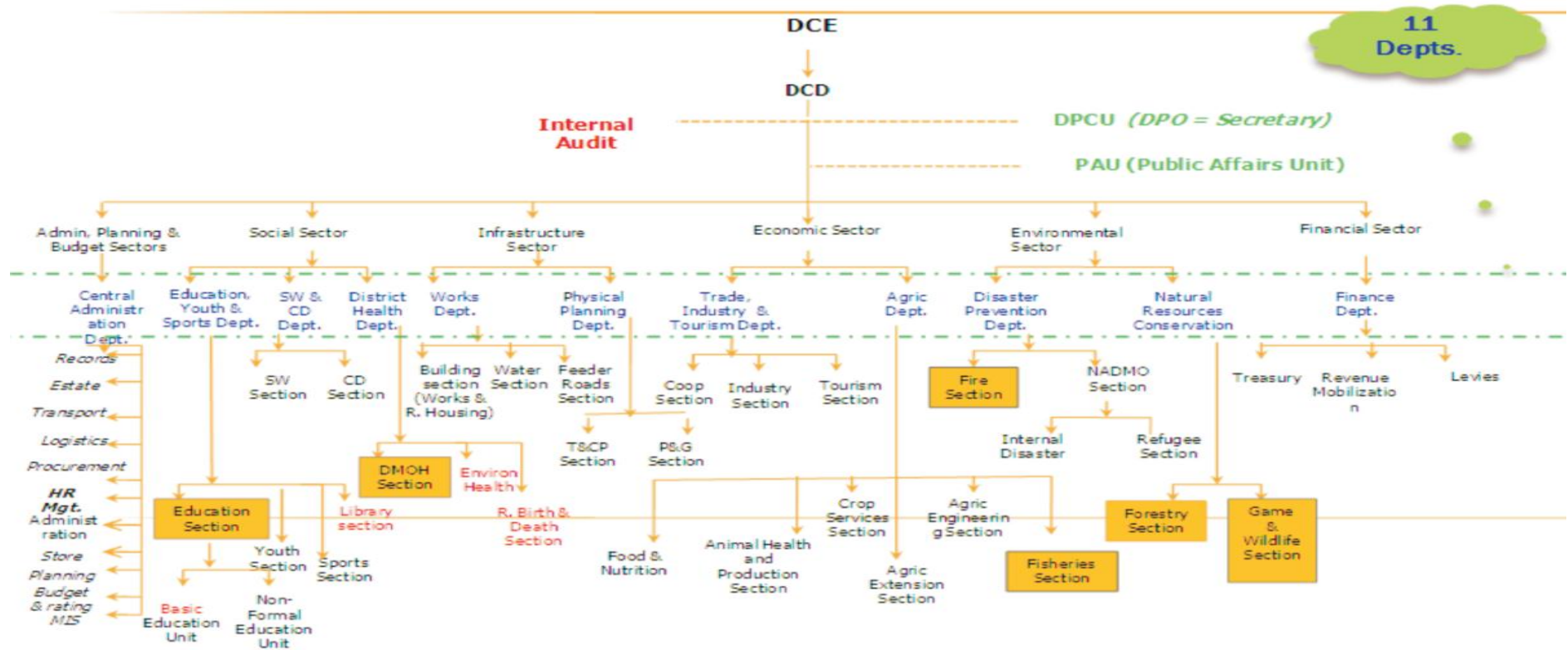
Source: Municipality Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), 2017

1.3.5 1.2 Analysis of Existing Situation / Compilation of the Municipality Profile.

Institutional Capacity Needs

Figure 1: Organizational Structure of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly

DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)



1.3.6 Institutional Capacity Needs

The institutional capacity needs of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly shall be considered in terms of its human resources, infrastructure and logistics (current stocks and conditions) and their spatial distribution. It is important to access the Assembly's capacity in these areas to ensure that the Assembly through the Municipal Planning Co-ordination Unit (MPCU) can effectively develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

1.3.6.2 A Brief Description of the Organizational Structure of the Assembly

To ensure that Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly is well-structured and adequately staffed to provide effective services and to efficiently deliver on its mandate to its clients and stakeholders, the Assembly is structured as follows;

The Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly has developed organisational structure which provides a framework for the operationalization of the mandate of the Assembly. The Assembly's organisational structure seeks to clearly define roles, responsibility and reporting relationship and lines of communication to facilitate effective and efficient service delivery.

The Head of the Assembly according to section 20, sub-section 2&1 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) is the District Chief Executive. He shall be responsible for the day- to-day performance of the Executive and Administration functions of the District Assembly.

The District Co-ordinating Director- The administrative head of the Office of the District Assembly; (Section 75 of Act 936)

Department of the Assembly – Section 78 (1) (4) and 198(4) under the second schedule of the Act gives the Department of the Assembly as follows;

- Central Administration- The Units under this Department are;
 - Budget
 - Planning
 - Human Resource
 - Environmental Health
 - Registry
 - Procurement etc.

The remaining ten departments are;

- Finance Department
- Education, Youth and Sports
- District Health Department
- Agricultural Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works Department
- Trade and Industry Department
- Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wild Life Department
- Disaster Prevention Department

Table 1.6 Human Resource Capacity

Department and Unit	Male	Female	Total	Required	Gap
Central Administration	13	17	30	38	8
Finance	4	2	6	7	1
National Disaster Management (NADMO)	11	6	17	30	13
Environmental	6	4	10	12	2
Works	11	2	13	15	2
Physical Planning	6	1	7	10	3
Agriculture	11	4	15	10	5
Social Welfare and Community Development	7	3	10	11	1
Department of Trade and Industry (Business Advisory Centre)	3	1	4	6	2
Total	72	40	112	139	37

Source: Human Resource Unit, 2017

1.2.2 Staff Strength of the Assembly

The table (1.7) below gives the general staff Strength of the Assembly and has been disaggregated into Age and Sex.

Table 1.7: Human Resources Capacity (Staff Strength)

Age Distribution	Male	Female	Total
18 – 35	16	20	36
36 – 45	18	19	37
46 – 60	17	22	39
Total	51	61	112

Source: Human Resource Unit, ANMA, 2017

1.3.6.1 Qualification of Personnel/Staff and Management Complement.

Table 1.8 Qualifications of Staff

Qualification	Total
Tertiary	77
Second Cycle	26
JHS/MSLC	9
No. Qualification	-
Total	112

Source: HR Unit, ANMA, 2017.

1.2.4 Other Public Sector Agencies

In addition to the eleven departments of the Assembly, there are other public sector agencies whose functions complement the work of the departments of the Assembly. The existing ones are;

- Information Services
- Security Services (Police, Fire, ,Immigration)
- National Commission for Civil Education. (NCCE)
- Electoral Commission (EC)
- Commission For Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- Centre For National Culture (CNC)
- National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
- Youth Employment Authority (YEA)
- National Service Scheme (NSS)
- Judicial Service

The departments, agencies, and units are the technical wing of the Municipal Assembly. They help in fine-tuning the decisions of the Sub-Committees and the General Assembly. They are also responsible for the implementation of the approved decisions of the General Assembly.

1.3.6.2 Infrastructure and Facilities

The workers of the Assembly have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities. Staff accommodation is inadequate. The Assembly is in the process of completing two story staff bungalow and rehabilitating some of the staff bungalows at Nkawie and Toase.

Challenges

The following are the challenges hindering the effectiveness and efficient administration of the Municipality. They are as follow;

- i. Inadequate skills (ICT, Project/contract management, M&E, GIS, records management, resource mobilization, financial management, proposal writing, etc)
- ii. Inadequate office equipment and logistics (computers and accessories, drawing equipment etc.
- iii. Inadequate residential and office accommodation
- iv. Inadequate means of transport.
- v. Inadequate systematic training and refresher training for staff

There is the need to address the above capacity gaps to enable the Municipal Assembly performs its mandate effectively and efficiently.

1.4 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.4.1 Location and Size

Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly is one of the forty-three (43) Administrative Districts in Ashanti Region. Formally, it was Atwima Nwabiagya District Assembly. However, in 2018, it was upgraded to Municipality status by Legislative Instrument (LI 2298). It has about 64 settlements with Nkawie as the administrative capital with about 35.3 percent being urban and 64.7 being rural.

The Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly lies approximately between latitude 6° 32'N and 6° 75'N, and between longitude 1° 36' and 2° 00' West. It is situated in the western part of the Ashanti Region and shares common boundaries with Ahafo Ano South and Atwima Mponua Districts (to the West), Atwima Nwabiagya North District (to the North), Amansie–West and Atwima Kwanwoma District (to the South) and Kwadaso Municipal Assembly (to the East). It covers an estimated area of 184sq km. Figure 1 shows the Municipal map and the neighbouring Districts and Municipality.

The advantages that have been derived as a result of the Municipality's proximity to the Kumasi Metropolis include the following:

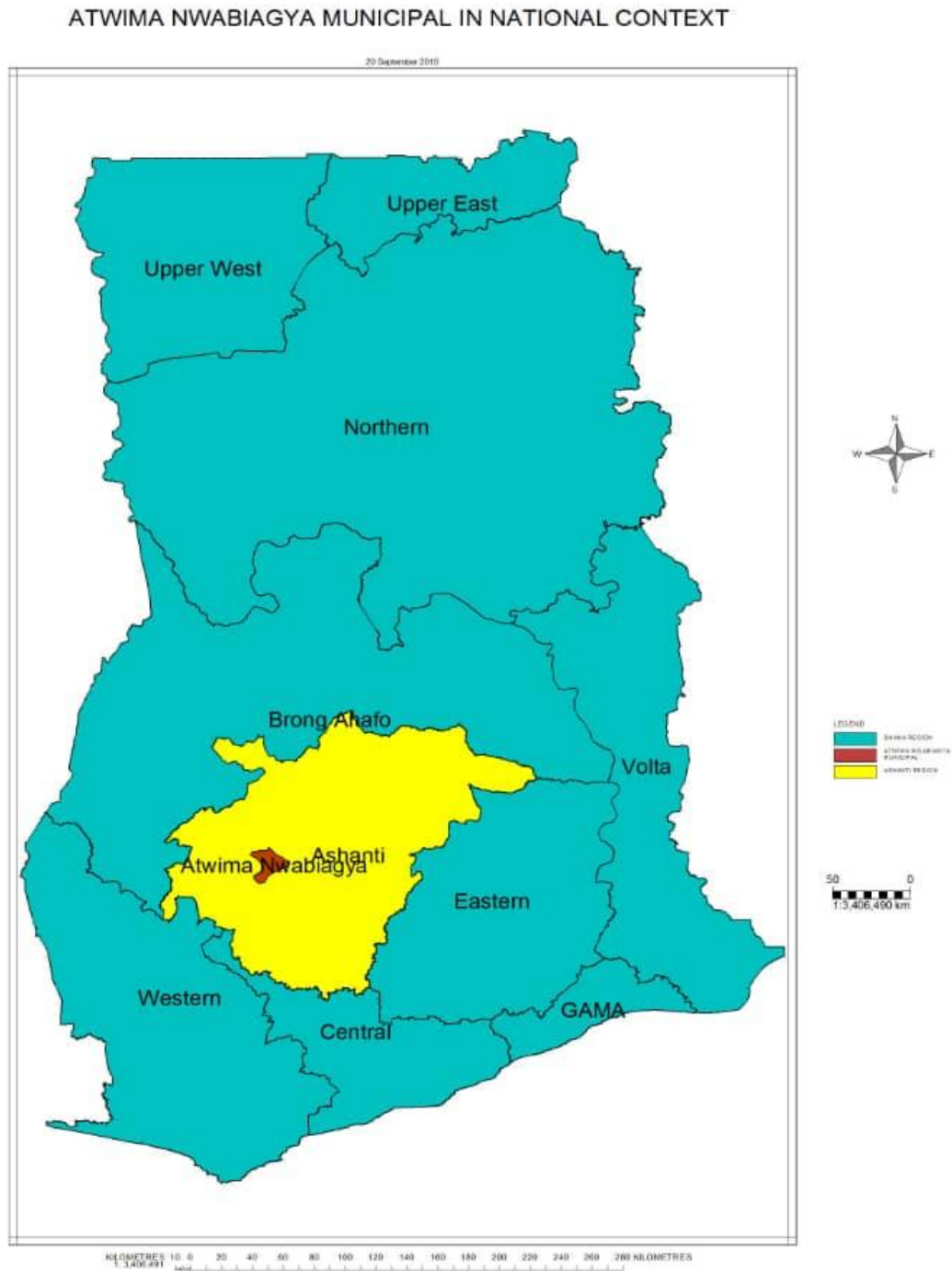
- i. Some of the settlements serve as dormitory towns to Kumasi and therefore receives fast rate of physical development for residential and commercial purposes. As a result land value in these areas has increased thereby increasing the incomes of landowners.
- ii. The increasing rate of property development in these areas is a potential for increased revenue generation by the Municipal Assembly, job opportunities for artisans and increase incomes for enterprises in the building industry.
- iii. Kumasi is a big potential market for variety of agricultural produce. Atwima Nwabiagya is an agrarian Municipality and should therefore take advantage of this market potential to diversify and increase agriculture production.

The following disadvantages are associated with the location of the Municipality.

- i. There is pressure on land and its associate high cost in the urban/peri-urban settlements in the Municipality because of its proximity to Kumasi
- ii. Good agricultural lands are gradually being lost to urban settlement development (Housing, commercial activities and sand winning)
- iii. The Municipality is a receptor of the spillover of the Metropolitan crimes and other social vices
- iv. Increased level of solid waste generation (plastics, cans, etc)
- v. Increased level of unauthorized development of physical structures

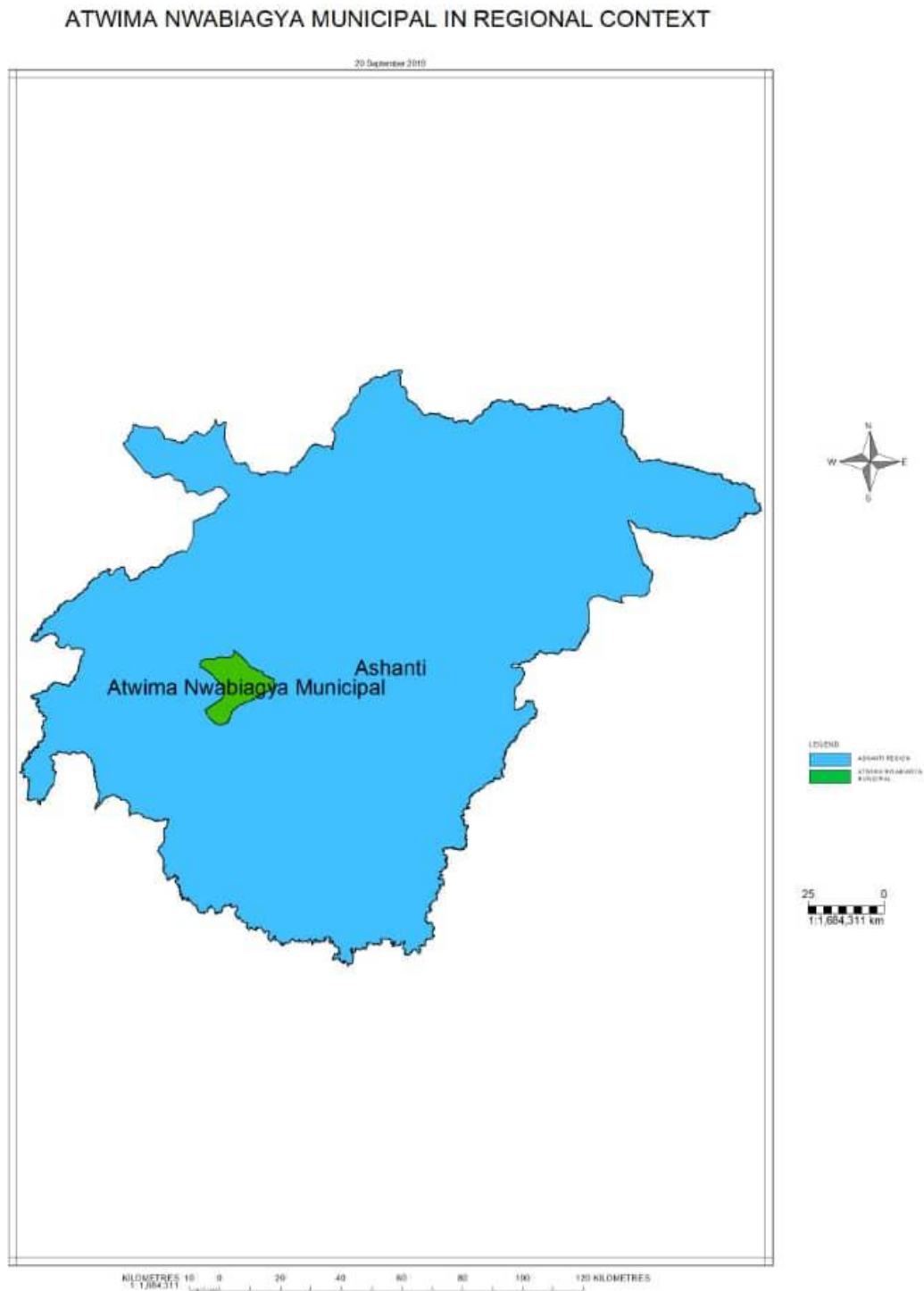
Measures are therefore required to continue to exploit the advantages and to manage the disadvantages associated with the location.

Figure 2: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality in National Context



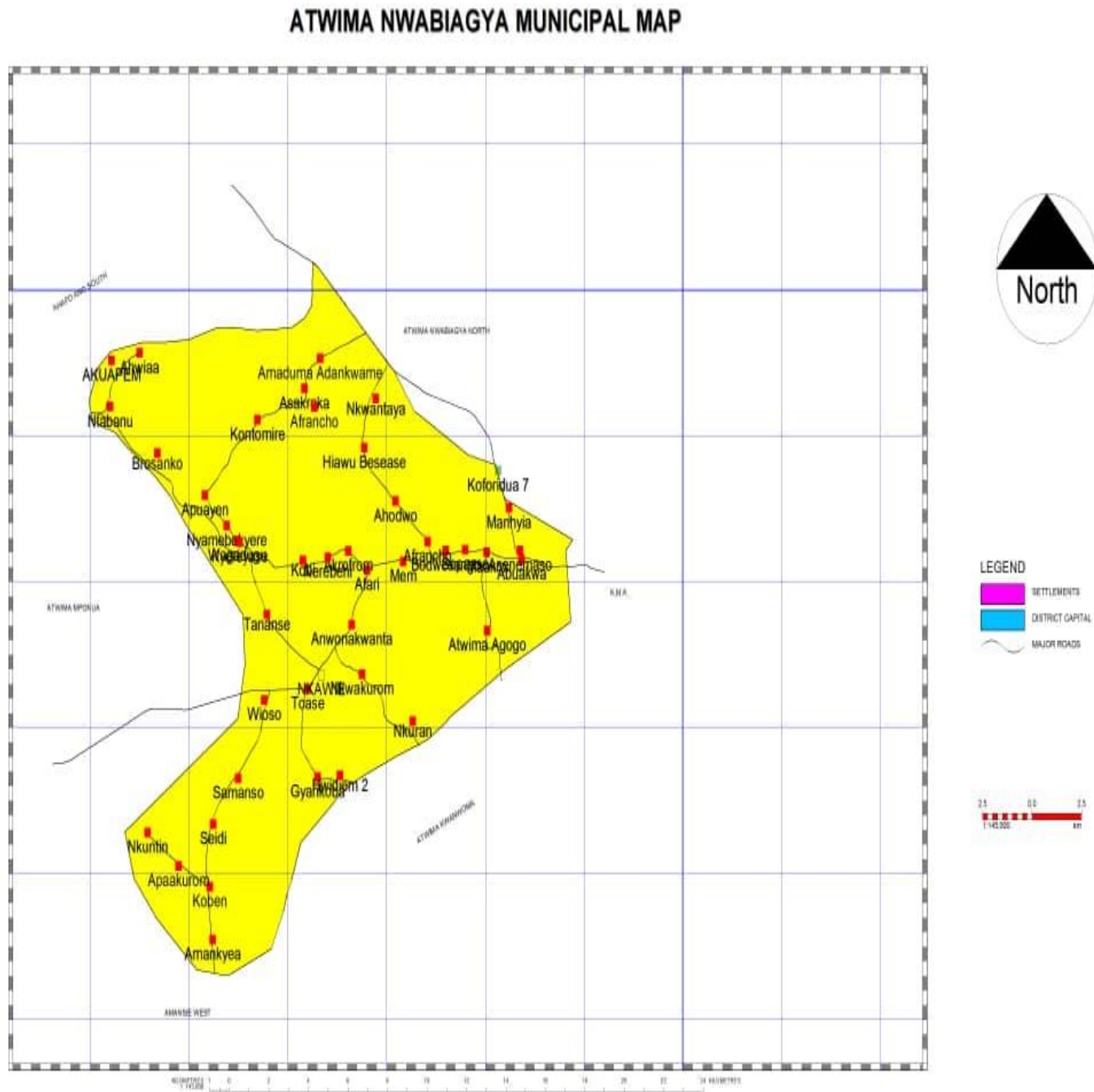
Source: Spatial Planning Department, 2017

Figure 3: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality in Regional Context



Source: Spatial Planning Department, 2017

Figure 4: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality and its Neighbouring Municipal and District Assemblies



Source: Spatial Planning Department, 2017

1.4.2 Climate

The Municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone, which is marked by double maximum with annual rainfall ranging between 170cm and 185cm. The major rainfall season is from Mid-March to July, and the minor season is between September and mid-November. Rainfall in the Municipality is not distributed throughout the year. It is also not very reliable. It is therefore not safe to rely solely on rain-fed agriculture. Agriculture within the Municipality must incorporate soil and water conservation measures at all times to ensure good yield.

Temperature is fairly uniform ranging between 27°C (August) and 31°C (March). Mean relative humidity of about 87 to 91 percent is characteristic of the Municipality. The lowest relative humidity usually occurs in February/April when they are between 83 -87 in the morning and 48-67 in the afternoon.

1.4.3 Vegetation

The vegetation found in the Municipality is predominantly the semi-deciduous type. The vegetation type has largely been disturbed by human activities (logging, farming, bush fires, illegal mining etc). This has reduced most of the original valuable tree species (e.g. odum, sapale, wawa etc), fauna and other forest products. However, there are some pockets of forest available in the Municipality

1.4.4 Green Economy

In providing for the wellbeing of people in the Municipality and also social equity, various negative impacts will be released onto the environment. In view of this, policies and measures have been put in place to mitigate the impact of most of the activities. The human activities that bring negative impacts on the environment include the use of firewood for domestic activities, illegal lumbering, chain-saw operators, galamsey mining, sand winning and others. Those activities have been catered for in the plan to sustain the green economy of the Municipality. Landscaping will be vigorously undertaken in all construction sites.

With regard to water bodies like the Owabi, Offin and others, measures have been put in place to stop farming along river bodies, fishing with chemicals and other activities which are hazardous to the environment.

1.4.5 Conditions of the Natural Environment

Some rivers in the Municipality are drying up because of the high rate of deforestation and the Municipality is experiencing continuous depletion of most of the economic trees. Similarly, the areas, which used to be the main source of food supply in the Municipality are currently experiencing falling trend in food production due to destruction of farmlands.

Again, sometimes economic trees and medicinal herbs are cut for charcoal production and firewood resulting in loss of flora and fauna. The Municipality is also prone to bush fires due to unprofessional method of farming.

1.5 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

Climate change can be defined as “a change of the climate which is attributed directly to human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and the natural climate variability over comparable time periods”, resulting in sudden changes in weather pattern, erratic rainfall, increasing temperature, low precipitation, drought and flush floods in the rainy season among others.

The incidence of climate change is caused by the following; the haphazard construction of houses especially on water ways and flood prone areas, deforestation, excessive emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, charcoal burning, bush fires, illegal mining among the numerous factors that have worsened the environment.

Even though no research has been conducted on the impact of manifestations of the climate change in the Municipality, the phenomenon is associated with the under listed changes in the areas of climatic conditions experienced in the last decade.

- i. Reduction of groundwater sources / levels,
- ii. Shrinking and drying up of rivers due to forest losses in the headstreams,
- iii. Loss of biological diversity,
- iv. Emergence of new disease vectors and increases in climatically induced burdens,
- v. Reduced biological productivity and loss of forest,
- vi. Progressive loss of timber species and non-timber forest products and
- vii. Loss of soil fertility leading to reduction in yields and size of arable land.

To mitigate the harmful effects of climate change and ensure green economy, the District Assembly has outlined the following measures to address the situation;

- i. To consider environmental impact assessment on all human and development activities before permits are given.
- ii. To continually educate the public on climate change and its impact on development
- iii. To adopt measures to control bushfires
- iv. Enforce building control and regulations
- v. To enforce environmental sanitation standards
- vi. Tree planting and landscaping will be undertaken in all construction sites and along river banks.
- vii. To enforce the conservation of our wetlands.
- viii. To check deforestation and illegal mining.

1.5.1 Implications for Development

The Municipality has fertile soil for agricultural production. The favorable rainfall pattern and numerous rivers could be harnessed for irrigation purposes. The depleted of the forest through unfavourable farming practices and chain saw operations are likely to reduce the flora and fauna of the soil. Urbanisation is reducing arable farm lands. This has negative impact on agricultural production and the green economy.

1.6 WATER SECURITY

1.6.1 Potable Water Situation in the Municipality

The main sources of drinking water for households are pipe-borne water, borehole, protected wells and sachet water. Potable water supply coverage is 78%. However, the flow of water from the pipe-borne water system is irregular. In view of this, some people residing in the newly developed urban/peri-urban areas of the Municipality (especially, Nkawie, Toase, Abuakwa New sites, Sepaase, Manhyia, Oyoko-Akrofrom, Maakro, Nerebehi, etc.) do not have access to adequate potable water. This situation is forcing the affected inhabitants to resort to non- potable sources of water according to 2010 Population and Housing Census. Development partners such as KfW and AfDB supported the Municipality to drill 168 boreholes for rural communities and some selected schools in the Municipality in 2008. Construction of Small Town Water System at Nerebehi is on-going.

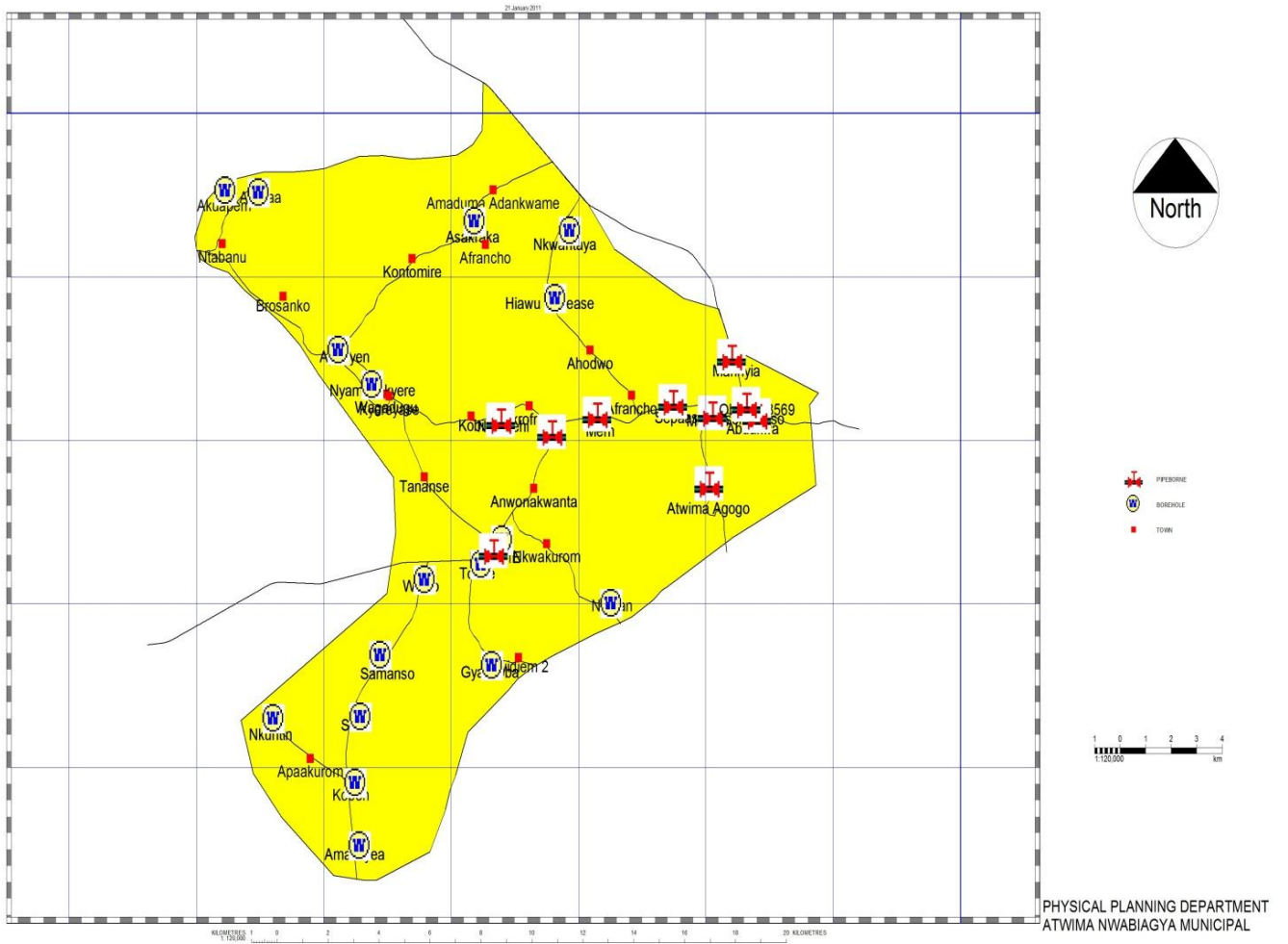
Capacity building for DWST members, WATSAN Committees, Area Mechanics and pump care attendance must be put in place to efficiently operate and maintain these water boreholes. Measures are also required to ensure reliability of pipe borne water supply and its

extension to the newly developed urban/peri-urban areas of the Municipality. There is also the need to protect the natural water sources and catchment areas from pollution and destruction of their vegetative cover.

1.6.2 Main Source of Water Use in the Municipality

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are four main sources of drinking water for the people in the District and they are as follows: Pipe-borne water inside dwelling (18.2%), Pipe-borne water inside dwelling (23.6%), borehole/tube/well (47.5%), pipe-borne water inside, outside, public taps / standpipes/wells (30.2%), protected well (17.3%) and others (2.0)

Figure 5: Infrastructure – Water and Sanitation Sector



ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNIICIPAL MAP SHOWING WATER FACILITIES

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNICIPAL OFFICE

DATE: AUGUST 2018
 DRAWN BY: LOUIS A. MENSAH
 CHECKED BY: AKWASI NTI MORFOH
 MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR (PPD): SAMUEL O. AFRIYE
 REGIONAL DIRECTOR: JOYCE AFUKKAR (M/M)
 DIRECTOR (PPD): L.Z. DAKURA

1.7 SANITATION SITUATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY

1.7.1 Solid Waste-Generation

Solid waste in the Municipality is generated from domestic (household), commercial (market) and institutional activities. About 70% of the solid waste generated in the Municipality is organic. Plastic waste is also high.

There are 7 main ways of disposing of refuse in the Municipality and they are as follows: public dumping (open space) 66.5%, public dumping (container) 8.6%, burning by households 9.2%, Collected 6.5% and buried by households 4.4%, indiscriminate dumping 4.1% and others are 0.7 %.

Open dumping of refuse is the main method of refuse disposal in most communities in the Municipality. However, the method is not properly managed and has resulted in indiscriminate disposal of refuse and the creation of huge piles of refuse in most settlements in the Municipality. These dumping sites serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and source of typhoid, cholera and other sanitation related diseases. The indiscriminate disposal of refuse results in choked drains, and flooding whenever it rains.

1.7.2 Solid Waste-Management

The Municipal Assembly is responsible for solid waste management in the Municipality. The Assembly performs this responsibility through the Municipal Environmental Health Unit and a private company called Zoomlion Limited. Through the collaborative efforts of the Municipal Assembly, the Environmental Health Unit and Zoomlion Limited, the following progress has been made since 2005.

- i. One (1) skip truck has been acquired by Zoomlion
- ii. Seventeen (17) new communal refuse containers have been acquired and placed at vantage points
- iii. Thirty (30) new tricycles have been procured for refuse collection
- iv. 293 youth have been engaged to clean major town roads and drains.

Despite these, there are still a number of challenges. Sanitary tools and equipment (wheel barrows, shovels, rakes, protective clothing, refuse trucks, communal and household refuse containers) are inadequate for refuse management in the Municipality.

Sites for final disposal of refuse are not properly acquired. Apart from the site located at Afari, which serves Abuakwa and its environs, other towns such as Toase, Nkawie and Amanchia also have final refuse disposal sites. Most of the domestic wastes that are generated in the Municipality still find their way into the drains, streams and other water bodies. House-to-house collection of refuse in the Municipality covers very few areas (Zoomlion and Asadu Ltd)

There is the need for additional refuse containers to be placed at vantage points. The acquisition and development of sites for final disposal of refuse and intensive hygiene and sanitation education are necessary for proper solid waste management in the Municipality.

1.7.3 Liquid Waste

On the disposal of liquid waste, there are 5 main ways of disposing of liquid waste in the Municipality and they are as follows:

Refuse are thrown onto compound 36.9%, thrown onto streets/outside 33.2%, thrown into gutters 14.8%, through drainage system into gutters and pits 12.2%, only 2.5% of the population dispose of liquid waste through sewage system. Others are 0.3% according to Population and Housing Census 2010.

1.7.4 Toilet Facilities

✓ Household and Public Latrines

Table 1.7 below indicates the number of households and public toilets in the various Area Councils, and the respective population being served. Access to safe toilet facilities in the Municipality is only 33.17%. This situation has serious health implications, such as the spread of typhoid, cholera and other sanitation related diseases.

Table 1.9: Percentage Coverage of Safe Toilet Facility by Zonal Councils

Zonal Council	2017 Population	Projected	No. of Toilet Holes		
			HH VIP	HH WC	Public Toilet
Abuakwa	63,959		181	274	15
Nkawie-Toase	26,469		89	98	10
Afari	13,270		67	127	15
Municipality Total	103,698		337	499	40

Source: Data compiled by MPCU, 2017

Table 1.10: Institutional Toilets in the Municipality by Zonal Councils

Zonal Council	No. of Health Facilities	No. with Toilet	No. of Public Basic Schools	No. with Toilets	No. of Markets	No. with Toilet
Abuakwa	3	3	13	9	3	0
Nkawie-Toase	3	3	20	19	2	1
Afari	3	3	13	8	1	0
Total	9	9	46	36	6	1

Source: Data compiled by MPCU, 2017

There is the need to provide safe toilet facilities in all schools, health facilities, and markets to prevent indiscriminate defecation and spread of sanitation related diseases in these institutions. PPP is therefore encouraged in the area of toilet provision.

- Institutional Latrines

Thirty-six (36) out of 46 public basic schools have toilet, all the 6 public health facilities have toilet facilities, and 1 out of 6 major markets in the Municipality has toilet. They are located at Abuakwa, Nkawie, Sepaase and Afari. Only 36 public basic schools have safe toilet facilities, and only two markets have toilet facilities. The distribution of these facilities by Zonal Councils is shown in table 1.8 above.

1.8 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

Flooding, storms, domestic fires, bush fires, motor accidents are the main types of disasters being experienced in the Municipality. Fire disasters occur at homes through improper handling of energy (gas, electricity, charcoal etc.). They can occur at any time, anyhow and anywhere. One way to avoid such disasters is through public education and early warning systems. In towns however, it is essential to obey building regulations by avoiding indiscriminate blocking of streets so that in the event of fire outbreak, Fire Service personnel can have access.

Occasional rainstorms destroy some buildings and structures which actually render some people homeless. To avoid this situation, tree planting exercise should be pursued vigorously by the people in the Municipality. Some of these bush fires are usually caused by the hunters, charcoal burners and farmers. Here too, public education is essential to curb the menace

Disaster prone areas are Abuakwa, Sepase, Manhyia and Asenemanso. There is congestion of physical structures, placement of structures on lanes and water ways and illegal connections of electricity resulting in frequent outbreak of domestic fires. Kobeng, Nkawie – Panin are noted for frequent rainstorms which result in rip off and collapse of buildings. Motor accidents are also rampant along the Abuakwa-Bibiani road, and these accidents have claimed precious lives.

There is the need to control haphazard development in towns and to check illegal connection of utilities. There is also the need to use good quality building materials, periodic maintenance of buildings and planting of trees to protect vegetative cover in settlements will help reduce the impact of storms on buildings. Measures are also required to prevent the numerous road accident in the Municipality (especially, along the Abuakwa-Bibiani road corridor).

1.8.1 Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Reconstruction of Disaster Victims

Disasters normally have a long-term effect on the victims and the environment in general. In some instances, the victims become traumatized and helpless. Affected areas might be declared disaster zones because they are vulnerable to future disasters. In such cases, constructing and resettling the affected communities become necessary.

In all phases of rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction, it is important that:

- i. The culture of the people is taken into consideration.
- ii. Counseling is considered as a vital function.
- iii. Rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction are made practicable.
- iv. Volunteers at the zonal and municipal levels as well as all stakeholders work as a team to address disaster issues.

1.9 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILISATION

1.9.1 Relief and Drainage

The Municipality has an undulating topography. The lands have average heights of about 77 meters above sea level. The high lands have gentle to steep slopes. The highest points in the Municipality can be found in Nkonteng. There are a number of wider valleys with no evidence of stream flow. These valleys provide opportunities for rice, sugarcane and vegetable cultivation.

The Offin River drains the surface area of the Municipality. There are however, several streams in the Municipality. These include Kobi and Dwahyen. Farming activities are carried out close to the banks of some of the rivers and streams, thus increasing eutrophication and siltation levels in some of them. Those which flow through major settlements have also been polluted due to the discharged of liquid and solid waste into them. Measures are required to properly manage the water bodies in the Municipality to promote agriculture and sustainable environment.

1.9.2 Geology and Minerals

The Municipality is underlain by the Lower Birimian rocks, which consist of phyllites, greywaches, achists and gneiss, and the Cape Coast Granite. Both the Lower Birimian and the Cape Coast Granite are of considerable economic importance since they do bear Gold, and good clay deposit for ceramics and brick making. The Cape Coast Granite is a good potential for the building and road construction industry. The Municipality should continue to provide the right business environment for full-scale and sustainable exploitation of these rocks which are mostly found in Asakraka and Nerebehi.

1.10 SOIL AND CHARACTERISTICS

The predominant soil in the Municipality is the Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin Compound Associations and the Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations.

The Kumasi-Asuansi Compound Associations developed over Cape Coast Granites are generally medium to coarse textured, good structured and moderately gravelly. The soils have a fairly high moisture holding capacity. The soils are marginal for mechanical cultivation. Hand cultivation is recommended. The soils are good for agriculture. They are suitable for tree and arable crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, mangoes, guava, avocado, maize, cassava, yams, cocoyam, plantain, pawpaw, groundnuts, pineapple and ginger. The valley bottom soils are good for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, and vegetable.

Soils of the Kumasi-Asuansi Compound Associations are found at places like Nerebehi, Abuakwa, Nkawie, Toase, Amanchia, Seidi etc. Residential activities and sand winning have currently taken portions of these good agriculture lands. Measures such as enforcement of bye-laws and reforestation are required to protect and reclaim these good lands for agriculture.

The Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations developed over Birimian Phyllites, Greywacks, Schist and Gneisses are very deep, red, well drained, and brown. Their moisture holding capacity is fairly high although surface layers are susceptible to dry season drought. The soils are moderately good for agriculture. The upland and slope soils are suitable for all the tree and arable crops already mentioned. The valley bottoms are good for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. Soils of the Bekwai- Nzema/Oda Complex Associations are found at places like, Amanchia, Besease etc.

1.11 IMPLICATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

The impact of socio-economic development on the environment and climate change is still a major concern worldwide and the importance of environmental issues in planning cannot be overemphasized.

Human activities such as lumbering, farming, sand winning, fire wood extraction, livestock, bush fires etc continue to impact negatively on the environment. The net effect of these activities has been the reduction in vegetative cover, pollution of water bodies also has adverse effects on the climate. The forest in the Municipality, which has been the major source of timber, has gradually lost its once enviable vegetation.

Logging activities by large timber firms still goes on at Ataase, Ntabaanu, Kutugin etc. The activities of these timber contractors in the Municipality have had negative effects on the environment. Crop farming, galamsey and sand winning also take place in the forest, and this has added to the degradation of the natural environment and thus, reduced the vegetation from primary to secondary forest. Re-forestation, environmentally sustainable methods of farming and logging, education, alternative livelihood programmes are some of the measures required to protect and sustainably conserve the physical environment.

Open dumping is still the main method of refuse disposal in the built environment. Some of the key environmental development problems resulting from human activities on the Natural utilisation on the environment include:

- i. High level of environmental degradation resulting from poor farming practices, illegal logging, sand winning, galamsey and use of chemicals for fishing
- ii. Poor sanitation in urban areas

- iii. Haphazard erection of physical structures in built environment due to inadequate capacity to plan and manage the fast rate of development in the Urban/Peri-Urban areas
- iv. High level of erosion in settlements
- v. Poor and inadequate drainage systems

The problems identified above have far reaching consequences on the environment and the population. For instance poor sanitation brings about sanitation related diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever and the spread of cholera. Poor drainage system leads to flooding. Again, indiscriminate felling of trees, bush fires, sand winning, use of chemicals for fishing and poor farming practices destroy the forest, water bodies, and the eco-system.

1.12 POPULATION

1.12.1 Demographic Characteristics

Analysis of population variables in development planning is essential, in view of the fact that human beings are at the centre of all national and sub-national development efforts. This section of the document therefore focuses on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly and their implications for the socio-economic development.

1.12.2 Population Size and Growth Rates

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the Atwima Nwabiagya District was 149,025, with an annual growth rate of 2.6%. However, carving out the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality has given the Municipality a population of 103,698.

1.12.3 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

The population of the Municipality has been grouped into age and sex cohorts. Thus 0-14 age group constitutes 40,266 (38.83%), 15-64 age group is 59,657 (57.53%) and 64+ is also 3,775 (3.64%).

Table 1. 11: Population Distribution by Age and Sex (2017)

AGE COHORT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
0-14	19,432	20,834	40,266	38.83
15-64	28,791	30,867	59,657	57.53
65+	1,822	1,953	3,775	3.64
TOTAL	50,045	53,653	103,698	100

Source: MPCU 2017

The age structure is broad at the base and relatively small at the top. The younger population of (0-14) forms 38.83% of the population and those in the working group of (15-64years) forms 57.53% with only 3.64% is found within the old age group of 65 years and above.

1.13 DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependent population (0-14 and 65 and above years) is the proportion of people catered for by those working or in the employable ages (15-64 years). The dependent population constitutes 42.6% of the total population of the Municipality. The dependency ratio for Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal is 73.8. This implies, 0.74 dependent per employable person. This is slightly higher than the regional ratio of 72.5. The real dependency burden may be higher since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school/acquiring skills. Measures are required to create employment opportunities and to improve income levels so as to enable the employable population to cater for themselves and their dependents.

1.14 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1.14.1 Segregation by Zonal Council

The Population Distribution by Zonal Councils is indicated in the table 1.9 below. Abuakwa Zonal Council has the highest projected population of 70,969 in 2021 followed by Nkwie-Toase which is 29,371. Afari Zonal Council has the lowest projected population of 14,725

Table 1.12: Population by Zonal Councils

Zonal Council	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abuakwa	53,316	63,959	65,643	67,372	69,147	70,969
Afari	11,062	13,270	13,620	13,978	14,347	14,725
Nkawie	22,065	26,469	27,167	27,882	28,617	29,371
Total	86,443	103,698	106,430	109,233	112,111	115,064

Source: Computed from 2010 Municipality Population and Housing Census Reports

1.14.2 Population for Eleven Top Communities

The population of the Municipality is densely distributed. However, the larger towns have relatively large populations as compared to the smaller towns/communities. Top eleven (11) communities and their projected populations (2018-2021) are shown on the table below.

Table 1.13: Showing Eleven (11) Communities and their projected populations 2018 – 2021.

S/N	COMMUNITY	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	ABUAKWA	21,268	25,513	26,185	26,875	27,583	28,310
2	MAAKRO	4,245	5,092	5,226	5,364	5,505	5,650
3	SEPAASE	4,073	4,886	5,015	5,147	5,282	5,422
4	AGOGO	4,081	4,896	5,025	5,157	5,293	5,432
5	ASENEMASO	4,892	5,869	6,023	6,182	6,345	6,512
6	NKAWIE KUMA	5,552	6,660	6,836	7,016	7,201	7,390
7	NEREBEHI	4,390	5,266	5,405	5,547	5,694	5,843
8	TOASE	4,480	5,374	5,516	5,661	5,810	5,963
9	MIM	2,684	3,220	3,305	3,392	3,481	3,573
10	HIAWU BESEASE	2,322	2,786	2,859	2,934	3,011	3,091
11	AFARI	1,477	1,772	1,819	1,866	1,916	1,966

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.14.3 Population Density

The Municipality has a total land area of 184 km² with a projected population of 103,698. The population density of the Municipality as at 2017 is 564 persons per square kilometre. A projected population of the Municipality in 2018 would result in a density of 578 persons per square kilometre.

1.14.4 Implications for Development – Demography

- i. The population has a growth potential for accelerated economic growth and development.
- ii. The Municipal Assembly should improve upon the educational and health infrastructure and also create job opportunities for the increasing number of the youth.
- iii. The Active Labour Force (57.4) of those between 15 and 64 is a potential which could be tapped for development in the Municipality in the form of communal labour, collection of development levies and investment attractions.

1.14.5 Rural- Urban Split

The Municipality is predominantly rural with about 68.5 percent living in the rural areas of the Municipality. Only 31.5% of the population lives in the urban areas. Some major settlements in the Municipality include Abuakwa, Nkawie, Toase, Atwima Asenemaso, etc. The proximity of the Municipality to the Kumasi Metropolis greatly accounts for this situation. It is therefore important for the Municipal Assembly to put in place strategies that will ensure proper planning and management of the urban / peri-urban situation, and also provide the needed infrastructure and services for the rural orderly growth of settlements.

1.15 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

As at 2017 based on the 2010 population and housing census, the age structure of the population in the Municipality is skewed towards the youth when projected. The highest proportions are in the age groups of 0-4 years (13.4%) and 5-9 years (12.8%) and 10-14 years (12.6%). Cumulatively, 38.8% of the population in the Municipality is below 15 years. This coupled with 3.7% population above 64 years means a high potential demand for basic school infrastructure, teachers, learning materials, health infrastructure, health personnel, drugs, health equipment, and other social facilities.

1.16 MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

The Municipality experiences migration mostly from the rural communities to the urban areas. Other form of migration has to do with the movement down south as pertain in the country as a whole. More than half (51.2%) of the total population of the Municipality are migrants. The majority of (64.7%) of the migrants were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For those born in other regions, Brong Ahafo topped with 6,983, followed by Upper East 4,260, Eastern Region 2,486, Western 3,369 Central 2,481, Northern 2,308, Greater

Accra 1,336, Volta 1,606, Upper West 1,127 and others 921. Source 2010 population and housing census.

1.16.1 Implication for Development

- i. It increases the labour force since majority of the migrants are economically active.
- ii. It will increase the development of the Municipality in the form of provision of infrastructure, collection and payment of development levies or taxes and attraction of investment
- iii. The existing immigrants would also put pressure on the existing social amenities.

1.17 GENDER EQUALITY

The issue of gender profiling is very important in the development planning process at the Municipal level. It enables the planning authorities to make conscious efforts to take steps to bridge the gap in societal roles between men and women, boys and girls. It is against this background that the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality Assembly included gender profile in its plan. This will help the Municipality to formulate and implement programmes to bridge the gender gap.

1.17.1 Gender Profiling

The gender profile of the Municipality covers the areas of Education, Health, Local Governance, and Culture. It relates to how to access and control resources such as land, credit, technology, access to time, markets and information.

The projected population of the Municipality for 2017 is 103,698 out of this, 50,045 (48.26%) are males and 53,653 (51.74%) are females. The male and female population provides a potential human resource for the development of the Municipality.

1.18 EDUCATION

Participation rates in pre-school for boys and girls are 74.7 % and 73.2% respectively. Similarly, girls' participation in basic school is higher than that of boys as shown in table 42

Table 1.14: Participation of Boys and Girls in Pre-School

Pop. of Pre-school going Age			Number of Children in Pre-School			Pre- School Participation Rate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
20,648	10,448	10,200	15,275	7,805	7,470	73.9%	74.7%	73.2%

Source: School Survey Conducted by GES/DPCU 2017

Table 1.15: Participation of Boys and Girls in Basic School

Population of Basic school going Age			Number of Children in Basic School			Basic School Participation Rate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
66,542	33,555	32,987	64,349	32,224	32,125	96.7%	96.0%	97.4%

Source: School Survey Conducted by GES/DPCU, 2017

Measures are required to increase boys' participation at the KG, primary and Junior High school levels, and also improve and sustain the participation of girls.

1.19 HEALTH CARE

The total number of people in the reproductive age 10- 19 in 2017 is estimated at 38,188. Out of this 34,273 (89.8%) are females, while 3,914 (10.2%) are males. This category of female population is exposed to reproductive health and social risks such as, still births, abortions, anemia, maternal mortalities, HIV/AIDS/STIs, teenage pregnancy and associated teen motherhood/school drop outs.

There is the need to increase reproductive health care services/facilities in the Municipality to improve and protect the health status and development of women in this category of population (15-44). General health education on drug abuse, HIV/AIDS/STIs and excessive intake of alcohol should also be targeted at this category, which constitutes about 40% of the total population of the Municipality.

1.20 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main economic activities in the Municipality include farming, livestock rearing, teaching, trading, construction, dress making, hairdressing, wood work, metal fabrication, repair works, food processing, distilling of alcoholic beverages and soap making.

The economically active population (age 15-64) is estimated at 93,906. Out of this, 49,304 (52.5%) are females while 44,602 (47.5%) are males. The female population is engaged mainly in generally low income earning activities such as food crop farming (ie cassava, plantain, cocoyam and local vegetables), petty trading, dress making, hairdressing, small scale food processing and soap making. While their male counterparts are engaged mainly in relatively high income earning activities like, cash and food crops (cocoa, citrus, oil palm, maize, exotic vegetables, ginger, rice,), livestock rearing, metal fabrication, repair works, construction, wood work and large scale trading activities (Wood, building materials, etc.).

There is the need to put in place specific measures to support the various activities of female and male. There is also the need to encourage more female (through skills training, education, credit support, etc) to venture into male dominated trades, such as metal fabrication, cash crop farming, repair works and large scale trading activities.

Table 1.16: Programme of Action for Gender Development, 2018-2021

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	TIME FRAME, 2018-2021			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Support the training of female and male artisans by 2021	District assembly DSW & CD, BAC and Ashanti Development				
2. Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy girls.	District Assembly, GES				
3. Support female farmers, traders and artisans to access credit and inputs	District Assembly, Financial Institution				
4. Involve more women in WATSAN Committees	District Assembly and DWSTs				
5. Organize and support STMIE Programmes	District Assembly, GES				
6. Support the Implementation of Family Planning Programmes for women	District Health Directorate and District Assembly				
7. Implementation of LEAP Programme	Ministry of Women and Gender Department of Community Development and Social Welfare				

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.21 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

1.21.1 Introduction

This section therefore highlights the facilities available in various settlements in the Municipality and degree to which the settlements depend on one another i.e. the functions they perform.

1.22.2 Distribution of Services and Infrastructure

There are about 64 settlements in the District. Nkawie, Abuakwa, Sepaase and Afari are the urban settlements and 68.5% of the population lives in the rural areas. Service distribution is positively related to population. Distribution of service is skewed towards the larger communities at the detriment of the smaller ones. Communities with higher population generally have high number of services.

General observation indicates that services are concentrated in Nkawie, Toase, Abuakwa and Manhyia. The other higher order services are further located in the Zonal Council Centres. Nkawie-Toase, the Municipal capital has higher order services such as Hospital, Health Centre, Senior High School, and a Police Station due to its administrative purposes. Many of the communities in the District are deficient in such facilities.

Roads, potable water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people. The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to urban areas. This phenomenon has repercussions on the development of the Municipality as it is deprived of labour force that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

1.21.3 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)

A scalogram was used to show the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in the District and the relative functionality of each settlement within the Municipality. Twelve (12) settlements and 22 functions were used in preparing the scalogram. The sign x is used to identify the facilities in each settlement; where there is no x sign it indicates the absence of such facilities in that community.

From the scalogram results obtained, three (3) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification are:

1st order: settlement with total centrality score of above 1,000

2nd order: settlement with total centrality score of between 999-500

3rd order: settlement with total centrality score of between below 500

Nkawie and Abuakwa constitute the first order settlement. The second order settlements are made up of Toase, Nerebehi, and Agogo. The third (3rd) order is also made up of Afari, Hiawu Besease, Manhyia, Asenemaso, Mim, Maakro.

Table 1.17: Hierarchy of Settlements in the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality

Orders	Number Of Settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names Of Settlements
1 st	2	Above 1000	Nkawie and Abuakwa,
2 nd	3	999– 500	Toase ,Nerebehi, and Agogo
3 rd	7	Below 500	Afari, Hiawu Besease, Manhyia, Asenemaso, Mim, Maakro and Sepaase

Source: MPCU, 2017

The first order settlement, Nkawie and Abuakwa provide higher order services to other communities in the Municipality. Nkawie is the administrative capital of the Municipality. It therefore provides various administrative functions to the Municipality since most of the departments are located at the Municipality capital. They provide higher level order services such as senior high school education and health care to other communities. They also provide high level security to the settlements in the Municipality. The police headquarters is located at Nkawie. They provide banking services to most of the communities in the District.

The second order settlements in the Municipality consist of Toase, Nerebehi, and Agogo. They perform further decentralised administrative functions to the settlements within their jurisdiction. They also provide medium level healthcare services to their neighbouring communities.

The third order settlements in the District comprise of Afari, Hiawu Besease, Manhyia, Asenemaso, Mim, Maakro and Sepaase. They do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other of the hierarchy.

The analysis reveals one major fact - that is, there is a high preponderance of settlements in the lowest order with few facilities and therefore performing few functions.

Table 1.18 Scalogram

Name of Communities	Facilities/ Services	Projected Population (2017)	Facilities/ Services																				No of functions	Total centrality Index	Hierarchy			
			University	SHS	JHS	Primary	KG	Vocational/Technical	Agric Extension	Social Centre (Community Centre)	Health Centre	Municipality hospital	Market	Police station	Bank facility	Pipe borne	Borehole	Refuse skip	Toilet (KVIP)	Electricity	Fire station	Hotel and guest house				Trunk road	Court	
Weight			6	4	3	2	1	5	1	1	3	6	4	6	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	4				
Abuakwa		25,693	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		17	2,092.63	1 ST	
Maakro		5,128			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		11	376	3 RD	
Sepaase		4,920			X	X	X			X					X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		12	476	3 RD	
Mim		3,242			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		10	176	3 RD	
Nkawie Kuma		6,707		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	18	2,342.63	1 ST	
Asenemaso		5,910			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X			X		9	142.67	3 RD	
Toase		5,412		X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X		12	525.97	2 ND	
Nerebehi		5,303			X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X			X		10	642.67	2 ND	
Agogo		4,930			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X			X		10	842.67	2 ND	
Manhyia		3,487			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		10	176	3 RD	
Hiawu Besease		2,805			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X					8	106.31	3 RD	
Afari		1,784			X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X	X	X			X		10	176	3 RD	
No. of Settlement			1	3	12	12	12	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	12	12	12	12	12	1	6	11	1				
Centrality Index			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Weighted Centrality Score			600	133.3	12	16.7	8.3	500	33.33	100	150	600	200	300	100	12	16.7	16.67	12	12	400	33.3	36.4	400				

1.21.3.1 Surface Accessibility to Services

The major infrastructures in the Municipality are on Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Postal and Telecommunications Services, Financial Services, Markets, Roads etc.

1.21.3.2 Accessibility to Education

There are thirty (30) kindergarten/nursery schools, thirty-seven (37) primary schools, twenty-seven (27) Junior High Schools, and two (2) Senior High Schools in the Municipality. There are also four (4) Vocational schools and one (1) Theological University college in the Municipality. Despite the numerous educational facilities in the Municipality, the standard of education is above average.

1.21.3.3 Physical Accessibility to Health

According to the physical accessibility health map, all the major health facilities are located at Nkawie, Abuakwa, Afari, Makro and Amanchia. People who are able to access health facilities in 30 minutes are assumed to have access to health facilities. There are other parts like Asakraka and Ntabaanu where new CHPS compound are about to be constructed to increase accessibility to health facilities.

1.21.3.4 Accessibility to Water and Sanitation

I. Solid Waste-Generation

Solid waste in the Municipality is generated from domestic (household), commercial (market and trading) and institutional activities. About 70% of the solid waste generated in the Municipality is organic. Plastic waste is also high.

Access to safe toilet facilities in the Municipality is only 33.17%. This situation has serious health implications, such as the spread of typhoid, cholera and other sanitation related diseases.

1.21.3.5 WATSAN Committee Members

It is the policy of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) that at least 30% of the WATSAN Committee members be women. In this Municipality the policy is working and 40% of WATSAN Committee Members are women. This is because they actually play major role in water related issues.

1.21.3.6 Accessibility to Electricity, Postal, Telephone, and Market Services.

According to the 2010 population and housing census, more than two-thirds (70.6%) of the households in the Municipality have access and use electricity as their main source of light and 18.5% use flashlight or torch light. The remaining 10.1 rely on kerosene lamp, gas lamps and solar energy.

1.21.3.7 Postal, Telephone

Nkawie and Abuakwa have Post Offices. Telephone (fixed Lines) services are available at Nkawie and Abuakwa and almost the entire Municipality is covered by mobile phone networks.

1.21.3.8 Physical Accessibility to ICT

The population under 12years and older who own mobile phones and use internet were 58.6 and 7.9 respectively. On the use of mobile phones, 64% of them were males and 53.9% were females. On the internet, 64.5% were males and 35.5% were males. On the use of computers, only 8.9% of the households have either a desktop or a laptop computer according to 2010 Population and Housing Census.

1.21.3.9 Physical Accessibility to Markets

There are two (2) major markets in the Municipality where all sorts of agriculture and manufactured produce are sold. The markets are located at Nkawie and Toase. The farmers produce food crops, poultry and livestock in large quantities to feed their families and the surplus is sold to the general public. Manufactured goods are also sold in the market

People who stay at a distance of 60km from a marketing facility are assumed to have access to market whilst people who live on a minor road at a distance of 18km are assumed to have access to markets. All the people in the Municipality have accessible to marketing facilities.

1.21.3.10 Accessibility to Tourism and Media

Tourism potentials exist in the Municipality. Komfo Anokye's footprints at Nkakom are one of the notable tourist potentials in the Municipality. The Municipality can also boast of the presence of Agriculture Fair site located at Nkawie. It has conference, restaurant and bar facilities.

1.21.3.10 Physical Accessibility to Banks

There are three Rural Banks in the Municipality namely; Atima Nwabiagya, Atima Mponua and Safwiman Rural Banks and one Commercial Bank. Insurance and Micro-credit services are also available within the Municipality. Banking facilities are located at Nkawie and Abuakwa.

According to the ‘accessibility to banking maps’ drawn, people who are able to access banking facilities in 30 minutes are assumed to have access to bank and people who stay 30km from the facility on the main road have access to banking facilities while those who stay 9km from the facility on the minor road have access to banking facilities. Banking facilities are therefore accessible to the people in the catchment area of Amanchia, Agogo, Manhyia, Afari and Zoomlion Nerebehi.

1.21.3.11 Physical Accessibility to Senior Secondary School

There are two Government Assisted Senior High Schools in the Municipality; these are Toase and Nkawie Senior High School. They are accessible to people on the main trunk road those travel in 30 minutes to access the facility. People on the main trunk road who stay 30 kilometres from the facility have access to SHS education whilst those who stay 9 km on the minor road also have access to secondary education. The location of these senior secondary schools indicates that they are accessible to all the people in the catchment areas of Toase, Nkawie.

1.21.3.12 Physical Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services

It is an undeniable fact that agriculture is one of the most important economic activities in the Municipality. Agriculture Extension Services are quite predominant in the Municipality. The Municipality has been divided into three zones and each zone is further demarcated into operational areas for efficient and effective service delivery. The operational areas also consist of communities. The Municipality therefore has six operational areas. These operational areas are manned by 4 Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs), whilst the zones are supervised by Zonal Supervisors.

Table 1.19: The Operational Areas and Communities

Operational areas	Communities
1. Amanchia	Wiowso, Seidi, Kobeng, Apankrom, Nkonteng, Amanchia
2. Afari	Afari, Nkaakom, Anlo Nkwanta, Keyereyaase, Nerebehi, Nyamebekyere, Akrofrom
3. Nkawie	Nkawie-Kuma, Nkawie-Panin, Gyankobaa, Zibukrom, Fankamawe, Nkorang, Toase
4. Abuakwa	Abuakwa, Maakro, Agogo, Manhyia, Sepaase, Hiawu Besease
5. Amadum Adankwame	Asakraka, Sewua, Nkontomire
6. Akuapim	Akuapim, Ntabaanu, Ahwiaa, Bankyease
Total = 6 Operational Areas	33 communities

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.21.3.13 Optimum Accessibility Map

Optimum accessibility areas are accessible to all the facilities. Areas which have access to all the facilities are areas in the Nkawie, Toase and Abuakwa catchment areas. Ntabaanu Electoral Area is relatively less endowed and not accessible to many facilities.

1.21.3.14 Aggregate Accessibility

Aggregate accessibility areas are areas which have access to at least one facility. The facilities under study are discussed above. Many areas have access to the services, as services are fairly distributed in the Municipality. However, there are pockets of areas in the Municipality that do not have access to any facility at all. Thus these areas are deprived and do not enjoy any facility. Upgrading of settlements at Ntebenu Electoral Area is likely to address the imbalances in the level of services between the Nkawie, Toase, Abuakwa catchment area and Ntebenu Electoral Area.

1.21.4 Types of available transportation infrastructure (motorized, non- motorized, public transit)

1.21.4.1 Roads Infrastructure

Roads are very important determinant of the accessibility of people to services and facilities. It is therefore necessary to analyse the road network and their conditions.

Two trunk roads within the Municipality are the 16km stretch of Abuakwa – Wioso road and the 5kilometers stretch of Abuakwa – Mfensi road. In all, the Municipality has 109.5 kilometres of Bitumen surfaced road. The remaining road network (137.2 km) is graveled roads.

These roads provide surface access to services in the Municipality and also link the Municipality to other parts of the country.

Accessibility in the remote cocoa and food crop growing communities of Nyamebekyere, Apuayem, Amanchia etc. is still poor. Some of the roads linking these communities become almost impassable during the rainy season. This makes movement to and from such areas still very difficult.

Farmers in these areas face a lot of transportation difficulties, some of which include unreliable means of transport and high transport fares

1.22 POVERTY PROFILE MAPPING

1.22.1 Poverty Issues

Poverty manifests itself in the Municipality. The manifestation and dimensions of poverty in the Municipality are outlined in the tables below.

Table 1.20: Showing Dimensions and Manifestations of Levels of Poverty

Manifestations of Poverty	Farmers	Salary Workers	Traders	Artisans
A. Basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn-out clothes • Poor housing • Inability to educate their children. • Inability to access health care. • Poor diet • Low level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor diet • Poor housing • Poor clothes • Inability to pay for hospital bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to send children to school. • Poor diet • Poor housing • Cannot visit the hospital when sick • Worn-out clothes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing • Poor diet • Low level of education • Inability to go to hospital when sick.
B. Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of production due farming on a subsistent level • Use of outmoded tools for agricultural production • Low level of agricultural income • Low savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low salary • Low saving habit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low purchasing power of the people • Lack of capital to expand business • Low saving habit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capital to expand business.
C. Resources/ Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to credit • Lack of access to proper health care. • Lack of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of basic things like fridge, TV etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low technical skills.
D. Political Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation in politics. • Lack of access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation in politics. • Lack of access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation in politics. • Lack of access to information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation in politics. • Lack of access to information
E. Social/ Psychological Deprivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self - esteem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self- esteem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self - esteem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self-esteem

Source: ANMA, *Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2004*

Table 1.21: Poverty Profile and Functional Regions

Area	Poverty Status	Characteristics (Contributory Factors)
1. Area 1 1.Nkawie-Toase, Afari, Abuakwa, Manhyia	Relatively well endowed Area	1. Relatively endowed, availability of services like, water, electricity, telephone, education etc. 2. Inadequate potable water. 3. Fairly good road network in the suburbs. 4. Large scale urban unemployed among the youth.
2. Area 2 Amanchia, Seidi, Wioso, Nerebehi	2 nd Most Poverty stricken	1. Cash crop production of Cocoa, Oil Palm. 2. Food Crops production eg. Plantain. 3. Poor road network. 4. Inadequate potable water.
3. Area 3 – Sewia, Kwabena Donkor, Ntaabanu, Bankyease, Akuapim, Areas.	3 rd Most Poverty Stricken	1. Non-mechanized Agriculture. 2. Rearing of small ruminants. 3. Vegetable production. 4. Oil Palm/Cocoa production 5. Food Crops production. 6. Rural-urban migration. 7. Poor road network. 8. Inadequate access to potable water. 9. Inadequate access to banking facilities. 10. Some of the Communities are not connected to the National Electricity Grid.
4. Area 4 Apuayam, Nyamebkyere, Kyereyase, Odumasi, Wagadugu, Brahabehome, Kofituo, Samproso, Asenkrom	4 th Most Poverty Stricken	1. They are peasant farmers who cultivate maize, yams, groundnuts and other cereals. 2. Poor road network. 3. Poor access to educational facilities eg. No S.H.S. 4. Poor drinking water. 5. Inadequate qualified Teachers 6. There is no access to credit facilities. 7. Livestock production. 8. Inadequate marketing facilities. 9. Poor access to health facilities.

Source: ANMA, *Poverty Profiling and Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal*, 2004.

1.23 CULTURE

1.23.1 Traditional Set-Up

The Municipality does not have paramount Chief. The Towns and Villages are being ruled by the Traditional Chiefs, Sub-chiefs, Adikrofoo and Queen Mothers.

1.23.2 Ethnic Diversity

One important characteristic about the Municipality is its ethnic diversity. Almost every ethnic group in the Country can be found in the Municipality. Of more significance is the interrelationship among the various ethnic and clan groupings.

The Municipality is dominated by the Akans-Ashantis followed by tribes from the North, Ewes and others.

The predominant cultural practices in the Municipality is the Asante culture, it is the culture being practiced by almost all the people in the region. The main language spoken in the municipality is Asanti Twi

The municipality is occupied by people who speak Asanti Twi, and the most preferred food is fufu. Cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by both males and females to social gatherings like funerals, church, festivals, weddings, and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa, kete, and Nwomkro

1.23.3 Festivals

The people in the Municipality take special pride in the celebration of festive days like the Kwasidae, Wukudae and Fofie. Akwasidae is the most adored festive celebration of the various towns and Villages. The main dance during the festivals is Adowa, kete and Nwomkro. There are traditional groups in the Municipality, which perform (sing and dancing) during occasional celebrations such as Funerals, Puberty rites, Festivals.

The main traditional occupation in the Municipality is agriculture (crop farming and animal rearing), cooking/ food processing, pottery making, beads making, wood carving, batik Tie & Dye and basket weaving.

The cutlass and the basket are the traditional farming tools for farmers in the Municipality. Important traditional /historical sites in the Municipality are the Okomfo Anokye Foot Prints at Nkakom. Tuesdays and Fridays are the main sacred days of the people in the Municipality. Some communities take advantage of these days to carry out community development activities.

1.23.4 Religious Composition

According to the report of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Christianity is the dominant religion in the Municipality (83.2%), Islam (10.3%), Traditional Religion (0.3%), Other Religions (0.6%), and No Religion (11.3%). There is cordiality among the religious

groups and this situation provides a good environment for the development of the Municipality.

1.23.5 Communal Spirit

Tuesdays and Fridays are the main sacred days for the people in the Municipality. Some communities take advantage of these days to carry out community development activities. The sacred days are opportunities for the promotion of self-help development activities in the rural communities of the Municipality. Measures such as cultural education campaigns, construction of cultural village and others are required to promote and preserve the cultural values of the people in the Municipality.

1.24 GOVERNANCE

1.24.1 Administrative Structure

The Municipal Assembly has one constituency namely Atwima Nwabiagya South Constituency. There are three (3) Zonal Councils, twenty-One (21) Unit Committees and twenty-one (21) Electoral Areas. The following are the Zonal Councils. The Zonal Councils are Abuakwa, Afari and Nkawie-Toase. Ghana's decentralization process is structurally enhanced with these Sub-District structures.

However, the impact on Local/Community Level Administration is not much felt since most of the Sub-District structures do not function as expected. Inadequate office accommodation, logistics, personnel and financial support are some of the challenges confronting them. Fifty percent (50%) of the ceded revenue is kept by the sub-structures for utilisation. Office accommodations have been secured for all the three zonal Councils.

1.24.2 The Municipal Assembly Machinery

Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly has 31 Assembly Members. The Municipal Chief Executive doubles as both the Political and Administrative head of the Assembly. The Municipal Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the members of the Assembly by at least a two-third majority of all the Assembly members.

The Municipal Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the Municipality. It is charged with programme formulation, budget preparation and the promotion of equitable distribution of development projects and programmes across the Municipality.

The Executive Committee exercises executive and co-ordinating functions of the Municipality. The members are conveners and two additional people including a woman from among the Assembly members.

The Executive Committee is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive, excludes the Presiding Member and operates through sub-committees such as.

- i. Development Planning sub -committee
- ii. Social services sub-committee
- iii. Works sub- committee
- iv. Justice and Security sub-committee
- v. Finance and Administration sub committee
- vi. Such other sub-committee (s) as the Municipal Assembly may deem fit.

The Sub-committees deliberate on specific issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee which in turn present them to the Municipal Assembly for ratification. A Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) is established for the Municipal Assembly to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Executive Committee and its planning and programming functions. The Annual Action Plan produced by the Unit serves as input into the yearly budget preparation.

The Assembly has three (3) Zonal Councils. These constitute Sub-District Administrative Units and are instrumental in local development. The Municipal Administration is headed by a Civil Servant, the Municipal Coordinating Director. He is under the overall supervision of the Municipal Chief Executive.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been playing a very important role in the development of the Municipality, especially in the villages.

1.24.3 The Municipal Assembly Structure

One of the significant changes made in the new Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936) is the abolition of the twenty two decentralized departments established under the PNDC Law 207 and their replacement by eleven and thirteen departments for District and Municipal Assemblies respectively. These departments have been created as departments of the Municipal Assembly. The old departments therefore cease to exist in the Municipality and their staff, transferred to Local Government Service at a precise date determined by legislative instrument.

The budget of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly shall consequently consist of the aggregate revenue and expenditure of all departments and organizations under the Municipal Assembly. The departments are as follows:

- i. Central Administration Department
- ii. Finance Department
- iii. Education, Youth and Sports Department
- iv. District Health Department
- v. Agriculture Department
- vi. Physical Planning Department
- vii. Social Welfare and Community Development Department
- viii. Natural Resources Conservation Department, Forestry and Wildlife Division
- ix. Works Department
- x. Trade and Industry Department
- xi. Disaster Prevention Department

Departments for road and transport are yet to be established by the Assembly

1.24.4 Institutional Structure

Under the institutional structure of the Assembly, the activities of the departments are coordinated by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director who reports to the Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director has five (5) key officers for Finance, Planning, Administration, Works, and Budgeting. The Municipal Chief Executive who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee reports to the General Assembly.

1.24.5 Social Accountability

All the resources of the Assembly belong to the people and that the Assembly is accountable to the people. This is done through public fora, stakeholders' consultation, public hearing and reporting to the citizens.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and CSOs have taken up the challenge of promoting citizens' participation and involvement of the citizens in local governance, accountability and advocacy. Under this programme series of town hall meetings, public fora, public participatory budget hearing and community participation in fee fixing among others are being promoted.

1.24.6 Traditional Authority

The Municipality has some prominent chiefs and notable among them are Nkawie Penin, Nkawie Kuma, Toase, Abuakwa and many others. They are the custodians of the land.

The traditional authorities serve as a link between the communities and the Municipal Assembly on issues concerning the welfare of their people. Also periodic forums are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for the Assembly members, Heads of Departments and the Municipal Assembly to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the Municipality, land acquisition, allocation of lands for community projects like community library, schools, KVIPs and others.

1.24.7 Participation of Citizenry

The citizens generally participate in public fora, budgetary processes, fee-fixing resolution, communal labour, community initiated projects, watch dog committees, planning processes etc. The Assembly Members and Community Members are involved in planning, budget, financial management processes and monitoring of development projects and programmes

The Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) assist the Assembly in implementing its programmes on HIV/AIDS, malaria control and provision of classroom blocks, toilet facilities, water and sanitation etc.

1.24.8 Application of Communication Strategies

The Assembly adopts two-way processes in its information transfer to the people at the grassroots or community level and vice versa. This information flow is channeled through the Assembly and Unit committee members. The Municipal Chief Executive frequently, organises durbars and community fora to meet the people to discuss their problems and needs and explains government policies.

1.25 SECURITY

The Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) is responsible for the provision of adequate security for life and property in the Municipality. The Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) is and active which is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive. The police and other security agencies in the municipality are working very hard to ensure that the people move about freely to carry out their businesses without fear.

The general security situation in the municipality is relatively calm. Violent crimes are relatively low with a few reported cases of street robberies within Abuakwa District especially Tanoso and its environs. However, proactive mobile and foot patrols have been put

in place to reduce such acts to the barest minimum. The total staff strength of the Police personnel has improved tremendously. The police citizen ratio of the Municipality is 1:467 as at December, 2017. This figure is lower than the United Nation's acceptable standard of 1:500.

The Municipality has one (1) Circuit Court located at Nkawie responsible for formal conflict management and settlement of disputes. The Municipality has one Police Station, two Police District Headquarters, Divisional Command, Immigration Office, Fire Service Station and they are located at Nkawie and Abuakwa

Measures have been put in place to increase infrastructure for the security service (Police Stations and Residential Accommodation) and also promote community policing and increase the communication links between the public and the municipal security agencies.

1.26 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To improve the local economy of the Municipality, there is the need to train more unemployed youth to acquire employable skills, resource them financially (through credit or inputs) and assist them to enter into production.

The existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Rural Enterprise Project will potentially increase local economic development. The various artisans and the unemployed shall be mobilized for the requisite training to acquire employable skills. The Rural Technology Services Centre and the Rural Enterprise Project shall collaborate with the Association of Garages to manufacture the simple appropriate technological tools and equipment to strengthen the manufacturing sector of the municipal economy. The processes leading to the acquisition of Land for Light Industrial Site at Mim has reached an advance stage. The Gyankobaa ginger factory will be revamped.

The Municipality has also identified the processing of bamboo, fruits juice and clay for pottery, under One District- One Factory programme at Mim, Nkawie and Afari respectively. This will help create job opportunities for the unemployed youth.

1.26.1 Agriculture Potentials in the Municipality

There is the availability of large tracks of fertile agriculture lands in the Municipality for commercial farming. These lands can be located at Amanchia, Kobeng, Asakra settlements for crops and livestock production. The municipality has comparative advantage in the following crop production areas. These are arranged in order of priority;

- i. Maize production, plantain ,cassava yam and in-land rice
- ii. Cocoa, oil palm and citrus.
- iii. Animal Production

The Municipality can boast of a number of poultry farms and livestock rearing which promotes job creation.

1.27 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

1.27.1 Economy

The economy of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipality can be classified under four broad categories namely: agriculture, industry, trading and services. The service industry employs 31.7 percent of labour force, followed trade/commerce which employs 25.9 percent, agriculture, 22.8%, and lastly industry employing 19.6%. Although the Municipality is sixty eight (68) percent rural and thirty two (32) percent urban, generally it will be expected that agriculture dominates the economy, however it should be noted that most of the settlements are closer to the urbanized communities and so are mostly engaged in services and trade activities.

1.27.1 Manufacturing Industry

The Municipality has a number of industries engaged in the production of various items. The manufacturing sector is dominated by Dressmaking, Carpentry, Metal, fabrication, Distillation of alcoholic beverages (akpeteshie and pito), Leather works, Ceramics, Baking, Milling, Wood processing (saw mills) and Batik / tie and dye making. These businesses are mainly micro and small-scale enterprises without permanent employees and the owners usually depend on apprentices to undertake their activities.

1.27.2 Energy

The electricity coverage in the District is about 70%. Most of the bigger towns have access to electricity. Twenty-four communities do not have electricity and some of the communities are as follows: Bankyease, Akwapim Ntabanu, Ahwiaa, Ntabanu, Fankamawe, Sewua,

Anyamesm etc. Plans are underway to extend electricity to those communities that do not have electricity.

1.27.3 Service-Tourism

Tourism potentials exist in the Municipality. Komfo Anokye footprint at Nkakom is one of the notable tourist potentials in the Municipality. The Municipality can also boast of the presence of an Agriculture Fair site located at Nkawie. It has conference room, restaurant, and bar facilities.

Not all these tourism potentials in the Municipality have been developed. Measures should be put in place by the Municipal Assembly, Ministry of Agriculture, Traditional Authorities and other stakeholders to conserve the historical sites

1.27.4 Banking

There are four commercial banks in the Municipality. These are: Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd. located at Nkawie, Atwima Mponua Rural Bank located at Toase, Nwabigyia Rural Bank at Abuakwa and Amanano Rural Bank located at Abuakwa. The Municipality should collaborate with these financial institutions to address the credit needs of local enterprises and to develop the Municipality's potentials.

1.27.5 Communication

Two (2) post offices in the Municipality are located at Toase and Abuakwa. Towns with direct telephones lines are Nkawie, Toase and Abuakwa. MTN, Tigo, Airtel, Glo and Vodafone mobile service are also available in most parts of the communities in the Municipality.

The Municipality has no FM radio station; however, signals of all the FM stations located in Kumasi are received in most part of the Municipality. Signals from GTV, TV3, TV Africa, Vasat 1, Metro TV and UTV are also available in most parts of the Municipality.

There are also 5 internet cafes located at Nkawie and Abuakwa. These facilities provide important means through which information and feedbacks can be obtained for effective development of the Municipality. Efforts must therefore be made to ensure that the communication service providers improve and sustain the quality of services they provide.

1.27.6 District Revenue and Expenditure Status

This section of the document deals with the revenue and expenditure of the Assembly. The District Assembly's revenues sources include IGF, DACF, DDF, GETFUND, GOG, GSFP, DONOR FUNDING etc. The expenditure includes: compensation, goods and services and assets. This has been treated in pages 54 and 55.

1.27.7 Economic Resources

- i. Good agriculture land for large scale maize, rice, oil palm, ginger farming etc. is a potentials resource for agro- processing industry.
- ii. Good quality clay deposit at Afari for ceramic and bricks and tiles manufacturing
- iii. Availability of land for housing development for the Kumasi Metropolitan market
- iv. Availability of good economic infrastructure (bitumen surfaced roads, electricity, potable water, etc
- v. Availability of many private properties, periodic/daily markets, lorry parks, etc for local revenue generation.

1.27.8 Inter/Intra Trade

The economic resources in the municipality include: cocoa, livestock, timber, mineral, clay deposit, food crops, fruits and vegetables. Services include banking, artisans, transport, chop bar operations, mobile phone operations, and marketing.

Inter: There is inter trade among Kumasi Metropolis and adjoining Districts. The commodities traded in the municipality are foodstuffs, livestock, fruits and vegetables, timbers, cocoa, maize and other services are banking, transport etc.

Intra: The intra traded items include, foodstuffs, fruits, vegetables, oil palm, timber and livestock. The services include banking, artisans and transport.

1.27.9 Disaggregated Labour Force (Employed and Unemployed)

According to the 2010 Municipality population and housing census, the economically active population (age 15-64) was estimated at 85,733. Out of this, 45,013 (52.5%) were females while 40,720 (47.5%) were males. About 92% (78,874 people) of the economically active population in the municipality were employed. 48% (37,860) of those employed were female. Most of those working were self-employed. A total of 6,859 people (representing about 8% of the population) in the employable age, mostly the youth, were not employed.

There is the need for a comprehensive approach to direct more investment into income generation and job creation ventures using existing local resource potentials (in agriculture, tourism, sanitation, ICT, Agro-processing, natural resource restoration, housing construction, repairs/ metal fabrication, etc) and other opportunities to reduce the unemployment situation and sustain any achievements made in the employment sector.

1.28 FOOD SECURITY

The situation of food security in the municipality is good. Food is available in sufficient quantities all year round. Though prices of food commodities fluctuate in course of the year, it is still affordable.

Taking into consideration factors like climate, relief and vegetation, the farmers engage in the cultivation of crops and livestock production such as;

- i. Root & Tubers: yam, cassava, cocoyam and potato.
- ii. Cereal: maize and rice
- iii. Cash crops: cocoa, oil palm and citrus.
- iv. Legume: cowpea and groundnuts
- v. Animal: goat, sheep, cattle, pig and poultry.

The capacity of the municipality to take care of its food needs all year round is a critical issue to the social, health and economic development of the people which goes a long way to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It can be estimated that about 70 per cent of the food needs in the district is being met by the Agriculture sector in the Municipality. These food crops are produced in the communities such as Amanchia, Keyereyaase, Nerebehi, Toase, Akrofrom, Mim, Nkawie and many others.

The supplementary food items brought into the Municipality include perfumed rice, onions, yams and meat products among others. There is adequate food security in the municipality in terms of quality, quantity, availability and affordability.

1.28.1 Development Implications

Some farmers in the Municipality produce enough for their families and sell the surplus. However, others produce on commercial basis. This has created employment for 25.9% of working population in the Municipality. Even though there is poverty in the municipality, cost of living is low because of the availability of food. The Municipal Assembly also collects market tolls for the sale of the farm produce in the market.

1.29 NUTRITION

Table 1.22 shows children within 0-59 months assessed and the number of malnourished children at Zonal level.

Table 1.22 Children 0-59 months assessed and number malnourished at Zonal level

NO	ZONAL	NO. OF CHILDREN ASSESSED		NUMBER MALNOURISED	
		2016	2017	2016	2017
1	ABUAKWA	30,880	20,399	54	29
2	NKAWIE	38,158	24,743	35	27
TOTAL		69,038	45,142	89	56

Source: MHD 2017

1.29 SOCIAL SERVICES

This section focuses on various aspects of the quality of life of people in the municipality as well as their access to basic social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water, sanitation, and other issues that affect the development of the Municipality's human resources.

1.30 FORMAL EDUCATION

1.30.1 Types of Schools

On the public schools, there are thirty (30) kindergarten/nursery schools, thirty-seven (37) primary schools, twenty-seven (27) Junior High Schools, and two (2) Senior High Schools in the Municipality. The private schools are twenty-five (25) kindergarten/nursery schools, thirty-seven (37) primary schools, twenty-seven (27) Junior High Schools, two (2) Senior High Schools and four (4) vocational schools in the Municipality. One of the Senior High Schools provides technical courses. There are also four (4) Vocational Schools and one (1) Theological University in the Municipality. The vocational schools are located at Nerebehi, Sepaase, Maakro and Toase, while the university is located at Abuakwa. These public and private educational institutions provide human resources development opportunities for children and youth in the Municipality.

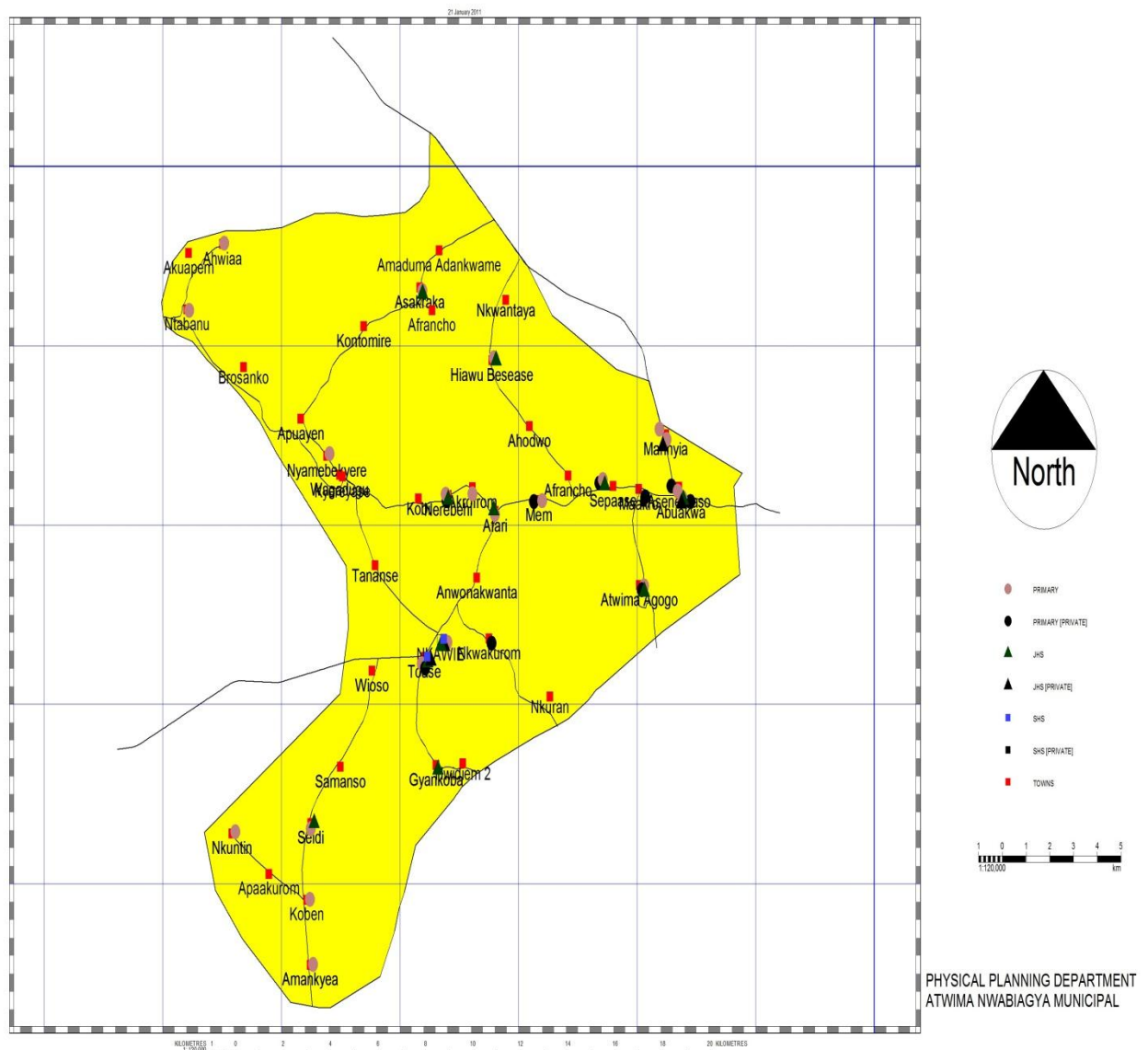
Table 1.23 and Figure 1.6 show the distribution of schools in the Municipality

Table 1.23: Distribution of Schools by Zonal Council

Area Council	Public				Private				
	Pre-School	Primary	JHS	SHS	Pre-School	Primary	JHS	SHS	Vocational
Nkawie-Toase	13	15	13	2	3	4	2	1	1
Abuakwa	10	14	8	0	20	26	20	1	2
Afari	7	8	6	0	2	3	5	0	1
Total	30	37	27	2	25	33	27	2	4

Source: Municipality Education Directorate, 2017

Figure 6: Educational Map



ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNICIPAL MAP SHOWING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNICIPAL

DATE: AUGUST 2018
 DRAWN BY: LOUIS A. MENSAH
 CHECKED BY: ANWASI NTI MORFOH
 MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR (PPD) SAMUEL O. AFRIYE
 REGIONAL DIRECTOR JOYCE AFUKKAR (M)J
 DIRECTOR (PPD) L.Z. DAUKURA

1.30 ENROLMENT LEVELS

i. Pre-School

As at when it was Atwima Nwabiagya District, the pre-school level, total enrolment has increased from 10,620 in 2013 to 16,106 in 2017. Total female enrolment reduced from 51% in 2013 to 49% in 2017, while male enrolment increased from 49% to 51% in 2017. These results indicate a higher enrolment of girls than boys at the pre-school level. Measures must be put in place to ensure that these girls continue their education to higher levels. However, the creation of the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal has the following baselines as far as the pre-school level is concerned. This is shown in table 1.21

Table 1.24: Pre-School Enrolment

Name of Circuit	Enrolment									
	Public			Private			Municipality Totals			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.		Percentage	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
Abuakwa	726	351	375	2664	1320	1344	1,671	1,719	49.3	50.7
Nkawie	582	289	293	205	101	104	390	397	49.6	50.4
Toase	1,015	489	526	90	39	51	528	577	47.8	52.2
Sepaase	862	234	264	713	366	347	600	611	49.5	50.5
Total	3,185	1,363	1,458	3,672	1,826	1,846	3,189	3,304	49.1	51.9

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

ii. Primary School

Primary school enrolment has increased significantly from 33,345 in 2013 to 16,106 in 2017. Unlike the pre-school level, girls' school enrolment at the primary level is the same as that of boys. Girl-child educational drive in the municipality is yielding positive results. Measures must be put in place to sustain this success story. However, the creation of the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly has the following baselines as far as the primary school level is concerned. This is shown in table 1.22

Table 1.25: Primary School Enrolment

Name of Circuit	Enrolment									
	Public			Private			Municipality Totals			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.		Percentage	
Female							Male	Female	Male	
Abuakwa	4,214	2,164	2,050	6,750	3,346	3,404	5,510	5,454	49.7	50.3
Nkawie	2,553	1,247	1,306	269	136	133	1,383	1,439	49	51
Toase	2,460	1,207	1,253	94	51	43	1,258	1,296	49.3	50.7
Sepaase	2,960	1,462	1,498	1719	844	875	2,306	2,373	49.3	50.7
Total	12,187	6,080	6,107	8,832	4,377	4,455	10,457	10,562		

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

iii. Junior High School

At the JHS level, school enrolment has also increased significantly from 13,945 in 2013 to 11,012 in 2017. However, unlike the pre-school and primary school levels, boys' enrolment is higher than that of girls' at the JHS level, as shown in table 23. This implies that as they climb the ladder to the top, the girls' dropout. There is the need to put in place measures to ensure the retention of girls in school throughout the education ladder. However, the creation of the Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal has the following baselines as far as the Junior High School level is concerned. This is shown in table 1.23

Table 1.26: Junior High School Enrolment

Name of Circuits	Enrolment									
	Public			Private			Municipality Totals			
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Absolute No.		Percentage	
Female							Male	Female	Male	
Abuakwa	3,248	1,707	1,541	2023	1005	1018	2,712	2,559	51.5	48.5
Nkawie	1,519	832	687	48	20	28	852	715	54.4	45.6
Toase	987	472	515	-	-	-	472	515	47.8	52.2
Sepaase	2,664	1,355	1,309	521	252	269	1,607	1,578	50.5	49.5
Total	8,418	4,366	4,052	2592	1277	1315	5,643	5,367	51.2	48.8

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

1.30.1 Gross Enrolment/ Participation Rate

The study by the MPCU has revealed that the general school participation rate in the Municipality has increased from 54.2% in 2013 to 73.9% in 2017 at the pre-school level and from 54.0% in 2013 to 78.0% in 2017 at the basic school level. Participation rates in pre-school for boys and girls are 74.7 % and 73.2% respectively. Similarly, girls' participation at basic school is less than that of boys as shown in table 1.24.

Table 1.27: Participation in Pre-School

Pop. of Pre-school going Age			Number of Children in Pre-School			Pre- School Participation Rate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
12,867	6,511	6,356	9,519	4,864	4,655	73.9%	74.7%	73.2%

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

Table 1.28: Participation in Basic School

Population of Basic school going Age			Number of Children in Basic School			Basic School Participation Rate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
41,467	20,910	20,556	40,100	20,081	20,019	96.7%	96.0%	97.4%

Source: School Survey Conducted by ANDA-DPCU/GES, 2017

1.31 SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

School infrastructure at the pre-school and basic levels in the Municipality is grossly inadequate. Classrooms and furniture are inadequate and some of the existing classrooms are poor. This is evident in tables 1.26, 27 and 28.

Out of 70 classrooms at the pre-school level, 26 (30.0 %) are poor, and there is a backlog of 26 classrooms. Furniture situation at the pre-school has a total backlog of 1,571. There is therefore the need to improve the infrastructure situation at the pre-school level so as to provide the right environment for effective academic work.

Table 1.29: Pre-School Infrastructure

Name of Circuit	Total Enrolment	Classrooms			Furniture:							
		Exiting Classrooms	Classes required	Backlog	Hexagonal Tables		Chairs		Mono Desk		Dual Desk	
					Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog	Available	Needed	Available	Needed
Abuakwa	726	21	24	3	151	129	587	204				
Nkawie	582	12	22	10	129	34	500	77	36	38	16	3
Toase	1,015	21	30	9	81	186	444	505			33	22
Sepaase	862	16	20	4	72	128	270	308	9	91	34	85
Total	3,185	70	96	26	433	477	1,801	1,094	45	129	83	110

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.30: Primary School Infrastructure

Name of Circuit	Total Enrolment	Classrooms			Furniture			
		Exiting Classroom	Classes Required	Backlog	Mono Desk		Dual Desks	
					Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog
Abuakwa	4,214	104	98	6	172	256	850	1,069
Nkawie	2,553	63	73	10	144	278	589	227
Toase	2,460	70	73	3	64	120	954	271
Sepaase	2,960	63	65	2	94	786	661	599
Total	12,187	300	309	21	474	1,440	3,054	2,166

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

The tables 1.24 shows that out of a total of 300 primary school classrooms in the Municipality, 24 (5 %) are in poor condition. However, there is a backlog of 21 classrooms. This level has furniture backlog of 3,606. There is therefore the need to improve the infrastructure situation at the primary school level.

Table 1.31: Junior High School Infrastructure

Name of Circuit	Total Enrolment	Classrooms			Furniture				No of Sch. With Library facilities
		Exiting Classroom	Classrooms Required	Backlog	Mono Desk		Dual Desks		
					Existing	Backlog	Existing	Backlog	
Abuakwa	3,248	52	60	8	661	2,078	102	285	4
Nkawie	1,519	36	40	4	785	419	206	91	2
Toase	987	29	28	-	582	264	90	78	2
Sepaase	2,664	36	41	5	464	326	130	56	0
Total	8,418	153	169	17	2,492	3,087	528	510	8

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

The survey revealed that, at the JHS level, there are 153 classrooms existing in the Municipality, out of which, 68 (17.1%) are in poor condition. There is a backlog of 17 classrooms at the JHS level. The furniture supply is also inadequate; there is a backlog of 3,597 tables and chairs.

The number of public schools with safe toilet facilities is 40. However about 51 public basic schools (primary and JHS) in the Municipality still do not have safe toilet facilities. This situation has a lot of health implications. There is therefore the need to provide safe toilet facilities to basic schools in the Municipality.

1.32 TEACHING STAFF

Table 1.32: Pre- School Teachers

Name of Circuit	Total Enrolment		Total No. of Teachers	Public	Private	Total Untrained	
	Public	Private				Public	Private
Abuakwa	726	2,664	115	31	84	5	84
Nkawie	582	205	42	34	8	9	8
Toase	1,015	90	33	29	4	5	4
Sepaase	862	713	52	30	22	6	17
Total	3,185	3,672	242	124	118	25	113

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

The backlog of teachers at the pre-school level is 20. Also untrained teachers formed 57.02 % of the total number of teachers available at pre-school level. There is the need to fill the existing vacancies and also increase the number of trained teachers at this level to ensure the proper development of children at this level.

Table 1.33: Primary School Teachers

Name of Circuit	Total Enrolment		Total No of Teachers	Public	Private	Total Untrained	
	Public	Private				Public	Private
Abuakwa	4,214	6750	408	136	272	7	256
Nkawie	2,553	269	106	87	19	5	19
Toase	2,460	94	94	85	9	5	7
Sepaase	2,960	1,719	162	89	73	7	65
Total	12,187	8,832	770	397	373	24	347

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

The primary school level has 770 teachers, out of these 371 (48.2%) are untrained. Abuakwa Urban Councils has the highest number of untrained teachers. Generally, there are adequate teachers at the primary school level. Measures are required to continue to retain them and to improve on their teaching skills. There is therefore the need to provide regular training to the untrained teachers; whiles the Municipality makes effort to replace them with trained teachers in the medium to long term.

Table 1.34: Junior High School Teachers

Name of Circuit	Total Enrolment		Total No of Teachers	Public	Private	Total Untrained	
	Public	Private				Public	Private
Abuakwa	3,248	2023	329	143	186	2	152
Nkawie	1,519	48	122	110	12	1	11
Toase	987	-	77	77	-	1	-
Sepaase	2,664	521	150	91	59	-	39
Total	8,418	2592	678	421	257	4	202

Source: School Survey Conducted by DPCU, 2017

The survey revealed that the JHS level has adequate teachers. However, there are still many untrained teachers at the JHS level. The total untrained teachers are 206 (30.4%) out of a total number of 678 teachers. Appropriate interventions are therefore needed to increase the supply of trained teachers to the private schools in the Municipality.

1.33 PERFORMANCE IN BECE

The performance of pupils in the BECE from 2015, 2016 and 2017 has been indicated on the Table below:

Table 1.35 BECE Performance 2015

Aggregate Candidates	06	07-15	16-24	25-30	06-30+	Overall Passed
Boys	70	926	939	489	2,424	84.3%
Girls	46	898	1,041	528	2,513	86.4%
Total	116	1824	1,980	1,017	4,937	85.3%

Source: GES Directorate, 2017

Table 1.36 BECE Performance 2016

Aggregate Candidates	06	07-15	16-24	25-30	06-30	31+	Overall Passed
Boys	2	593	1,063	668	2,352	775	75%
Girls	5	626	1,064	670	2,369	797	74.8%
Total	7	1,219	2,130	1,338	4,694	1,572	74.9%

Source: GES Directorate, 2017

Table 1.37 BECE Performance 2017

Aggregate Candidates	06	07-15	16-24	25-30	06-30	31+	Overall Passed
Boys	14	636	1,021	624	2,295	894	71.9%
Girls	6	660	1,093	698	2,457	882	74.6%
Total	20	1,296	2,114	1,322	4,752	1,776	72.8%

Source: GES Directorate, 2017

The tables above show that the BECE performances from 2015 to 2017 have been retrogressing steadily. There is therefore the need to upscale the performance through effective supervision of teaching and learning.

The key challenges affecting improved educational standard in the Municipality include the following:

- i. Low academic performance at the basic school level
- ii. High number of dilapidated classroom infrastructure
- iii. High level of congestion in some schools
- iv. Inadequate school furniture
- v. Weak supervision in schools
- vi. Inadequate trained teachers especially in the rural areas and at the pre-school level
- vii. Ineffective ICT education in the Municipality

1.34 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

About 24.9% of the people in the Municipality are illiterates. The Non-formal Education Division in the Municipality provides functional literacy training (English and Twi). The non-formal education provides citizenship awareness creation (civic rights and obligations) skills training in income generating activities (Soap making, tie & dye, pomade, kente weaving, etc.) and health issues (awareness on challenging health issues) to the illiterate adults.

The Non-formal Education Division has adopted the strategy of putting their learners into groups/classes in the zones and each learning Centre has a minimum of 25 learners for effective facilitation.

Due to the inability of the programme to meet the incentive needs of the volunteering facilitators, the supervisors now handle classes. The strategy is to gradually stop using such volunteers. The Municipal coordinator and another officer do the supervision of the classes. Learning groups/Centres in the Municipality as at 2017 are as per table below:

Table 1.38: Adult Learners by Centres

Centre	NO. OF CLASSES	NO. OF LEARNERS		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
Abuakwa	4	25	70	95
Nkawie	1	-	22	22
Total	5	25	92	117

Source: NFED, Nkawie 2017

The analysis revealed that Nkawie zone has the lowest number of functional literacy learners with 22 (13.3%) learners out of the total of 166 learners in the Municipality. It is evident from the table, that Abuakwa Centre has the highest number of functional literacy learners with 95 (81%) out of the total of 166 learners. Reading competition has been introduced into the programme and this has resulted in improved performance.

A total of 3 supervisors and 17 facilitators are available in the Municipality. The 3 supervisors are in charge of the supervision of all the literacy classes in the Municipality. Inadequate logistics also impedes the effective functioning of both the supervisors and facilitators. Measures such as sensitization, additional personnel, incentives and logistics are required to reduce the adult illiteracy level in the Municipality.

1.35 HEALTH CARE

1.35.1 Health care Facilities

The Municipality has only one (1) Hospital. With the current projected population of 103,698 as at 2017, the Municipality required about 2 hospitals. The current hospital gap is being managed by two (2) Health Centres, one (1) Private Maternity Home and one (1) private clinic, which are located in Abuakwa, Nkawie-Toase, and Afari. The Hospital is located at Nkawie/Toase. Table 1.34 shows the distribution of health facilities in the Municipality.

Table 1.39: Health Facilities in the Municipality

Area Council	Hospital		Health Centre		Clinics		Maternity Homes	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Abuakwa	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nkawie- Toase	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Afari	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	1

Source: Municipality Health Directorate, Nkawie 2017

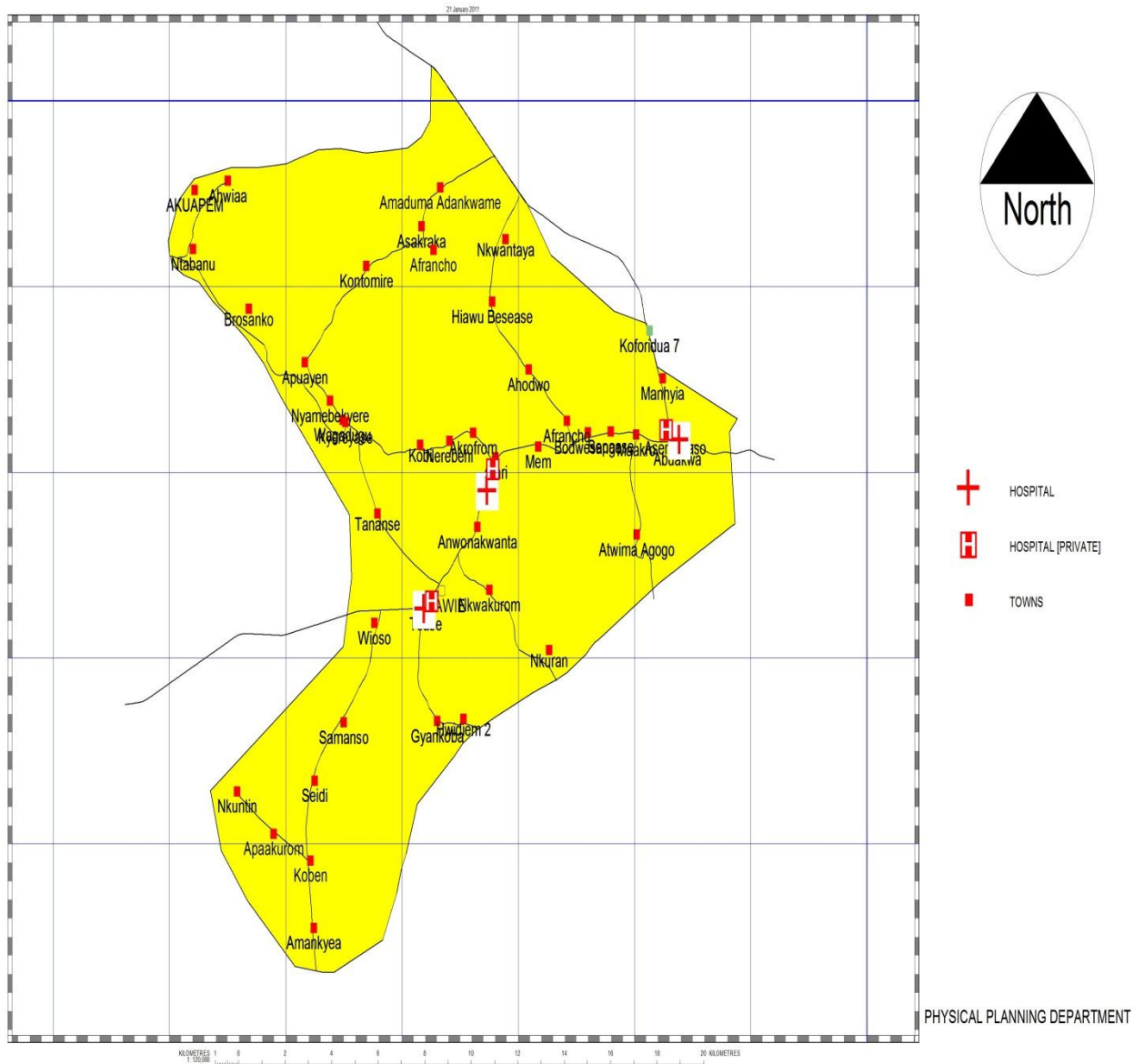
The Municipal hospital is still housed in the old Municipal Assembly building. However, the hospital still lacks basic facilities like blood bank; X-ray department, Kitchen, Laundry, Mortuary etc.

A modern theatre has been constructed with funding from ANESVAD, a Non-Governmental Agency from Spain to facilitate the management of surgical cases, especially Buruli Ulcer.

A fence wall has been constructed to provide security to the hospital. The hospital is therefore still exposed to all sorts of vices. The Abuakwa Health Centre is a 10-bed facility, with an average of 100 patients a day. Most clients are seen as out-patients, and those needing admission are referred to other facilities. Attendance is very high at the health centre; there is the need for expansion of infrastructure and posting of a Medical Doctor to reduce the client load of the Chief Medical Assistant. None of the institutions has decent residential accommodation for the staff.

Figure 7: Health Facilities in Atwima Nwabiagya

ATWIMA NWABIAGYA HEALTH FACILITIES



ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNICIPAL MAP SHOWING HEALTH FACILITIES

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT ATWIMA NWABIAGYA MUNICIPAL OFFICE

DATE: AUGUST 2018
 DRAWN BY: LOUIS A. MENSAH
 CHECKED BY: AKWASI NTI MORFOH
 MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR [PPD] SAMUEL O. AFRIE
 REGIONAL DIRECTOR JOYCE ARUKKAR (M) L.Z. DAHURA
 DIRECTOR [PPD]

The public health facilities at Nkawie and Abuakwa needs equipment, rehabilitation, and expansion in infrastructure to enable them provide satisfactory health care services.

1.35.2 Status of District Health Insurance Scheme

In 2016, One Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand and Eighty-Eight (135,088) people were registered on the National Health Insurance in the district.

In 2017, One Hundred and Fifty Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety-Two (157,592) people registered. These figures include new registrants and renewals. There was a 16.8 % increase in new registrants and renewals.

The table below depicts the total registrants from 2016-2017;

Table 1.40 Status of District Health Insurance Scheme

Year	New Registration		Renewals of Registration		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2016	20,642	16,062	60,956	37,428	135,083
2017	19,361	15,932	76,081	46,218	157,592
Total	40,003	31,994	137,037	83,646	292,680

Source: NHIS Office – Nkawie, 2017

1.35.3 Incidence of Diseases

The trend of ten top outpatient morbidity in the Municipality are shown in table 1.37

Table 1.41: Top Ten (10) Out-Patient Morbidity (2015-2017)

No	Cases	2015	%	Cases	2016	%	Cases	2017	%
1	Malaria	87,661	45.0	Malaria	87,287	40.1	Malaria	94,673	39.0
2	URTI	37,089	19.1	URTI	37,643	17.3	URTI	35,012	14.4
3	Rheumatism	11,514	5.9	Rheumatism	21,688	10.0	Rheumatism	28,515	11.7
4	Acute Eye Infection	10,508	5.4	Diarrhoea	13,913	6.4	UTI	19,504	8.0
5	Skin Dx	10,343	5.3	UTI	12,379	5.7	Anaemia	15,300	6.3
6	Anaemia	9,287	4.8	Skin Dx	11,385	5.2	Diarrhoea	13,093	5.4
7	Diarrhoea	9,222	4.7	Anaemia	9,945	4.6	Acute Eye Infection	12,167	5.0
8	UTI	7,935	3.9	Acute Eye Infection	9,727	4.5	Skin Dx	9,600	4.0
9	Int. Worms	7,652	3.9	Int. Worms	7,631	3.5	Int. Worms	7,792	3.2
10	Ulcers	3,468	1.8	Typhoid Fever	6,193	2.8	Asthma	7,365	3.0

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

From 2015 to 2017 malaria has been the first on the top 10 out-patient morbidity with 39% of all other diseases. This is due to poor environmental conditions. A lot is needed to be done on our environment, refuse disposal sites, places of convenience also breeds mosquitoes. This was followed by URTI with 14.4% and Rheumatism 11.7%. The remaining seven out-patient morbidity fell below 10%.

1.35.4 Infant and Maternal Mortality

The Municipality in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 recorded 8, 2, 10 and 1 infant death respectively. This shows a major reduction from the previous year's cases.

Table 1.42 Infant and under-fives mortality Rate

Period	Total infant deaths	Institutional Infant Mortality Rate	Total Under Five Deaths	Institutional Under five mortality Rate
2014	8	2.7	36	5.7
2015	2	0	27	3
2016	10	0.87	25	2.5
2017	1	2.2	12	1.2

Source: MHD, 2017

1.35.5 HIV and AIDS

Awareness level on HIV and AIDS in the Municipality is high. However, this is yet to be translated into behavioural change on safe sex practices and abstinence. It is believed that most of the infected persons prefer to seek services from Kumasi and Bibiani and other private health facilities outside the Municipality for various reasons including fear of stigmatization.

Counseling and Testing (CT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services are available at the Nkawie Hospital and Abuakwa Health Centre, among others in the Municipality.

The Municipality has a Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC) and a Municipal Response Management Team (MRMT). These committees are responsible for the monitoring and co-ordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the Municipality.

The Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC) within the last four years has embarked on series of educational and "know your status campaign in the Municipality. Some beneficiary groups

include the educational institutions (basic schools and the second cycle institutions, artisan (hairdressers, dressmakers, barber etc.). The team recorded a massive participation for the educational and testing exercise..

Measures are required to change behaviours such as casual and unsafe sex (targeting the more vulnerable groups and communities) discrimination of PLWHAs and stigmatization which promote the spread of the disease. Measures are also required to direct and increase support to people living with AIDS (PLWHAs) and affected (children orphaned by HIV/AIDs) by the disease. Stigmatisation should be reduced.

1.36 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and usage in the Municipality is generally low. All the key decentralized departments of the Municipal Assembly have access to internet.

There are computers available for use by staff of the Municipal Assembly and its departments. However, the computers are inadequate which has serious implication on efficiency and general performance. Similarly, there are very few basic schools (16 public and 28 private) in the Municipality with computer centres. Some of these computer centres are not functioning as expected.

There is an urgent need to increase ICT infrastructure (Computers, Internet connectivity, electricity, etc.) and instructors in the Municipality to facilitate information processing, storage, dissemination, knowledge acquisition, and also to prepare the current and future generation for the information age.

1.37 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1.37.1 Vulnerability Analysis

1.37.1.1 Child Labour

The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations and Ghana Cocoa Board have initiated a programme towards the elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in cocoa growing areas in Ghana. The Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal is a beneficiary of this programme. Ten (10) out of about thirty-five (35) cocoa growing communities in the Municipality had already been sensitized. Community Child Protection Committees and

Municipal Child Labour Committee have also been formed to continue the sensitization of communities and to monitor and collect data on children.

The proper growth and development of every child provides an important foundation for the future development of the Municipality, therefore any action that negatively affects the health, growth, the survival and educational development of the children must not be acceptable. There is therefore the need to support this programme and also spread it to cover the entire Municipality, by especially targeting children who are at risk of exploitative work at home, farm, night trading etc.

1.37.1.2 Persons with Disabilities

Integrating Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) into the main-stream of social and economic live of the Municipality would significantly contribute to achieve the government’s policy of poverty reduction, employment creation and improvement in general condition of live. There is, therefore, the need for the full utilization of the entire human resources. Records obtained from the Municipal Department of Social Welfare indicates that, there are 510 persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The breakdown is as follows:

Difficulty in walking or moving (physically challenged)	200
Difficulty in seeing (visually impaired)	150
Deaf	100
Mentally disturbed	<u>60</u>
Total	510

Some of the persons with disabilities (27 people) are self-employed, and are engaged in repair works, dressmaking, and other small scale income generation ventures. The persons with disabilities have formed an association and some of the problems they face in the Municipality include the following:

- i. limited access to public buildings and facilities
- ii. Inadequate disability equipment
- iii. Inadequate financial support for economic ventures

There is the need to effectively integrate the PWDs into the society, through the construction of disability friendly public buildings and facilities, provision of equipment (walking, hearing and learning aides), financial support, skills development and the strengthening of the PWDs Association.

Many factors interact to render some people vulnerable in the District. The following are some of the factors:

- i. Inadequate skills for the poor.
- ii. Use of outmoded methods of farming.
- iii. Inability to access good health care due to poverty.
- iv. Inability to pay children's school fees.
- v. Lack of funds to expand businesses due to inability to access credit.
- vi. Inadequate potable water.
- vii. Poor diet and dilapidated houses.
- viii. Disabilities

1.38 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

In line with government’s policy of prioritizing Science, Technology and Innovation as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana’s development agenda, the Municipality would also promote the STI within the Medium Term.

The MMTDP would promote the application of science, technology and innovation through the following measures;

- i. Formation of science, technology and innovation clubs in the basic and second cycle schools
- ii. Organization of STI quiz with attractive prizes for the participants
- iii. Organization of STI clinics for students to show their potentials in science, technology and innovation
- iv. Support students who want to undertake science, technology and innovation courses in the tertiary schools.

1.39 A SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The under listed development problems emanated from the performance review of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP, situational analysis and community needs assessment. This is shown in table 1.36.

Table 1.43: Summary of Key Identified Development Issues of GSGDA II

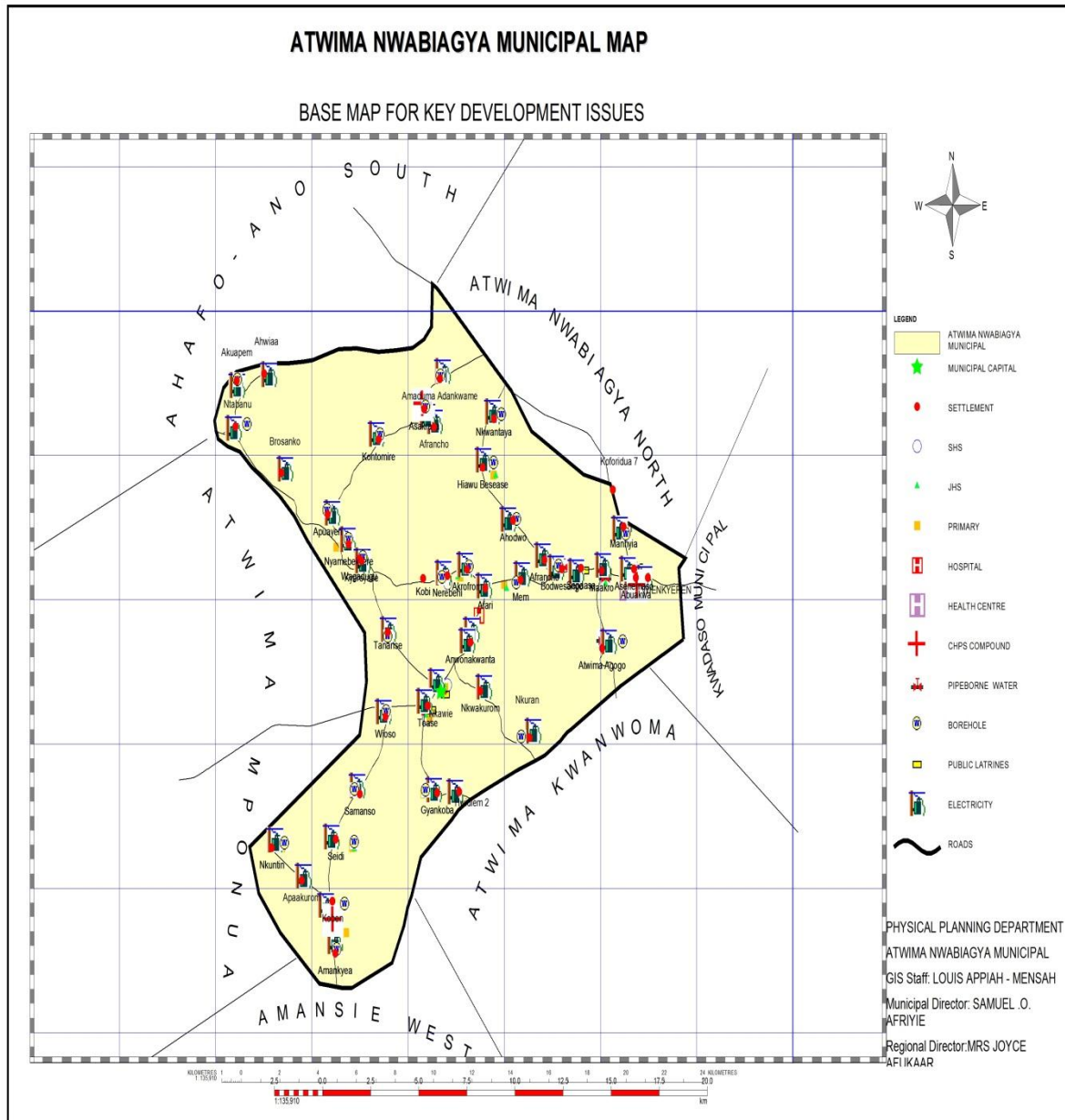
No.	Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1.	Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana’s private sector	1. Inadequate Access to Credit
2.		2. Inadequate Entrepreneurial Skills
3.		3. Inadequate Market Stalls and Stores
4.		4. Inadequate land for light industrial area
5.		5. Undeveloped Tourist Site
6.	Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	1. Inadequate extension officers
7.		2. High post-harvest losses
8.		3. Lack of credit facilities
9.		4. Provision of Adequate extension officers
10.		5. Provide Support for Improved Livestock and Poultry Production
11.		6. Establish Agro – Processing Factories.
12.		7. Provide support to improve food and cash crops production
13.		8. Provide Storage Facilities
14.		9. Degradation of Forest

15.	Human development, productivity and employment	1. High prevalence of teenage pregnancy
16.		2. High unemployment
17.		3. Poor academic performance
18.		4. Inadequate health personnel
19.		5. Dilapidated classroom block
20.		6. Inadequate classroom block
21.		7. Inadequate health facilities
22.		8. Ineffective Sanitation and Waste Management
23.		9. Educate sexually active people on modern family planning usage
24.		10. Improve rollback malaria, HIV and AIDS programs
25.		11. Inadequate Logistics for Quality healthcare Delivery
26.		12. High Level of youth Unemployment
27.		13. High Poverty Levels among the Vulnerable
28.		14. Inadequate support for child protection and abuse
29.		15. Improved School Management and Supervision
30.		16. Provision of Adequate Safety Nets for the Needy and the Vulnerable
31.	Infrastructure and human settlement	1. Poor Road Condition
32.		2. Lack of electricity
33.		3. Lack of planning scheme
34.		4. Inadequate potable water
35.		5. Inadequate toilet facility
36.		6. Weak enforcement of Planning regulations and
37.		7. Development Control
38.		8. Support street naming project
39.		9. Inadequate classroom furniture
40.		10. Limited Climate Change Awareness
41.		Transparent, responsive and accountable government
42.	1. Absence of bye-laws	
43.	2. Non-performance of the Municipal sub- structures	
44.	3. Inadequate Office and Residential Accommodation for Staff	
45.	4. Inadequate Capacity Building for Assembly Staff, Revenue Collectors, Assembly and Assembly Members	
46.	5. Low performance of Sub- Structures	
47.	6. Low women participation in Assembly activities	
48.	7. Provide Adequate Financial and Logistical Support to the District Sub – Structures	
49.	8. Improve Information Dissemination from the Assembly to the Public	
		9. Improved Participation, Accountability and Empowerment at all Levels

A Base Map Showing Key Development Issues

The base map below depicts social and economic facilities in the Municipality and they include the following: School Blocks, Hospitals, CHPS Compound, Health Centres, Electricity, Boreholes, SHS, Public Latrines and Pipe Borne Water.

Figure 8 Base Map of Key Development Issues



2.1.1 HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES OF GSGDA II

The community Needs and Aspirations have been harmonized with the key identified Issues from the performance review and the Municipal profile in the matrix below. The community needs and aspirations are listed vertically under the various thematic areas. The key identified issues are also listed horizontally on the above matrix.

Each of the community needs and aspirations was matched with each of the summarized identified issues and scored. The scores were added and the total was divided by the number of community needs and aspirations. The result is indicated below;

Total Score: 403

Community Needs: 30

Average score = 403

30

The average score = 13.43

The 13.43 means that there is a strong harmony between the community needs and the identified key development issues which have implications for 2018- 2021. There is little or no serious new emerging issue and the focus of interventions and strategy will therefore be mostly on the existing issues.

The matrix below depicts the harmonized community needs and aspiration with the identified key issues under Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II.

Table 1.44: Harmonization of Community Needs With Identified Key Development Issues

Community Needs And Aspirations	Identified Key Problems/Issues																										Score	
	Block revenue leakages and loopholes	Inadequate Access to Credit	Inadequate Entrepreneurial Skills	Inadequate Market Stalls and Stores	Inadequate land for light industrial	Undeveloped Tourist Site	Inadequate Extension Officers	Degradation of Forest	Lack of Agro-Processing Factories	Limited Climate Change Awareness	Poor Road Condition	Inadequate Access to potable Water	Ineffective Sanitation and Waste Mgt	Weak enforcement of Planning regulations and Dev't Control	Inadequate Educ. Infrastructure	Low pupil's performance	Inadequate Health Infrastructure	Inadequate Log. for Qual healthcare	Inadequate advocacy for HIV and AIDS	High Level of youth Unemployment	High Poverty Levels among the	Inadequate support for child protection	Inadequate Office & Resid. Accom.	Low Revenue Generation	Inad. Capacity Building for Assem. Staff, Rev. Collectors & Ass. Members	Low performance of Sub- Structures		Low women participation in Assembly activities
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector																												
1. Provision of Skills Training with Emphasis on Income generation.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	25
2. Provision of Market Facilities.	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	20
3. Development of Tourist Sites.	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	19
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resources																												
4. Provide Credit Facilities to Farmers	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	22
5. Provide Storage Facilities	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
6. Provision of Adequate extension officers	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	15

7. Provide Support for Improved Livestock and Poultry Production	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	
8. Establish Agro – Processing Factories.	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	20		
9. Provide support to improve food and cash crops production	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement																													
10. Extension of Electricity to Newly Developed Areas and communities without electricity.	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	24	
11. Rehabilitation of Poor Roads and Construction of Bridges, Culverts and Drains.	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	17	
12. Provision of Potable Water	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	
13. Provision of Street Lights.	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	
14. Provide Improved Environmental Sanitation.	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
15. Promotion of Household and Public Latrines.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	11	
16. Provide Effective Physical Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5

26. Provide Adequate Office and Residential accommodation	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	9
27. Improve Information Dissemination from the Assembly to the Public.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
28. Improved Participation, Accountability and Empowerment at all Levels.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
29. Build Capacity of Public Officers for Improved Service Delivery.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	11
30. Build Capacity of Assembly and Unit Committee Members.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	11

Grand Total = 403 = 13.43

30

The Table 1.45 depicts key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021

Table 1.45: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

No.	Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1	Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	1.Inadequate Access to Credit
2.		2.Inadequate Entrepreneurial Skills
3.		3.Inadequate Market Stalls and Stores
4.		4.Inadequate Land for Light Industrial Area
5.		5.Undeveloped Tourist Site
6.	Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	1.Inadequate Extension Officers
7.		2.High Post-harvest Losses
8.		3.Lack of Credit Facilities
9.		4.Provision of Adequate Extension Officers
10		5.Provide Support for Improved Livestock and Poultry Production
.		6. Establish Agro – Processing Factories.
12.		7.Provide support to improve food and cash crops production
13		8.Provide Storage Facilities
.		9.Degradation of Forest
15	Human development, productivity and employment	1.High Prevalence of Teenage pregnancy
16		2.High Unemployment
17		3.Poor academic performance
18		4.Inadequate health personnel
19		5.Dilapidated classroom block
.		6.Inadequate Classroom Block
21		8.Inadequate Health Facilities
22		9.Ineffective Sanitation and Waste Management
.		8.Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage
24		9.Improve Rollback Malaria, HIV and AIDS programs
25		10.Inadequate Logistics for Quality healthcare Delivery
.		11.High Level of Youth Unemployment
27		12.High Poverty Levels among the Vulnerable
28		13.Inadequate Support for Child Protection and Abuse
.		14,Improved School Management and Supervision
29	15.Provision of Adequate Safety Nets for the Needy and the Vulnerable	
30.		

31	Infrastructure and human settlement	1.Poor Road Condition
32		2.Lack of Electricity
33		3.Inadequate Planning Scheme
34		4.Inadequate Potable Water
50.		5.Inadequate Toilet Facility
35		5.Weak Enforcement of Planning Regulations and Development Control
36		6.Support Street Naming project
37		7.Inadequate Classroom Furniture
38		8.Limited Climate Change Awareness
39		9.Provision of Street Lights
40	Transparent, responsive and accountable government	1.Absence of Bye-laws
41		2.Non-performance of the Municipal Sub- structures
42		3.Inadequate Office and Residential Accommodation for Staff
43		4.Inadequate Capacity Building for Assembly Staff, Revenue Collectors, Assembly and Assembly Members
44		5.Low performance of Sub- Structures
45		6.Low women participation in Assembly activities
46		8.Provide Adequate Financial and Logistical Support to the District Sub – Structures
47		9.Improve Information Dissemination from the Assembly to the Public
51.		10. Improved Participation, Accountability and Empowerment at all Levels

1.39.2 Identification of Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

This analysis harmonizes the identified key development issues/community needs and aspirations with the GSGDA II thematic areas, the NMTDPF and Development Dimensions (2018-2021). This is to ensure that the plan for the Municipality is in line with the National Plan.

Table 1.46 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II (2014-2017)		AGENDA FOR JOBS (2018-2021)	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability	Weak budget formulation and implementation	Economic Development	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Leakages in revenue collection		
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	Institutional bottlenecks		Limited access to credit for SMEs
	Weak public-private sector interaction in the district		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices		Lack of credit for agriculture
	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall		High post-harvest losses
	Inadequate access to appropriate financial products		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock poultry products
	High levels of environmental degradation		Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and		

	poor handling of livestock/ poultry products			
Human development, productivity and employment	Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels	
	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas		Low participation in non-formal education	
	High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB		Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	
	High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities		Gaps in physical access to quality health care	
	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)			Poor quality of healthcare services
				Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs		
		Weak management of population issues		
		Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family		

			<p>planning services</p> <p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>High incidence of poverty</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Weak capacity for sports development and management</p>
Infrastructure and human settlement	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Inappropriate farming practices
	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities		Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Huge housing deficit		Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Haphazard land development		Poor quality ICT services
	Inadequate access		

	to quality and affordable water		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
			Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
			Cumbersome land acquisition
			Weak enforcement of planning and building and building regulations
Oil And Gas Development	Limited use of LPG by households for domestic purpose		Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
Transparent, responsive and accountable government	Non-functioning sub-district structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans		Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Prevalence of sex-discrimination and perceived harassment of women		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

1.39.3 Adopted Development Dimension and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

The table below shows the adopted development dimensions and issues for the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

Table 1.47 Adopted Development Dimension and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

Development Dimensions 2018-2021	Adopted Issues
Economic Development	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Low participation in non-formal education
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
	Weak management of population issues
	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	High incidence of poverty
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	Weak capacity for sports development and management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Inappropriate farming practices
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Poor quality ICT services

	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Cumbersome land acquisition
	Weak enforcement of planning and building and building regulations
	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

CHAPTER TWO

MUNICIPALITY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan discusses the development issues in the Municipality. The issues were identified through a participatory approach involving the various communities and stakeholders in the Municipality. The issues have been grouped under the various Development Dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, (NMTDPF 2018-2021) of the country.

2.1 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES OF SMTDP OF MMDAS

Table 2.1 Adopted Issues under Development Dimensions

Development Dimensions	Issues
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited access to credit for SMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of credit for agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock poultry products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor quality of education at all levels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low participation in non-formal education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor quality of healthcare services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV

	and AIDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of poverty
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity for sports development and management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate farming practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome land acquisition process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building and building regulations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and

	services
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-Municipality structures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

2.2 POTENTIALS OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS, AND CHALLENGES

(POCC) ANALYSIS

The key problems and issues have been subjected to POCC analysis, and the details of the analysis are presented in Table 2.2

Table 2.2 POCC Analysis

PROBLEM/ISSUES	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
<i>Goal One: Build a prosperous Society</i>				
1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	I. Existence of revenue collectors inexistence of many revenue sources iii. Presence of Internal Audit Unit	i. The external audit service ii. Presence of circuit court iii. Presence of Assembly prosecutor.	i. Inadequate revenue collectors. ii. Inadequate means of transport to monitor revenue collectors.	i. Limited access to information on irregularities. ii. Low level education on the part of revenue collectors.
Conclusion: The effective auditing and prosecution of offenders will go a long way to reduce the leakages and loopholes in revenue mobilisation.				
2.Limited access to credit by SMEs and farmers	i. Support from rural enterprise project. ii. Support from other micro-finance institutions. iii. Large number of energetic youth and adult farmers.	i. Availability of two rural banks. ii. Other financial institutions around. iii .Support from MASLOC and NGOs	i. Lack of collateral to serve as security. ii. High interest rate. iii. Delay in disbursement of funds	i. High interest rate. ii. Lack of goodwill on the part of applicants.
Conclusion: With external assistance from our development partners, NGOs and District Assembly limited access to finance would be reduced.				
3.Low application of	1.Availability of	1.Supply of subsidised	1. Inadequate	1. Inadequate

technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<p>large track of fertile land</p> <p>2.Large market for farm products</p> <p>3.Large labour force</p> <p>4.Existence of Agriculture Extension Agents</p>	<p>farm input to farmers eg. Fertilizers and planting materials</p> <p>2.Support from development partners</p> <p>3.Available rainfall</p>	<p>mechanization of farms</p> <p>2. Low price for farm products</p> <p>3. Low Irrigation</p> <p>4.Post-harvest loses</p> <p>5.Very low tractor services</p>	<p>supply of farm inputs</p> <p>2. Unreliable rainfall</p> <p>3. Rampant Bush Fires</p>
---	---	--	---	---

Conclusion: With the introduction of planting for food and jobs, supply of farm inputs, registration of farmers and support from Agriculture Extension Agents application of technology will increase.

4.Lack of credit for agriculture	<p>1- Availability of banking institutions (Atwima Mponua etc)</p> <p>2- Availability of savings and loans institutions</p> <p>3- Availability of cooperative society and groups</p> <p>4- Presence of the Cooperative Unit at the Assembly</p>	<p>1. Presence of Microcredit Civil Society organization</p>	<p>1. Unorganized cooperative society/groups</p>	<p>1. Unreliable nature of some microfinance institutions</p>
----------------------------------	---	--	--	---

Conclusion: Lack of credit facility can be addressed by consciously combining the potentials and opportunities identified to enhance the provision of credit facility for the community member. The potential

and opportunity of the problem can be used to minimize the constraints and challenges identified to work against the implementation of the program.

5. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	1. Availability of veterinary services 2. Availability of land, labour both skilled and unskilled 3.Existence livestock/poultry farmers	1. High government support to poultry and livestock production 2. High demand for poultry and livestock products.	1. High cost of production of local feed for poultry and livestock production 2. Inadequate Veterinary Officers	1. Importation of poultry and livestock feed.
--	---	--	--	---

Conclusion: The availability of veterinary services, land, and labour both skilled and unskilled together with government support, the problem of low productivity of poultry and livestock production would be eliminated.

6.Poor tourism infrastructure and Services	1. The existence of tourist sites e.g The footprint of Okonfo Anokye and Agriculture show site 3.Cordial relationship between Nananon, religious bodies and District Assembly	1.The existence of revenue collectors 2.Support from NGOs 3.Proximity to the District capital, Nkawie 4. Support from the churches	1.Poor road network 2.Low co-operation from some community members 3. Revenue leakages on the part of revenue collector	1.Lack of support from Central Government 2.Lack of water for the prayer camps on the mountain 3. Lack of Hotel accommodation for the tourist.
--	--	---	---	--

Conclusion: With the strategic location of the footprint of Okonfo Anokye, agriculture show site and other tourist sites and the investment from District Assembly and private sector the prospect for tourism is very great.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create opportunities for all

7.Poor quality of education at all levels	1.Availability of DACF &IGF to support educational infrastructure 2.The availability of PTA & SMC's to support infrastructure providers	1.Support from Development partners eg. DFID, Word Bank 2.Support from GETFUND for provision of infrastructure	1.Poor maintenance culture 2.Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties	1.Unreliable flow of funds for projects implementation 2.Cumbersome procurement processes
---	--	---	--	--

Conclusion: With the collaboration of District Assembly, Development partners and private sector, education infrastructure would be provided to create more access to education.

8.Low participation in non-formal education	1. Availability of Non-formal Education Dep't with personnel 2. Existence of IGF	1. Support from Local and International Development Agencies	1.Delay in the release of funds 2.Inadequate logistics	1.Unreliability of DACF
---	---	--	---	-------------------------

Conclusion: Increase in resources in order to whip up interest from the general public to increase participation rate.

<p>9. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>	<p>1. Availability of school infrastructure 2. Availability of trained teachers 3. Availability of teaching and learning materials. 4. Availability of capitation grant.</p>	<p>1. Material support from NGOs 2. Availability of school feeding programme & capitation grant 3. Provision of free SHS, free registration of JHS pupils, uniform and exercise books</p>	<p>1. Poor incentives for teachers 2. Inadequate school infrastructure in some communities. 3. Delay in the release of capitation grant</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funds from Central Government 2. Absence of electricity in some communities</p>
<p>Conclusion: Proper supervision coupled with improved school infrastructure, educational materials and Central Government Policy interventions like school feeding programme, capitation grant and free SHS would help ensure high quality teaching and learning in schools in the district.</p>				
<p>10. Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p>	<p>1. Existence of Health Centres 2. Existence of Health Insurance Scheme 3. Existence of chemical stores in the district</p>	<p>1. Financial Support from District Assembly 2. Support from MOH, GHS, Ghana AIDS Commission and NGOs</p>	<p>1. Poor nature of roads in the district 2. Inadequate logistics eg. vehicles, fuel, office & medical equipment 3. Inadequate staffing</p>	<p>1. Inadequate health personnel 2. Frequent transfer of health personnel 3. Delay in the release of DACF</p>
<p>Conclusion: With the existence of the various health centres and the Health Insurance Scheme as well as support from the D/A and organization of health campaigns could help increase the coverage of reproductive health and family planning services in the District.</p>				
<p>11. Poor quality of healthcare services</p>	<p>1. Existence of health personnel 2. Organizing of quarterly</p>	<p>1. Existence of GHS, Ministry of Health</p>	<p>1. Delay in the release of funds 2. Inadequate logistics 3. Inadequate</p>	<p>1. Unreliability of DACF</p>

	capacity building workshops/seminars for staff		motivation 4. Inadequate personnel	
Conclusion: Provision of logistics, recruitment from NABCO and constant capacity building with improvement in remuneration would help address the issue.				
12. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases.	1. Existence of District Health Directorate 2. Existence of Health Facilities 3. Support from District Assembly	1. Support Ministry of Health 2. Support from Development Partners 3. Support from NGOs	1. Inadequate Health Staff 2. Inadequate Health infrastructure 3. Insufficient financial support from District Assembly	1. Inadequate support from Central Government 2. Difficulty in accessing Health Facilities due bad roads
Conclusion: The provision of adequate health infrastructure couple with posting of required staffing in partnership with development partners will help reduce maternal morbidity, mortality and disability.				
13. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	1. Existence of DAC 2. Existence of DRMT 3. Existence of School Health Educational Programme 4. Existence of NGOs and CBOs	1. Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) 2. Support from District Assembly and NGOs. 3. Support from Regional Technical Support Unit	1. Lack of behavioural change 2. Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients 3. Stigma attached to purchase and sale of condoms	1. Religious beliefs barring the use of condoms 2. Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS educational campaigns
Conclusion: The school health educational programmes, GAC, and DFID will help educate the people on the need for behavioural change, use of condoms and stigma reduction of HIV/AIDS patients.				
14. Weak management of population issues	1. The existence of a District Planning Co-	1. Support from the Ghana Statistical Service.	1. Delays in undertaking demographic	1. Inadequate funds to undertake District based

	<p>ordinating Unit</p> <p>2. Existence of departments to undertake demographic surveys.</p> <p>3. The existence of a District revenue data base</p>	<p>2. Support from the District Assembly.</p> <p>3. Support from the traditional authorities.</p>	<p>surveys.</p> <p>2. Poor road network linking communities.</p>	<p>surveys.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Planning processes would be enhanced by a reliable and timely demographic data with support from GSS, DPCU and departments of District Assembly</p>				
<p>15. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<p>1. The presence of District Health Directorate</p> <p>2. Financial support from District Assembly</p> <p>3. The presence of various CHPS compounds and Health Centres</p>	<p>1. Support from GHS and MoH</p> <p>2. Support from NGOs</p> <p>3. Inadequate staffing</p> <p>4. Support from National Health Insurance Authority</p>	<p>1. Inadequate health personnel</p> <p>2. Inadequate funding from DACF</p> <p>2. Inadequate logistics eg. office & medical equipment</p>	<p>1. Poor road network</p> <p>2. Inadequate funding from development partners</p>
<p>Conclusion: With the existence of the various Health Centres and the Health Insurance Authority as well as support from the D/A could help increase the coverage of reproductive health and family planning services in the District.</p>				
<p>16. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p>	<p>1. The support from District Assembly</p> <p>2. The existence of DWST</p> <p>3. The existence</p>	<p>1. Support from NGOs eg Ashanti Development</p> <p>2. Technical support from CWSA</p> <p>3. Support from</p>	<p>1. Logistic constraint on the part of DWST</p> <p>2. Low support from District Assembly</p>	<p>1. High water table in the District</p> <p>2. The termination of the activities of the World Vision</p>

	of WATSAN Committees	Development Partners	3.Non-functioning of some WATSAN committees	
Conclusion: With the support from all stakeholders, the constraints and challenges will be improved through support from NGOs, CWSA.				
17.Poor sanitation and waste management	1.The presence of Environmental Health Unit 2. The existence of DWST 3. The existence Zoomlion	1. Support from NGOs eg. Ashanti Development 2.Technical support from Community Water and Sanitation Agency 3.Support from Development Partners	1.Logistic constraint on the part of DWST 2.Low support from District Assembly 3.Limited number of Environmental Health workers and Zoomlion staff	1.High water table in the District 2.The termination of the activities of the World Vision
Conclusion: The involvement of all stakeholders, the constraints and challenges will be minimised thereby improving the management of the waste in the District.				
18.High incidence of poverty	1.The District is beneficiary of LEAP 2.Employment support from YEA, NABCO	1.Availability of Gov't initiatives. E.g NABCO, YEA, 1D1F, LEAP, NHIS etc	1.Delay in the release of funds	1.Unreliability of DACF
Conclusion: Support from government's poverty reduction initiatives would contribute to curbing the issue				
19.Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	1. The existence of the Social Welfare and Community Development.	1. The availability of Law Court 2. The availability of the children's Act	1. Lack of financial resources. 2.High level of illiteracy	1.Low implementation of Children 's Act

	2.The public education by NCCE			
Conclusion: The existence of all the stakeholders and support from law courts could help create awareness prosecute those who break child protection laws and policies.				
20. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	1. The presence of the CD & SW department 2. The presence of the gender based NGOs	1. The existence of the various acts and Laws 2. The existence of the ministry of women and gender relations	1. Inadequate resource for the department of CDSW 2. Inadequate support from NGOs	1.Inadequate support from the women and gender ministry
Conclusion : The effective collaboration with Department of Community Development and Social Welfare and Women and Gender Ministry, the gender disparities in accessing economic opportunities would be eliminated				
21. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	1. Existence of CDSW 2. Presence of poor PWDs 3. The District is beneficiary of LEAP	1. Support from Ministry of Gender and Social Protection 2. Support of NGOs	1. Delay in the release of funds 2. Inadequate support to the PWDs.	1. Delay in the release of the Funds 2. Inadequate nature of the funds.
Conclusion: With the support from all stakeholders and timely release of the Disability and LEAP Funds to beneficiary will reduce the poverty level of the vulnerable groups in the District.				
22.Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	1. The presence of the BAC. 2. The existence mechanics and artisans 3. The existence of the District Agriculture Directorate.	1. Support from Rural Enterprise Project. 2. Support from Government of Ghana	1. Limited resources of BAC. 2. Limited investment in entrepreneurial skills by development partners.	1.Inadequate Support from Government 2.Lack of start-up capital after acquiring entrepreneurial skills

			3.Limited resources to train people to acquire skills	
--	--	--	---	--

Conclusion: With the presence of BAC, REP mechanics and artisans lots of youth will be able to acquire entrepreneurial skills and job.

23. Weak capacity for sports development	1.Existence of GES, Youth and Sports Unit	1.Support from Government 2.Support from Private institutions	1.Delay in the release of funds	1.Unreliability of DACF
--	---	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------

Conclusion: The capacity of institutions responsible for sports development should be further enhanced in order to address the issue.

24. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	1. Existence of YEA 2. Existence of BAC 3.Availability of fertile land	1. Support from Government 2. Support from REP 3. Supply of fertilizer and seeds.	1.Lack of collateral security 2.Problem of land tenure system 3.Lack of funds to train the jobless youth	1.Difficulty in accessing youth enterprise fund 2.The unreliable nature of support from YEA
--	--	---	--	--

Conclusion: The existence of the YEA, BAC as well as support from Government and REP could help reduce the unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth.

ENVIRONMENTAL, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

25. Inappropriate farming practices	1.Existence of Dep't of Agriculture 2.Support through extension services	1. Support from Gov't initiatives. E.g Planting for food and Jobs etc.	1.Inadequate logistics to aid extension services 2.Low level technical know-how of farmers	1.Inadequate credit facilities for the agriculture sector
-------------------------------------	---	--	---	---

Conclusion: This issue can be addressed through the provision of technical assistance through extension services and connecting farmers to credit facilities to aid the financial ability to afford a more improved farming practice.

26. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1. The presence of the NADMO in the District. 2. The presence of the DADU in the District.	1. The Regional NADMO Department 2. The Regional Meteorological Department	1. Difficulty in accessing remote parts of the district due to poor road network 2. Delay in release of relief items. 3. Insufficient public education on disaster prevention	1. Insufficient relief items 2. Inadequate office accommodation and storehouse for district NADMO
Conclusion: Education on natural disasters and how to mitigate them are enhanced with support from NADMO, DADU and the Regional Meteorological service				
27. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	1. Availability of DACF to expand road network. 2. Existence of various transport unions in the District. 3. Availability of vehicles to ply various locations. 4. Availability of light industrial area.	1. Support from GOG to construct and reshape feeder roads. 2. Setting up of transport stations in various locations by transport unions. 3. Support from local mechanics to repair broken vehicles	1. Delay in release of funds .2. Too many smaller and scattered communities.	1. Insufficient flow of funds from central government. 2. Poor nature of roads especially in the Afram Plains portion of the District.
Conclusion : With support from central government and other stakeholders, the disparity is bridged				
28. Poor quality ICT services	1. Existence of CIC 2. Existence of Municipal	1. Existence of GIFEC, Ministry of Communication 2. Existence of	1. Delay in the release of funds	1. Unreliability of DACF

	Assembly, GES	GETfund 3.Existence of NGOs that supports ICT related activities		
Conclusion: with support from NGOs coupled with government support, ICT services can be improved				
29. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	1.Availability of self-help support of the DACF 2.Availability of technical expertise at the Municipal Assembly	1.Support from development partners and NGOs	1.Delay in the release of funds	1.Unreliability of DACF
Conclusion				
30. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1.Presence of the works department 2. Existence of District Assembly buildings 3.Loyal contractors and artisans 4.Existence of maintenance plan	1. Financial support from Central Government. 2. Support from development partners and NGOs	1.Non adherence to the maintenance plan 2.Inadequate funding from DACF	1. Unreliable nature of NGO funding. 2.Inadequate financial support from government
Conclusion: The existence of the infrastructure maintenance plan, works department and adequate financial support from District Assembly maintenance of infrastructure will improve.				
31. Cumbersome land acquisition	1.The presence of the Town and Country Planning in the District	1.Existence of land commission and other institutions that oversee land administration	1.Unenforcement of defaulters of land administration regulations	1.Unadherence to law governing land administration

	2.Existence of Traditional Authority			
Conclusion: Ensuring an effective dialogue among land owners, traditional authorities and development authorities and strict enforcement of land administration regulations.				
32. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1.The presence of the Town and Country Planning in the District 2.The existence of the Layouts for some communities 3.The presence of National Service Personnel	1.The Regional Surveying Department 2.Department of Planning of KNUST	1.Indiscriminate sale of Land 2.Low enforcement of the building regulations 3.Absence of Land use plan 4.Delay in the acquisition of building permits	25. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Conclusion: Resourcing of the Town & Country Planning department will help regulate land development.				
33.Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	1.Availability of self-help support of the DACF 2.Availability of technical expertise at the Municipal Assembly	1.Support from development partners and NGOs	1.Delay in the release of funds	1.Unreliability of DACF
Conclusion: The existence of self-help benefit coupled with support from NGO's and Development Partners can be capitalized upon with some technical direction from the Assembly				
34.Ineffective sub-district structures	1. The existence of Area Councils offices	1.Support from the communities 2.Support from	1.Lack of permanent staff 2.Poor nature of	1.Lack of financial support from Central

	2.Availability of Council members 3.The availability of Service Personnel 4.Support from the ceded revenue	MLGRD and LGS 3.Support from NGOs	roads 3.Large size of some electoral areas 3.No means of transport 4.Low revenue generation	Government 2.Inadequate support from the District Assembly
--	--	--------------------------------------	--	---

Conclusion: When the area councils are resourced, trained on revenue mobilisation and qualified personnel, the Area and Town Councils will be functional.

35.Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	1.Availability of revenue collectors 2.The existence of qualified personnel 3.Existence of temporary office accommodation 4. Support from Internal Audit	1.Support from development partners and NGOs 2.Capacity building by Local Government Service and MLG&RD, 3. Existence of Public Financial management Act	1.Inadequate number of Internal Auditors 2.Inadequate Internal Revenue Generation 3. Inadequate capacity building for District Assembly Staff.	1.Corrupt revenue collectors 2.Weak supervision 3. Low punishment of corrupt officials
--	---	--	--	--

Conclusion: The training of revenue collectors, blockage of the revenue leakages and support from the development partners and Internal and External Auditors, the financial situation will be improved. Provision of Permanent Office accommodation for staff will also help improve administrative activities.

36. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	1.Availability of the Physical Planning Department	1.Support from development partners and NGOs 2.Capacity building by Local Government Service, Technical Support Unit and	1. Inadequate capacity building for District Assembly Staff.	1. Inadequate capacity building, on-the-job training for officers
---	--	---	--	---

MLG&RD, RCC

Conclusion: Effective collaboration with stakeholders and technical expertise with some financial support, the capacities of the officers can be improved to meet the technical deficit.

<p>37. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>1. Existence of planning, budget units and DPCU 2. Availability of Assembly members</p>	<p>1. Technical support from RCC, NDPC and MLG&RD 2. Support from NGOs and development partners</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funds to involve the citizenry in every step of the planning and budgeting process. 2. The sparsely nature of the communities 3. Difficulty in accessing the communities</p>	<p>1. Inadequate capacity building for planning and budget officers 2. Difficult in getting all the community members participate due to their busy schedules</p>
--	--	---	---	---

Conclusion: The effective collaboration with all stakeholders and provision of financial and technical support from Central Government and DA, the citizen will be involved and participate in planning and budgeting process.

2.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impacts of the interventions to some of the prioritized issues from the POCC Analysis have been assessed with the following criteria:

- Significant linkage effects
- Significant multiplier effects
- Significant impact
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues

1. Blocking of the loopholes

Blocking of the loopholes in revenue generation will help increase revenue mobilization in the municipality. This will link to the provision of development projects like schools, water, health facilities, roads, etc. It will go a long way to help raise the standard of living of the people in the municipality.

2. Provide access to credit for SMEs

Provision of access to credit facilities to Small and Medium Enterprises and farmers will create jobs and increases income levels of the citizens. Their businesses would be expanded. This will bring about growth and development.

3. Develop tourism infrastructure and Service

The promotion and development of tourist sites in the Municipality will help boost tourism and increase the demand for the handicrafts and pottery products. It will link to increase in household income with its multiplier effect of increased employment and reduction of poverty.

4. Promote the establishment Agro-based Industries (One- District One- Factory)

The establishment of agro-based industries will create opportunity for farmers to produce adequate raw materials to feed the Industries. More Employment opportunities will be created and income of citizens will improve. It will help increase food production and create more jobs for the citizens especially the youth. This will also help to increase the income levels of the citizens. E.g. the factories will produce import substitution products.

5. Promo the application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively higher yields

Farmers in the Municipality both crops and livestock will be trained on modern and scientific methods of farming to enhance their capacity to increase their productivity. The incomes of the farmers will increase and there will be improvement in their living conditions. More raw materials will be available to feed the available agro-based industries and more jobs would be created.

6. Create Awareness on Climate Change and its Impact

Awareness creation programmes on the issue of climate change and its impact on socio-economic activities will have impact on natural resource utilization, resilience and disaster risk mitigation and adaption. With more education on climate change, activities that promote negative impact on the environment would be reduced and that will enhance socio-economic development.

7. Promote School Infrastructure Quality of Education at all Levels

Provision of school infrastructure will contribute to human resource development and could be linked to productive citizens in future. It will also lead to efficiency and increased productivity, increased in income and reduction in poverty. It linked to productive citizens in future.

8. Rehabilitation of Roads

The roads in the Municipality are in deplorable situation and this has slowed down socio-economic activities. The rehabilitation of the roads will have a multiplier effect to create jobs whilst the rehabilitation works are on-going. Good roads in the Municipality will boost socio-economic activities in the Municipality. The rehabilitation of roads will also serve as disaster risks reduction intervention as drains and culverts will be provided.

9. Provide new Health Infrastructure

The provision of new health infrastructure will make quality health care available to all citizens and make them more productive. Provision of health infrastructure will create opportunities to address issues of vulnerability, gender and nutrition.

10. Reduce stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS

Educate sexually active people on modern family planning usage and improve roll back malaria and HIV and AIDS programmes linked to productive and healthy citizens in future. This is because child spacing would be improved and teenage pregnancy will be reduced, and HIV and AIDS stigmatization and infection will also reduce.

11. Train Staff of the Assembly including Revenue Collectors

Regular training of the staff of the Assembly will equip them to improve upon their service delivery and make them transparent and accountable to the citizens. There will be significant impact in terms of balance development and institutional reforms. Revenue collectors will also be equipped to be able to improve on the revenue collection. When the assembly gets more revenue, there will be much development in terms of the provision of more socio-economic infrastructure and the overall development of the Municipality.

12. Improve sanitation and waste management

Provisions of household toilets and general improvement of sanitation bring about healthy citizen. This will reduce the incidence of malaria, water and air borne diseases and it has multiplier effect on productivity, development and poverty reduction.

All the other prioritized issues will be subjected to the impact analysis in the course of their implementation to ascertain their significant linkage affects, multiplier effect, significant impact and opportunities for the promotion of cross – cutting issues.

2.4 Compatibility Matrix

The compatibility matrix aims at determine whether or not programmes support or work against each other.

The matrix depicts;

- listing a set of programmes down the rows in the first column
- listing these same programmes across the columns in the top row

Where there is compatibility, a positive sign was indicated while negative sign indicated non-compatibility. The zero sign indicated neutrality of the programme which means there is no significant interaction. This has been shown in the matrix below:

Table 2.3 Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix

	Plan Objectives	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development				✓	✓	✓	0	✓
4	Improve production efficiency and yield					✓	✓	x	✓
5	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth						✓	x	✓
6	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							0	✓
7	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development								✓
8	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels								

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for Incompatibility
4	7	Increase in agriculture production would lead to the clearing of vegetative cover which would negatively affect eco-tourism
5	7	Increase in agriculture production would lead to the clearing of vegetative cover which would negatively affect eco-tourism

	Plan Objectives	Strengthen school management systems	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Improve population management	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
No		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	Strengthen school management systems		0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓
10	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups				✓	0	0	✓	✓
12	Improve population management					✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all						✓	✓	✓
14	Enhance access to improved							✓	✓

	and reliable environmental sanitation services								
15	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions								✓
16	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system								

	Plan Objectives	Promote economic empowerment of women	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
No		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	Promote economic empowerment of women		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
19	Promote the creation of decent jobs				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development					✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Build capacity for sports and recreational development						0	0	✓

22	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion								✓	x
23	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation									✓
24	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services									

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for Incompatibility
22	24	Construction of roads would bring about the destruction of the vegetative cover; therefore the mitigation measure to avert this destruction is the planting of trees and landscaping.

	Plan Objectives	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Promote proper maintenance culture	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development
No		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
25	Enhance application of ICT in national development		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Promote proper maintenance culture				0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0

28	Develop efficient land administration and management system					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Enhance quality of life in rural areas							✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Deepen political and administrative decentralization								✓	✓	✓
32	Strengthen fiscal decentralization									✓	✓
33	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels										✓
34	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development										

2.4 APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) TOOLS TO THE FORMULATED PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

The Poverty Reduction Strategies should not lead to damaging the environment of the poor or the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects since the environmental conditions have serious consequences on the health, opportunities and security of the people.

To conduct sustainability analysis of the proposed programmes and projects, seven (7) key sustainability factors were identified namely; Environment and Natural Resources, Socio-Culture, Gender, Effect on Economy, Health, Sanitation, Vulnerability & Risk and Institutional/Government Policy.

The projects and programmes were analyzed against these factors to identify whether they are not relevant, work against, neutral, support sustainability aim. The scale is as follows;

0	1	2	3	4	5
Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim

The identified programmes and projects were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment Tools on the tables below;

Table 2.4 Sustainability Analysis/SEA Matrix for Programmes and Projects to be Implemented (2018-2021)

Activity 1 : Construct and complete market stores and stalls at Mim, Nkawie and Abuakwa		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to be affected by water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 1 : Construct and complete market stores and stalls at Mim, Nkawie and Abuakwa		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	The activity will degrade the natural resource
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	4	The activity will enhance sanitation with strict rules
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 2

Activity 2 : Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	0 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 2 : Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing of some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing of some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Activity would provide the source for products and materials that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	4	The activity will enhance sanitation with strict rules
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	4	The prescribed measures approved by law will be used

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 3

Activity 3 : Provide support for One District-One Factory E.g. Citrus and Bamboo, Poultry Processing factories		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	0 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 3 : Provide support to One District-One Factory E.g. Citrus and Bamboo, Poultry Processing factories		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Activity would provide the source for products and materials that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	4	The prescribed measures approved by law will be used

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 4

Activity 4 : Provide support for Planting for Export and Rural Development E.g. Establish Oil Palm		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	0 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 4 : Provide support for Planting for Export and Rural Development E.g. Establish Oil Palm		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Activity would provide the source for products and materials that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	4	The prescribed measures approved by law will be used

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 5

Activity 5 : Acquire and develop land into light industrial area for artisans		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 5 : Acquire and develop land into light industrial area for artisans		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity has the potential of emitting harmful pollutants into the environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	5	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	5	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 6

Activity 6 : Construct 3No. 12 unit and 1No. 18 unit classroom blocks with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 6 : Construct 3No. 12 unit and 1No. 18 unit classroom blocks with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity has the potential of emitting harmful pollutants into the environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	4	The activity would improve sanitation
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 7

Activity 7 : Construct 3No. 6 unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 7 : Construct 3No. 6 unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity has the potential of emitting harmful pollutants into the environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPERCIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	4	The activity would improve sanitation
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 8

Activity 8 : Construct 2No. Teachers' Bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	0 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 8 : Construct 2No. Teachers' Bungalow		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial empowerment for women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 9

Activity 9 : Construct 2No. CHPS compound with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	0 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 9 : Construct 2No. CHPS compound with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	3	Activity has a neutral effect on gender
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

Sustainability tests for Activity 10

Activity 10 : Construct labour ward with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	0 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	0 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	0 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 10 : Construct labour ward with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would require clearing some vegetative cover
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide the source and market for products that provides optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity has a relation in empowering women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity will encourage capital flow thereby developing the economy
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will contribute to the participation
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 11

Activity 11 : Organize tree planting exercise in schools, towns, villages and along water bodies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 11 : Organize tree planting exercise in schools, towns, villages and along water bodies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	5	The activity will retain the natural environment
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	5	Activity would not contribute to degradation
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	The activity would conserve the protected areas and wildlife
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	5	The activity will retain the natural environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity has a relation in empowering women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	5	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	5	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of local materials and services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will require effective participation to achieve the aim
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 12

Activity 12 : Drill and construct 30No. borehole		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 12 : Drill and construct 30No. borehole		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	4	The activity will retain the natural environment
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	0	Activity would not contribute to degradation
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	The activity would conserve the protected areas and wildlife especially water bodies
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	4	The activity will retain the natural environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	5	Activity has a relation in empowering women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	4	The activity would contribute in the achieving the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity would make use of local labour
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will require effective participation to achieve the aim
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 13

Activity 13 : Construct 2No. Slaughter houses		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 13 : Construct 2No. Slaughter houses		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	0	The activity will retain the natural environment
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	0	Activity would not contribute to degradation
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	The activity would feed on animals from the wildlife
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	5	The activity will reduce the emission of harmful gases into the natural environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity has a relation in empowering women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	5	The activity would contribute in the achieving the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity would make use of local labour
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will require effective participation to achieve the aim
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 14

Activity 14 : Support to waste management (evacuation of refuse, pushing and levelling and desilting of choked drains)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 14 : Support to waste management (evacuation of refuse, pushing and levelling and desilting of choked drains)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	5	The activity will retain the natural environment
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	5	Activity would protect the natural resource
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	5	Activity would protect and conserve the natural resource
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	5	The activity will reduce the pollution into the natural environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity has a relation in empowering women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	5	The activity would contribute in the achieving the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity would make use of local labour
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will require effective participation to achieve the aim
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

SUSTAINABILITY TESTS FOR ACTIVITY 15

Activity 15 : Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the municipality with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	• Types of Pollutants to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAND DEGRADATION: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on Maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quality type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
GENDER : The activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	Incidence of Sanitation related diseases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Expansion of local businesses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: enhancement of income levels of the local people	Income levels of local people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : : promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	Level of community participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	Level of Compliance	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

RECORD SHEET FOR ACTIVITY

Activity 15 : Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the municipality with landscaping		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CONTAMINATION OF RIVERS AND WATER BODIES: should retain their natural character	4	The activity will retain the natural environment
LAND DEGRADATION: should not contribute to the degradation of natural resources	2	Activity would protect the natural resource
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE: should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Activity would protect and conserve the natural resource
POLLUTION: discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	4	The activity will reduce the pollution into the natural environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Activity would provide optimum health and well being
GENDER : The activity should empower women	4	Activity has a relation in empowering women
JOB CREATION : The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	4	The activity would provide job opportunities for a lot of people
PARTICIPATION: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED SECTIONS)	4	The activity provides opportunity for active participation from start to the end of the project
SANITATION: activity should improve sanitation situation	5	The activity would contribute in the achieving the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
GROWTH: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will create an avenue for strengthening the local economy
USE OF LOCAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	The activity will make use of services which will boost the local economy
LOCAL INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	The activity would make use of local labour
IMPROVE INCOME LEVELS: Activity should enhance income levels of the local people	4	Activity offers the opportunity for financial enhancement
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
PATICIPATION : Encouragement or promotion of active involvement of communities (Women, Youth and the Vulnerable)	4	The activity will require effective participation to achieve the aim
LAW ENFORCEMENT: : activity should promote the compliance of existing laws and regulations	0	The activity has no relevance to the aim

Sustainability Measures

The four-year development plan entails the construction and rehabilitation of school blocks, offices, residential accommodation, KVIP toilets, roads, drains, drilling of boreholes and many others. Large tracks of land and vegetative cover would have to be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment. To sustain the environment in the process of development within the plan period, some measures have to be put in place. These include:

- i. In the construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodation, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
- ii. New Layout for Nkawie would be prepared for the town and its environs that lack development planning schemes. With this, site and building plans would be prepared in line with the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, parks and markets.
- iii. Boreholes drilled will be provided with soak ways and pumps so as to avoid contamination of the water. The surroundings of the boreholes would be provided with pavement as well as green grass and clean environment would be ensured.
- iv. Construction of both household and public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.
- v. During the construction of roads, some vegetation cover including big and smaller trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction.

- vi. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains through the side drains. Care would be taken to ensure that the run offs and other sewerage do not terminate into water bodies.
- vii. With regards to the construction of markets, pavement blocks would be provided to check flooding and erosion.
- viii. District Assembly will ensure that Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted thoroughly with the Environmental Protection Agency. The District Assembly in collaboration with EPA, and Minerals Commission would further conduct Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIP) as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on projects and policies that are Economically Viable, Socially Equitable and Environmentally sustainable.

2.4.2 Sustainable Prioritized Issues

The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. The conduct of sustainability analysis led to sustainable prioritized issues which have been presented on the table below.

Table 2.5 Sustainable Prioritized Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES	
Economic Development	Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	
	Industrial Transformation	2. Limited local participation in economic development	
	Private Sector Development	3. Limited access to credit by SMEs	
	Agriculture and Rural Development		4. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
			5. Lack of credit for agriculture
			6. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock poultry products

	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	7. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Social Development	Education and Training	8. Poor quality of education at all levels
		9. Low participation in non-formal education
		10. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Health and Health Services	11. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		12. Poor quality of healthcare services
		13. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		14. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
	Population and Management	15. Weak management of population issues
		16. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	17. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells
		18. Poor sanitation and waste management
	Poverty and Inequality	19. High incidence of poverty
	Child and Family Welfare	20. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	Gender Inequality	21. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
Social Protection	22. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
Employment and Decent Work	23. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	
Youth Development	24. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	

	Sports and Recreation	25. Weak capacity for sports development and management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	26. Inappropriate farming practices
	Disaster Management	27. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	28. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	29. Poor quality ICT services
	Energy and Petroleum	30. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Infrastructure Maintenance	31. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Land Administration and Management	32. Cumbersome land acquisition
	Human Settlements and Housing	33. Weak enforcement of planning and building and building regulations
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralisation	34. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
		35. Ineffective sub-Municipality structures
		36. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
		37. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	38. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
		39. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan deals with the vision of the government, the development aspirations of the Municipality as well as the adopted goals, issues, policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDF (2018-2021).

The 2018-2021 NMTDP reflects government's vision to “ *Create optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitive of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all* ”.

3.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The National Development Focus as highlighted in the Medium-Term Development National Policy Framework (2018-2021) is “*An Agenda for jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all.*”

3.1.1 The Broad Strategic Direction of NMTDPF Focuses on:

- i. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians
- ii. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.
- iii. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs.
- iv. Maintain a stable, united and safe society.
- v. Build a prosperous society

3.2 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The broad development goal of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018 - 2021 is to provide basic social services and infrastructure such as quality health care, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, security, and the promotion of modernized agriculture for food, jobs, and accelerated development.

3.3 POPULATION PROJECTION

For planning purposes, it is very important to project the population in order to know the number of facilities needed and this section also shows the projections made for the facilities and personnel in relation to the existing standards and thresholds. The population has been projected mathematically for the planned period, 2018 to 2021 based on the following assumptions;

- i. The growth rate of 2.6% will not change significantly throughout the planned period;
- ii. The age composition will remain the same level in the year throughout the planning period.
- iii. The current sex-ratio will not change significantly throughout the planned period.
- iv. Settlements will grow at a constant rate of 2.6% throughout the planned period.

The total population is projected from **86,443** in 2010 to **106,430** in 2018 and **115,064** in the year 2021.

The population of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal is projected to be **115,064** in 2021 with **60,315** males and 64,609 females. Table 3.1 indicates that, the population of people living in both rural and urban centers will increase. The implication is that, the demand for basic social infrastructure like water and toilet facility will increase for both settlement types. There will also be the high demand for job opportunities for the population within 15-64 and also facilities that supports the population within the age 0-14 and 65+.

Despite the change in the population of the Municipality, the projected age-dependency of the Municipality for 2021 is the same as that of 2017.

Table 3.1: Population by Zonal Councils

Zonal Council	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abuakwa	53,316	63,959	65,643	67,372	69,147	70,969
Afari	11,062	13,270	13,620	13,978	14,347	14,725
Nkawie	22,065	26,469	27,167	27,882	28,617	29,371
Total	86,443	103,698	106,430	109,233	112,111	115,064

Source: DPCU, 2017. Computed from the 2010 PHC

Table 3.1 indicates the projected population for the various zonal councils under the Municipal for the plan period. With the assumptions that, the growth rate and other factors

that influence population will remain constant, the population for the various zonal councils in the Municipality will increase year on year as indicated in the table above.

The implication of this growth in population particularly for the Abuakwa Zonal Council is that, there will be increase in the generation of both solid and liquid waste. There should be measures provide dustbins at vantage points in the community to improve the sanitation situation of the area council.

Table 3.2 Population Project by First 11 Communities

<i>Communities</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Houses</i>
<i>Abuakwa</i>	25,513	12,006	13,507	5,843	2,468
<i>Nkawie-Kuma</i>	8,181	4,005	4,176	1,525	631
<i>Asenemaso</i>	5,869	2,741	3,128	1,344	429
<i>Toase</i>	5,374	2,578	2,796	1,231	491
<i>Nerebehi</i>	5,266	2,566	2,700	1,206	563
<i>Maakro</i>	5,092	2,384	2,709	1,166	548
<i>Agogo</i>	4,709	2,263	2,446	1,121	577
<i>Sepaase</i>	4,700	2,251	2,448	1,119	369
<i>Manhyia</i>	4,023	1,883	2,140	958	493
<i>Mim</i>	3,097	1,544	1,553	737	362
<i>Hiawu Besease</i>	2,679	1,334	1,345	638	257
<i>Total</i>	70,931	33,776	37,155	16,888	7,188

Source: DPCU, 2017. Computed from the 2010 PHC

Table 3.2 indicates that, there will be increase in the number of urban communities in Municipality. Nine (9) communities will become urban by the end of 2021 and in view of that, there is the need for the implementation of proactive measures to meet the sanitation demand of these communities.

3.4 HEALTH NEEDS

The health facilities that were considered for the health needs for the Municipality include hospital, health centres and the Community Health Planning System (CHPS) compound. The health personnel were also the doctors and nurses. An accurate estimation of the health needs

requires a defined population threshold to be optimally utilized. Table 3.3 shows the population threshold for each health indicator need.

Table 3.3 Health Facility/Service Threshold

Health Facility/Service	Population Threshold
1 Hospital	80,000
1 Urban Health Centre	30,000
1 Health Post	5,000 max
1 Clinic	5,000 max
1 CHPS	5,000 max
1 Doctor	25,000
1 Public Nurse	3,000

Source: DPCU, 2017

3.4.1 Demand for Hospital

Table 3.4 Demand for Hospital

Year	Population	Existing No.	Number Required	Backlog
2017	103,698	1	2	1
2021	115,064	-	1	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

At the end of 2017, the Municipality had only one Municipal hospital which is the Nkawie-Toase government hospital. However, the Municipality will need one additional hospital based on the projected population at the end the plan period (2021). With the standard of one hospital to serve 80,000 populations, the population of the Municipality has doubled at the end of 2018 which has exerted pressure on the existing facility.

3.4.2 Demand for Urban Centre

Table 3.5 Demand for Urban Health Center

Year	Population	Existing No.	Number Required	Backlog
2017	103,698	5	5	-
2021	115,064	-	1	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

Per the population of the Municipality as at 2017, the existing health centers in the Municipality meet the demand of the population. However, the projected population for the

Municipality by the end of 2021 will increase which mean that, the Municipality will need additional health center to meet the demand of the additional population.

3.4.3 Demand for Doctors

Table 3.6 Demand for Doctors

Year	Population	Existing No.	Number Required	Backlog
2017	103,698	5	6	1
2021	115,064	-	2	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

As of 2017, the Municipality had 5 medical doctors against the required 6 medical doctors leaving a backlog of 1. With the projected population for 2021, the Municipality will need one additional doctor to meet the demand of the growing population which will mean that the additional doctor to meet the demand of the growing population which will mean that the Municipality needs 2 additional doctors by the end of the plan period.

3.4.4 Demand for Nurses

Table 3.7 Demand for Nurses

Year	Population	Existing No.	Number Required	Backlog
2017	103,698	5	6	1
2021	115,064	-	2	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.9 clearly indicates that; the Municipality has no backlog with regards to Nurses. As of 2017, the number of nurses in the Municipality has exceeded the number required with a surplus of 26 nurses.

Within the plan period 2018 to 2021, the Municipality would require two (2) additional doctors to meet the growing population. Three CHPS compound facilities would be needed to be constructed to cater for the health needs of the people in the Municipality. The projected demand for Child Survival Services, reproductive health care, family planning education and protection against unplanned pregnancies and child birth (teenage pregnancy, teenage parenting) includes the following:

Age group	Estimated population	Service/Programme
i. Age 0-4:	23,786	Child Survival
ii. Female Age 15-44:	44,329	Reproductive Health
iii. Male Age 15-44:	39,676	Family Planning
iv. Female Age 10- 19:	21,056	Education against teenage pregnancy and parenting
v. Male Age 10-19:	20,388	Education against teenage parenting

3.4.5 Pipe Borne

Results from the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that 16.5 percent of households in Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly use pipe-borne water (inside dwelling) as main source of drinking water while 23.1 percent use pipe-borne outside dwelling. Abuakwa, Asenemaso, Manhyia, Nkawie, Toase, Sepaase, Mim, Afari, Makro and their immediate environs mainly depend on pipe borne water, but some of the people in these areas do not have access to potable water due to the fact that new developments have sprang up and also the supply is irregular especially during the dry season. There is the need to rehabilitate and re-align the service lines and also expand them to the newly developed areas in these settlements so as to improve access.

3.5 EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

The estimation of the educational needs of the Municipality was based on some working assumptions. These assumptions are shown below;

Assumptions

Improved sensitization and other interventions like School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, free BECE Registration etc, in the Municipality will increase school participation rate from 90% in 2013 to 95% by 2017 for basic school, and 54.2% to 74% in pre-schools

3.5.1 Demand for Classrooms furniture

The classroom furniture for the pre-school pupils is woefully inadequate. A projection to 2021 reveals a backlog of 496 hexagonal tables and 4,210 chairs which have to be provided. The primary school level would require 7,250 mono desks and 3,604 dual desks to match up

with the enrolment level at the end of the 2,021. The Junior High School level after projection is going to have a backlog of 7,964 mono desks and 1,751 dual desks at the end of the plan period. This is to ensure a conducive atmosphere for teaching and learning.

Table 3.8: Demand for Furniture Requirement for Pre-School

Year	Enrolment	Hexagonal Tables			Chairs		
		Existing	No. Req	Back log	Existing	Fac Req	Back log
2017	7,281	782	1214	432	3,457	7,281	3,824
2021	7,667	-	64	-	-	386	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.9 Projected Enrolment And Furniture Requirement For Primary School

Year	Enrolment	Mono Desk			Dual Desk		
		Existing	No. Required	Back log	Facility existing	Facility Required	Back log
2017	26,179	1,506	8,273	6,767	5,824	8,953	3,129
2021	27,567	-	483	-	-	475	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.10: Demand Furniture Requirement for JHS

Year	Mono Desk				Dual Desk		
	Enrolment	Existing	No. Required	Back log	Facility existing	Facility Required	Back log
2017	15,725	5,946	13,209	7,263	898	2516	1,618
2021	16,559		701		-	133	

Source: DPCU, 2017

3.5.2 Demand for Teacher

Standard Used:

KG = 30 pupils per class

Primary/JHS = 35 pupils per class

Demand for teachers in the Municipality according to the Planning Standards is not an issue as there are more than enough. The excess in terms of the number of teachers exists in both Public and Private from the Pre-school to the Junior High School.

Table 3.11: Demand for Teachers at Pre-School

Year	Public				Private			
	Enrolment	No. Existing	No. Required	Back log	Enrolment	No. Existing	No. Required	Back log
2017	7,281	265	146	(119)	7,994	270	160	(110)
2021	7,667	-	(7)	-	8,414	-	8	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.12: Demand for Teachers at the Primary Level

Year	Public				Private			
	Enrolment	No. Existing	No. Required	Back log	Enrolment	No. Existing	No. Required	Back log
2017	26,179	842	582	(260)	17,391	758	386	(372)
2021	27,567	-	(31)	-	18,313	-	(21)	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 3.13: Projected Demand for Teachers at the JHS Level

Year	Public				Private			
	Enrolment	No. Existing	No. Required	Back log	Enrolment	No. Existing	No. Required	Back log
2017	15,725	924	393	(531)	5,054	444	126	(318)
2021	16,559	-	(117)	-	5,322	-	(7)	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

3.6 UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the unemployment rate in the Municipality is about 8%. This rate is assumed constant throughout the planning period.

Table 3.14: Projected Employment and Unemployment in the Municipality

Year	Economically Active Population	Employed	Unemployed
2017	74,445	68,667	5,778
2021	78,472	74,469	9,811

Source: DPCU, 2017

Applying the rate of unemployment to the projected economically active population in 2021, a cumulative of 9,811 people would be unemployed and would be looking for job. The Municipal Assembly would have to design specific interventions to provide employment for these people within the plan period.

3.7 DEMAND FOR ROADS

A total of 159.6 kilometers of roads in the Municipality are required to be in good condition within the plan period to facilitate the movement of goods, services and people. The details are presented below.

(i) Graveled Roads

- Rehabilitation..... 51.2km

- New construction..... 33. 60km

(ii) Bitumen

- Surfacing..... 74.8km

Additional 54.6 kilometers of town roads are required to be in good condition to facilitate mobility within some urban settlements.

3.8 SERVICE PROJECTIONS

Essential services in the Municipality including education, health, agriculture, water, staff accommodation, job creation, banking among others are projected from 2018 to 2021.

Projections for these services from the period of 2018-2021 are indicated in the table below;

Table 3.15: Key Essential Services in the District

Sector	Existing No. of Services	Required	Backlog	Remarks
Education				
No. of educational facilities (Classroom				6No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks for
KG	150	16	6	KG
Primary	645	24	4	4No. 12-Unit Classroom Blocks for
JHS	327	24	4	Primary and
SHS School	2	3	1	4No 3-Unit Classroom Blocks for
Teacher's Bungalow	4	4	2	JHS Schools.
Health				
No. of health facilities				
CHPS compound	4	7	3	The process for the construction of CHPS compound at Asakraka is on-going.
Nursing Training College	-	1	1	
Boreholes	251	291	40	-
Public Latrines	32	40	8	-
Police station / Post	5	8	3	Agogo, Sepaase and Neribehi
Police Personnel	231	231	-	
Circuit courts	1	1	-	
Banks	4	5	1	-

Communities with Electricity	44	60	20	-
Agriculture Extension Officer farmer ratio	1:7,426	1:600	148	148 Extension officers are required
Farm sizes per farmer	5 acres	10 acres	5 acre	-
Active farmer groups	31	90	59	-
Processing factory	0	3	3	-
Number of operational areas	13	15	2	-
Job Creation Youth employed by Youth Employment Agency (YEA)	291	1,164	873	-
Layout	6	11	6	-

Source: DPCU, 2017

3.9 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION, GOALS, ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES.

The Table below Depicts the Adopted Development Dimensions, Goals, Development Issues, Objectives, and Strategies adopted from the National Medium Term Development Plan Policy Framework-2018-2021

3.9.1 Economic Development

Table 3.16: Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society

ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others 	1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Target 16.6,17.1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local participation in economic development 	1.1 Pursue flagship industrial development 1.2 initiatives	1.2.1 Implement One district, one factory initiative (9.2,9.3,9.4,9.b,9c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs 	1.3 Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Target 8.3,2.9.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 	1.4 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs (SDG Target 2.5,2a) 4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Target 2.3,2.4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of credit for agriculture 	1.5 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	4.6.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Services 	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.1 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector ((SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)

3.9.2 Social Development

Table 3.17: Goal Two: Create opportunities for all

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels 	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation in non-formal education 		1.1.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.1 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Target 4.7,4c) 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services 	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Target 1.2,1.3,3.1,3.2, 3.3,3.8,16.6) 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target (1.2,1.3,3.1,3.7,3.8,16))
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases. 	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Target 3.1,3.2) 2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 	2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3,3.7) 2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7) 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Target 3.3,3.7) 2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 2.3)

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 	4.1 Improve population management	4.1.1 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17,18)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management 	5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) 5.2.15 Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions (SDG Target 11.6)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of poverty 	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.2 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Target 4.1,4.2,16.6,16b) 7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Target 5.3,16.2,16.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women.	9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. (SDG Target 1.4,5c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 1.3,5.4,10.4) 10.1.13 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Target 5.4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 	12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs	12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Target 8.3,8.6) 6.1.2 Promote entrepreneurship and

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
		financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Target 4.4,83)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity for sports development and management 	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	14.2.3 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)

3.9.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Table 3.18: Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate farming practices 	6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	6.1.1 Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2,15.3,16.6)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d,13.3) 8.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d,11.5,11b,16.6)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 	9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3,11.2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality ICT services 	12.2 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.8 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	12.2 ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	12.2.4 Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 	15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	16.1.5 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Targets 9.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumbersome land acquisition process 	16.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system	16.1.5 Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Targets 9.2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 	17.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6,16.a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 	18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1b,6.1,6.2,11.1,11a)

3.9.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Table 3.19: Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective sub-district structures 	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 	2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Targets 16.7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 	9.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	9.1.5 Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7,16.10,17.14,17.17)

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2018 -2021

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The Composite Programme of Action consists of prioritized set of programmes and projects and their respective indicative budgets. These projects were selected after subjecting them to series of analysis such as harmonization with NMTDPF 2018-2021, Prioritization, POCC Analysis, Impact and Sustainability Analyses. These are intended to enhance the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan. Each activity has its indicative budget and implementing agencies.

Table 4. 1: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indication	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Economic Development	General Administration	Build capacity of Revenue Collectors quarterly	Number of training programmes organised for revenue collectors					40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Finance Department & Central Administration	Consultants
				Prosecute tax defaulters	Number of defaulters prosecuted					10,000.00	8,000.00	-	Finance Department & Central Administration	Court
				Motivate revenue taskforce	Number of operations embarked					20,000.00	40,000.00	-	Finance Department & Central Administration	Central Administration

					upon by the taskforce								Internal Audit	
				Block revenue leakages	Percentage increased in IGF performance					-	8,000.00	-	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
				Recruit new revenue collectors	Number of new revenue collectors recruited					-	80,000.00	-	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
				Construct and Complete market Stores and Stalls at Afari, Nkawie, & Abuakwa	Number of new market Stores constructed					200,000.00	100,000.00	200,00.00	Works Department & Central Administration	Private Investors
Enhance production and supply of	Introduce a programm	Economic Developm	Agricultural Service and	Provide support for	Number of farmers benefited					400,000.00	-	400,000.00	Department of Agricult	MoFA

quality raw materials	e to support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw material eg. vegetables cassava, maize, cocoa, oil palm etc.	ent	Management	Planting for Food and Jobs	from the Planting for food and jobs programme								ure & Central Administration	
				Provide support for Planting for Export and Rural Development E.g establish oil-palm nursery	Number of farmers benefited from the Programme					400,000.00	-	400,000.00	Department of Agriculture & Central Administration	MoFA
				Provide support for One District – One Factory. E.g Citrus and	Number of factories established					400,000.00	-	400,000.00	Central Administration	Private Investors
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative		Trade,											

			Tourism and Industrial Development	Bamboo, Poultry Processing factories at Mim and Nkawie										
				Revamp Ginger factory at Gyankobaa	Ginger factory at Gyankobaa revamped					50,000.00	-	100,000.00	Central Administration	Business Advisory Centre
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans	Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund					240,000.00	-	-	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
				Organize 16 Basic Technology	Number of programmes organized for artisans					14,000.00	10,000.00	160,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

	for entrepreneurship training and business development services			Improvement and managerial skills training for Artisans									
				Acquire and develop land into Light Industrial Area for Artisans at Mim	Acres land area acquired and developed into a Light Industrial Area				200,000.00	-	-	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
				Support construction sheds for artisans at Mim	Number of sheds constructed for artisans				100,000.00		50,000.00	Business Advisory Centre & Central Administration	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory	Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Educate farmers on Post-harvest	Number of educational programmes organised				20,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture

	frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs		nt	management and safe use of agro-chemicals	for farmers							ure	2. Central Administration
	Reinvigorate extension services		Build capacity of Ginger, rice and maize farmers to improve productivity	Number of ginger farmers that benefitted from the programme					80,000.00	-	40,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration
			Organize on-sight demonstration and field days on good agricultural practices	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					20,000.00	-	60,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Trade and Industry
			Train, disseminate and	Number of FBO's benefitted					20,000.00	-	32,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of

				sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	from the programme							ure	Agriculture 2. Central Administration	
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source					8,000.00	-	-	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
				Provide Start-Up Kits for Artisans	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits					80,000.00	-	120,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Promote livestock and poultry development	Intensify disease control and	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Carry out Disease Surveillance, Treat	Number of livestock vaccinated					32,000.00	-	40,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

for food security and income generation	surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases		nt	and Vaccinate Livestock, Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases										
				Monitor and educate farmers on Crop Diseases e.g fall army worms	Number of monitoring exercise organized					24,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
				Construct Veterinary Office and laboratory at Nkawie	Veterinary office constructed					250,000.00	-	-	Works Department	Central Administration
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic	Promote public private partnerships for	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developme	Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials	Number of tourist site identified and					50,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00	Central Administration	1. Private Investors, 2. Community

development	investment in the sector		nt	in the District	developed									Members
-------------	--------------------------	--	----	-----------------	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------

SUB TOTAL: GOG = 2,258,000.00, IGF = 326,000.00, DONOR= 1,972,000.00

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Construct 3No. 12 Unit and 1No. 18 Unit Classroom Blocks with landscaping	Number of 12-Unit and 18 unit Classroom Blocks completed with landscaping					800,000.00	400,000.00	800,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Construct 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary	Number of 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities constructed					680,000.00		500,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of

				Construct dormitory and dining hall for ICCES school	dormitory and dining hall constructed and completed				300,000.00	-	400,000.00	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Central Administration
				Rehabilitate 2No. 6-Unit and 3No. 3-Unit 2No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks	Number of 3-Unit and 6-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated				300,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Cladding of 6-Unit Pavilion Classroom Block	6-Unit pavilion Classroom Block Cladded				-	40,000.00	-	GES	Ministry of Education
				Construct 2No. Teachers' Bungalows with	Number of Teachers Bungalows constructed				400,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2.

				landscaping										Ministry of Education
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools quarterly.	Number of schools monitored and supervised					16,000.00	-	12,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Provide support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling	Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organized					40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

				Programmes										
				Procure Office Equipment, eg Computers, and stationary teaching and learning materials for GES quarterly	Amount spent to procure Office Equipment					50,000.00	-	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
				Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	Number of Teachers benefitted from In-Service Training Workshops organized					20,000.00	-	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials			Procure Hexagonal, Dual and Mono Desks for schools	Number of Dual Desk, Mono Desk and Hexagonal desk procured					200,000.00	-	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
			Sponsor needy but brilliant students	Number of needy but brilliant students sponsored					300,000.00	--	200,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
			Provide support for education fund	Amount of money spent on the fund					200,000.00	-	20,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of

													Education	
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services Delivery	Health Service	Construct 2No. CHPS Compound with landscaping at Asakraka and Kyereyaase,	Number of CHPS Compounds constructed					600,000.00	-	10,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
	Complete maternity ward at Nkawie			Maternity ward completed					55,000.00	-	-	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration	
	Expand and equip health facilities			Construct labour ward at Nkawie	Labour ward completed					300,000.00	-	-	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central

													Administration
													1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
													1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) program												1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

groups	mes			Quarterly										
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			Support to HIV& AIDS Programmes and Roll Back Malaria	Number of DAC, DRMT meetings monitoring visits and roll back malaria programmes supported					12,000.00	-	20,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes			Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					8,000.00	-	12,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
				Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured					40,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

				quarterly										
Improve population management	Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data	Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	Data collection, compilation and management supported					40,000.00	16,000.00	-	Planning and Budget Units	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Promote sustainable water resource development and	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize Tree Planting exercise in schools, towns,	Number of trees planted					40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	GES Department of Forestry	NADMO

management	water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.			villages and along water bodies										
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 7 No. mechanized Borehole	Number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed					500,000.00	-	300,000.00	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA
				Drill and Construct 40No. boreholes	Numbers of boreholes drilled					300,000.00	50,000.00	300,000.00	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
	Construct 4No. 16 Units Water Closet Toilet			Number of water closet toilet facilities constructed					400,000.00	-	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration	

services	provision of sanitation services			facilities											
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords	Number of inspections conducted with report					12,000.00	-	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration	
	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions			Sanitation Improvement Package e.g Procure sanitation tools, equipment and chemicals	Sanitation improvement activities supported						400,000.00	80,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
				National Fumigation	Amount of money used to supported National						400,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration

					Fumigation exercise									
					Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, pushing and levelling and desilting of chocked drains					400,000.00	200,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
					Legally acquire 2 Site for Refuse Disposal					240,000.00	160,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company

														y Ltd.
				Construct 2No. Slaughter Houses at Nkawie and Abuakwa	Number of Slaughters Houses constructed					300,000.00	100,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
				Rehabilitate meat shop at Nkawie	Meat shop rehabilitated					50,000.00	-	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
				Provide support for WATSAN activities	WATSAN activities supported					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Enhance access to Micro Credit Facilities for	Number of communities beneficiaries					20,000.00	-	-	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries

	s of life		nt	women										2. Rural Banks
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools eg. the School Feeding Programme & Capitation Grant			Provide support to School Feeding Programme	Amount spent on School Feeding Programme					120,000.00	8,000.00	-	GES	Central Administration
	Increase awareness on child protection			Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in the Municipal	Number of child protection awareness programmes created					32,000.00	-	32,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration

				ity										
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Extend LEAP grants to 30 communities	Number of communities that have been enrolled into the programme					12,000.00	-	-	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
				Build capacity of LEAP focal persons	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					40,000.00	-	-	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children

													Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection	
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.			Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					40,000.00	-	40,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
Promote the creation of	Develop and			Provide support to	Number of people trained					20,000.00		40,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry

decent jobs	promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship			skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	to acquire skills								of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI	
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills			Provide support for the Youth Employment and Nation Builders Corps	Number of Youth employed under YEA					40,000.00		40,000.00	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
				Recruit youth for employment	Number of youth employed under YEA					80,000.00		40,000.00	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation

Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to sports and culture in schools	Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported					40,000.00	20,000.00		GES	Central Administration
--	---	--------------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	------------------	------------------	--	-----	------------------------

SUB TOTAL: GOG = 10,983,000.00, IGF = 1,614,000.00, DONOR= 4,938,000.00

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.

Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Improve incentives to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative & non degrading practices in agriculture	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Support re-forestation program	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed					40,000.00	-	40,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention	Educate public and private institutions on natural			Organize training for Disaster Volunteers	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group					8,000.00	100,000.00	6,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration

and mitigation	and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction			Groups	trained									
				Promote disaster prevention and management activities	Number of Public Education on Disaster					8,000.00	4,000.00	20,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
				Provide relief items for disaster victims	Number of Disaster victims supported					200,000.00	-	200,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in the district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.		Infrastructure Development	Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the municipality with landscaping	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated and tarred in the District					680,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports

				ng									
				Construct Lorry Park Nkawie	Lorry Park constructed				100,000.00	20,000.00		Works department	Central Administration
				Construct bridges, drains and culverts and desilting of drains	Number of bridges, culverts and drains desilted				400,000.00	12,000.00		Works department	Central Administration
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid		Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to 20 communities and provision of poles with street bulbs to newly develop	Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension				400,000.00	10,000.00	200,000.00	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

				d areas										
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Management and Administration	Infrastructure Development	Operate and Maintain Assembly facilities and equipment eg Staff bungalows annually	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained					400,000.00	80,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Central Administration
			General Administration	Procure and maintain office equipment	Number of office equipment maintained					60,000.00	60,000.00		Procurement Unit	Central Administration
				Maintain office vehicles and equipment quarterly	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					300,000.00	100,000.00		Works Dept.	Central Administration

					d									
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide	Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Acquire Land Banks for development projects	Number of acres of land banks acquired					50,000.00	20,000.00		Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide			Provide financial support to Street Naming and Property Addressing System project	Amount of financial support provided for the Street Naming and Property Addressing System project						300,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	Spatial planning department

				Provide support for the preparation of layout and extension plan for 6 communities	Number of layouts prepared					40,000.00	-	100,000.00	Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
Enhance application of ICT in national development				Construct 2 No. ICT Centres	Number of ICT centres constructed					200,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	Works Department	Central Administration

SUB-TOTAL GOG: = 3,106,000.00, IGF = 656,000.00, DONOR= 1,016,000.00

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support to Sub-Structure(Zonal Councils)	Number of Sub-Structures supported					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
				Provide support for national day celebrations	Number of national day celebrations supported					240,000.00	100,000.00	-	Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
				Rehabilitate/Furnish Staff Quarters/ Office buildings	Number of Staff quarters/ Office blocks rehabilitat					240,000.00	80,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

				ed/furnished										
				Landscaping, Gardening and Beautification of the Assembly Premises	Assembly premises refurbished through landscaping and gardening					45,000.00			Work Department	Central Administration
				Complete staff quarters	Staff quarters completed					86,900.00	-	-	Work Department	Central Administration
				Mechanism one borehole at Staff Quarters	One borehole mechanised					15,000.00	-	-	Work Department	Central Administration
				Construct fence wall around the Health	Fence wall around the Health Directorate Premises constructe					50,000.00	-	-	Work Department	Central Administration Health Directorate

				Directorate Premises	d									
				Complete 1No. Police Station at Abuakwa	Number of Police Stations constructed and completed					176,235	-	-	Work Department	Central Administration
				Construct 2No. Police Station (Nerebehi Sepaase and Agogo)	Number of Police Station constructed					520,000.00	-	-	Ghana Police Service / Work Department	Central Administration
				Rehabilitate Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly	Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly Structure rehabilitated					149,045.00	-	-	Works Department	Central Administration

				Rehabilitate Assembly Hall	Assembly Hall rehabilitated					100,000.00	-	-	Works Department	Central Administration
				Service Assembly meetings	Number of Assembly meetings serviced					40,000.00	160,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
				Procure Printed materials and stationery	Amount spent to print material and procure stationery					400,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
				Service Office Equipment	Office equipment serviced					16,000.00	-	-	Central Administration	
				Pay utility bills	Amount spent to pay utility bills					20,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Administration	ECG Ghana Water Company

				Finance Local travel costs (T&T and transfer grant)	Amount spent to finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grants)					240,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
				Running cost (fuel and lubricants for) official vehicles	Amount of money spent on running official vehicles					360,000.00	240,000.00	-	Central Administration	
				Procure Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly	Number of projects supported with building materials					680,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Administration	Traditional Authorities
				Procure furniture and fittings	Furniture and fittings					30,000.00	20,000.00	-	Central Administration	

					procured									
				Procure computer for the Assembly	Number of Computers procured the Assembly					30,000.00	-	-	GES	Central Administration
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Capacity Building/ Workshop/Seminars for the Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Number of capacity building workshops organised Assembly Staff and Assembly Members					200,000.00	100,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 2. RCC 3. Consultants
				Finance Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and MTDP	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit and MTDP activities financed					50,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

				activities quarterly										
				Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken					60,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
				Prepare Annual Composite Budget	Number of Composite Budget preparation supported					60,000.00	-	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the (LED) and			Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported					100,000.00	20,000.00	150,000.00	Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development

	Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level													
	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)			Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report on Development Projects and Programmes	Number of Public Hearings organised					60,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils
Strengthen fiscal decentralizat	Enhance revenue mobilizat			Organise pay your levy	Number of training workshop					28,000.00	20,000.00	-	Finance Departm	Central Administration

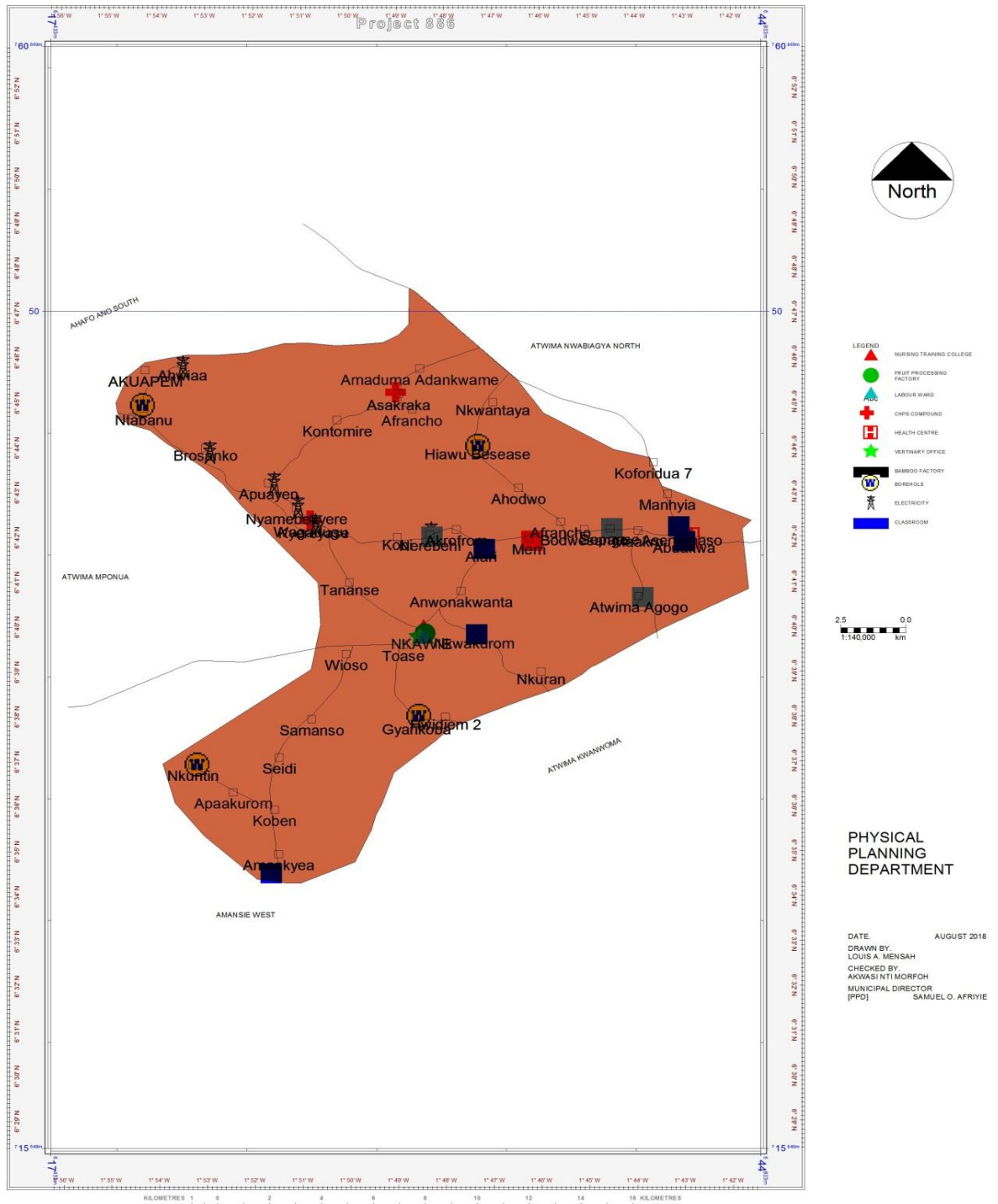
ion	ion capacity and capability of MMDAs			campaign quarterly	organised							ent		
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	Organize Stakeholder Consultation and gazetting of Fee Fixing	Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised					48,000.00	32,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
				Provide support to Security	Amount spent to support security					120,000.00	80,000.00	-	Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities,	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities	Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Community/Public Fora/publication and marketing	Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental					100,000.00	20,000.00	-	District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members

religious bodies) in national development	s in developm ent and governan ce processes			g of the Assembly	Issues organised									
--	--	--	--	----------------------	---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SUB-TOTAL: GOG = 4,144,180.00, IGF = 1,072,000.00, DONOR= 150,000.00

Figure 9 Future Desired Map

DESIRED FUTURE MAP



Future desired state is presented in the map above. It illustrates rural electrification, boreholes, factories, tourist sites etc which are expected to be implemented from 2018-2021.

4.1 BROAD INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The Medium Term Development Plan cannot be effectively implemented if the Assembly does not have adequate financial resources. There is therefore the need to mobilize enough funds to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

The indicative financial plan involves forecasting the amount of revenue that would be generated from different revenue sources of the Assembly each year of the plan so as to determine the amount of resources that would be available to finance the plan.

The main sources of revenue identified in the Municipality are Central Government Grants including DACF, DDF: the Donor funds; PPP and Internally Generated Funds (IGFs).

The Indicative Financial Plan shows that **32,235,180.00** would be needed to finance the plan. The amount of revenue that would be generated from different sources is shown on the table below:

Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Strategy

PROGRAMMES	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternativ e course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other s	Total revenue			
MANAGEMENT AND ADMISTRATION	5,942,180.00	4,544,180.00	1,698,000.00	150,000.00	-	5,942,180.00	-	Distribution of demand notices to rate payers	Public Private Partnership
INFRASTRUCTU RE DELIVERY	3,788,000.00	3,680,000.00	282,000.00	300,000.00	-	3,788,000.00	-	Pay your levy campaign to be undertaken	Proposals for financial support
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	14,993,000	8,541,000.00	1,314,000.00	4,938,000. 00	-	14,993,000	-	Organize stakeholders meeting for the fixing of fees	Public Private Partnership
ECONOMIC DELIVERY	5,556,000.00	2,758,000.00	426,000,000.0 0	1,972,000. 00	-	5,556,000.00	-	Announcement s at information centres about	Proposals for financial support

								revenue mobilization	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION	1,956,000.00	968,000.00	374,000.00	716,000.00	-	1,956,000.00	-	Activities of revenue mobilization and building permit task forces strengthened	Implement Build Operate and Transfer (BOT)
TOTAL	32,235,188.00	20,491,180.00	3,668,000.00	6,007,388.00	-	32,235,188.00	-	Prosecution of rate defaulters	

Source: DPCU 2017

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Action Plan is a specific set of activities designed to help achieve an objective over a defined period of time for one year. It is about the phasing out of the Composite Programme of Action year after year within the plan period.

5.1 LINKING THE PLAN TO THE MTEF ANNUAL BUDGET

This section describes the processes of linking the budget with the plan. This is based on the MTEF budget approach.

MTEF involves preparing programme-based budgeting that is based on the goal, objectives, outputs and operation (activities) outlined in the Municipal Assembly development plan. The MTEF budget classification provides for integration of the recurrent and development budgets that distinguishes between those costs that relate to the running of the Assembly and those that cover the cost of the development activities for which the MMDAs exist. It is categorized into the following:

- i. Service Activities (Services the MMDAs provide to the public)
- ii. Investment Activities (Capital Projects)
- iii. Compensation (relating to salary and wages paid to established and non-established post by MMDAs)

In drawing the annual action plan, the choice of projects was based on the following criteria:

- i. Completion of on-going projects.
- ii. Projects that support deficient basic infrastructure.
- iii. Previously planned projects which were not implemented
- iv. Projects that generate employment and create growth and wealth
- v. Projects that fall within budget limitations.

Details of the annual action plan are thus presented in table 5.1 below;

Table 5.1 2018 Annual Action Plan

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/Impact Indication	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	General Administration	Build capacity of Revenue Collectors quarterly	District wide	16	Number of training programmes organised for revenue collectors					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Prosecute tax defaulters	District wide	NA	Number of defaulters prosecuted					5,000.00	2,000.00	-	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Strengthen revenue taskforce	District wide	-	Number of revenue mobilization					5,000.00	10,000.00		Finance Department & Internal	Central Administration

					on operations embarked upon by the taskforce								Audit	
		Block revenue leakages	District wide	-	Percentage increase in IGF performance						2,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Recruit new revenue collectors	District wide	20	Number of new revenue collectors recruited						20,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs e.g Register farmers and	District wide	NA	Number of farmers benefited from the programme					100,000.00		100,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration, Ministry of Trade and Industry

		establish oil-palm nursery												
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development		Provide support for One District – One Factory. E.g Citrus, Bamboo, Poultry Processing factories	Mim Nkawie	NA	Number of factories established					100,000.00		100,000.00	Central Administration	Private Investors
		Revamp Ginger factory at Gyankoba	Gyankoba	NA	Amount of money spent to revamp the factory					40,000.00		25,000.00	Central Administration	Business Advisory Centre
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development		Support 50 SMEs to Access REDF and	District wide	51	Number of SMEs that access the REDF					10,000.00		75,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

nt	Matching Grant Fund Loans			Fund									
	Organize 4 Basic Technology Improvement and managerial skills training for Artisans	District wide	16	Number of programmes organized for artisans					1,250.00	500.00	10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Acquire and develop land into Light Industrial Area for Artisans	Afari	NA	Total land area acquired and developed into a Light Industrial Area					130,000.00		50,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Agricultural Service	Educate farmers	District	NA	Number of				3,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	Department of	1.Ministry of

	and Management	on Post-harvest management and safe use of agro-chemicals	wide		educational programmes organised for farmers							Agriculture	Agriculture 2. Central Administration
		Build capacity of Ginger, rice and maize farmers to improve productivity	District wide	NA	Number of ginger farmers that benefitted from the programme				20,000.00			Department of Agriculture	1. Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration
		Organize on-sight demonstration and field days on good agricultural practices	District wide	12	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon				2,000.00	-	15,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		Train, disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	District wide	20	Number of FBO's benefited from the programme					5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2. Central Administration
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	21	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source					3,000.00	-	50,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Provide Start-Up Kits for Artisans	District wide	20	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits					5,000.00		30,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry

Agricultural Services and Management	Carry out Disease Surveillance, Treat and Vaccinate Livestock, Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	124	Number of livestock vaccinated					5,000.00		4,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
	Monitor and educate farmers on Crops Diseases e.g fall army worm	District wide	16	Number of monitoring exercise organized					5,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Construct 1No. 18 unit classroom blocks with landscaping	Abuakwa R/C	NA	Number of 18-Unit classroom blocks completed with landscaping					300,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Amadum-Adankwame Nerebehi Afari	1	Number of 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					500,000.00		200,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		with landscaping												
		Construct 4No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Nkonteng Manhyia Afari, Nkaakom Asakraka	4	Number of 4-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					500,000.00	-	100,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Construct 2No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Seidi Asenemaso	NA	Number of 2-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					400,000.00	-		GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Sepaase Nkawie-Panin	4	Number of 3-Unit and 6-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated					75,000.00	37,500.00	25,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Clad 1No. 6-Unit Pavilion Classroom Block	Abuakwa D/A School	NA	6-Unit Classroom Block Completed						20,000.00		GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools	District Wide	16	Number of schools monitored and supervised					2,500.00	-	3,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		quarterly.												
		Provide support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood , SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes yearly	District Wide	8	Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organized					5,000.00	-	2,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Procure Office Equipment, stationary and teaching and learning materials	Education Office – Nkawie	4	Amount spent to procure Office Equipment					5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		for GES quarterly												
		Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	District Wide	16	Number of Teachers benefitted from In-Service Training Workshops organized					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Support 150 needy but brilliant students	District Wide	100	Number of needy but brilliant students					75,000.00	--	12,500.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Provide support for education fund	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on the fund					20,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

Social Services Delivery	Health Service	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound with landscaping	Asakraka	NA	Number of CHPS Compound with landscaping constructed					-	-	480,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration	
		Complete maternity ward	Nkawie	NA	Maternity ward completed					55,000.00				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly	District Wide	4	Number of HIV & AIDS Counselling & Testing (HCT) programmes organised					4,000.00		8,000.00		District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Support to HIV & AIDS and Roll Back Malaria	District Wide	4	Number of DAC, DRMT meetings monitoring visits and roll back malaria					4,000.00		2,000.00		District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

				programmes supported									ation	
		Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	District wide	NA	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					2,000.00	-	3,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables quarterly	District Wide	16	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured					7,500.00	-	7,500.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management					10,000.00	5,000.00	-	Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Schools, Towns Villages and along water bodies	District Wide	250	Number of tree planted					10,000.00		5,000.00	GES Department of Forestry	NADMO
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords	District Wide	1,230	Number of inspections conducted with report					2,000.00			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration

		Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide	NA	Sanitation improvement activities supported					100,000.00	20,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		National Fumigation	District Wide	NA	Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation exercise					100,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration
		Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, pushing and levelling and desilting of chocked drains	District Wide	NA	Amount used to support waste management					200,000.00	50,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.

		Legally acquire 2 Site for Refuse Disposal	Afari Nkawie	NA	Number of sites acquired for refuse disposal					50,000.00			1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		Provide support for WATSAN activities	Assembly Office	NA	WATSAN activities supported					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Enhance access to Micro Credit Facilities	Selected Communities	7	Number of communities beneficiaries					2,000.00	-	100,000.00	1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
		Provide support to School Feeding Programme	District Wide	NA	Amount spent on School Feeding Programme					50,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	GES	Central Administration

		e												
		Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in the District	Selected communities	11	Number of child protection awareness programmes created					5,000.00	-	4,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administration
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Extend LEAP grants to 12 communities	Selected Communities	10	Number of communities that have been enrolled into the programme					4,000.00	-	100,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Training of LEAP focal	Selected Communities	NA	Number of LEAP Focal Persons					5,000.00	-	-	Community Development and Social	1. Central Administration

		persons			trained							Welfare	2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Disburse LEAP grant	Selected Communities	NA	Number of people benefited from LEAP grant				5,000.00		5,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Support PWD's with credit and income generating equipment	District Wide	52	Number of PWD benefited from credit facilities				100,000.00	-	-	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children

													and Social Protection	
		Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	District Wide	38	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	District Wide	59	Number of people trained to acquire skills					5,000.00		5,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI

		Provide support for the Youth Employment and Nation Builders Corps	District Wide	253	Number of Youth employed under YEA					20,000.00			YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
		Recruit 100 youths for employment	District Wide	187	Number of youth employed under YEA					20,000.00		10,000.00	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to sports and culture in schools	District Wide	8	Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported					10,000.00	5,000.00		GES	Central Administration

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Support re-afforestation programme	District Wide	NA	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed					10,000.00		10,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		Organize training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Zonal centres	50	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group trained					5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	NADMO	Central Administration
		Promote disaster	District	NA	Number of Public					2,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	NADMO	Central

	prevention and management activities	Wide		Education on Disaster								Administration	
	Provide relief items for disaster victims	District Wide	NA	Number of Disaster victims supported					30,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
Infrastructure Development	Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District with landscaping	Sepaase-Ntensere, Abuakwa Housing Agogo	58 kilometers	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated and tarred in the District					100,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports
	Construct Lorry Park	Nkawie	NA	Lorry Park construct					50,000.00	10,000.00	-	Works department	Central Administration

		Nkawie			ed								
		Construct bridges, drains and culverts and desilting of drains	Apuayem Nyamebe kyere	3	Number of bridges, culverts and drains desilted				100,000.00	3,000.00	-	Works department	Central Administration
	Infrastructure Development	Provide street bulbs to communities	Kyereyaa se Fankama we Nyamebe kyere Zibukrom	6	Number of communities supplied with street bulbs				50,000.00	2,500.00	50,000.00	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
	Infrastructure Development	Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities and	Assembly Office – Nkawie	4	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained				100,000.00	20,000.00		Works Dept.	Central Administration

Management and Administration	General Administration	equipment annually												
		Procure and maintain office equipment	Assembly Office – Nkawie	12	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					17,500.00	17,500.00		Procurement Unit	Central Administration
		Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	Assembly Office – Nkawie	5	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					75,000.00	25,000.00		Works Dept.	Central Administration

		Provide support for the preparation of layout and extension plan for 2 communities	Wiwso Nyinsinas e	58	Number of layouts prepared					10,000.00	-	25,000.00	Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
--	--	--	-------------------	----	----------------------------	--	--	--	--	------------------	---	------------------	-----------------------------	--

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support to Sub-Structure	Nkawie-Toase Afari Abuakwa	3	Number of District Sub-Structures supported					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	. Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Provide support for national day celebrations e.g. Farmers' day. Independence Day etc	Selected communities	12	Number of national day celebrations supported					30,000.00	30,000.00		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

		Rehabilitate/Furnish Staff Quarters/ Office buildings	Nkawie-Toase	4	Number of Staff quarters/Office blocks rehabilitated					65,000.00	20,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Landscaping, Gardening and Beautification of the Assembly Premises	Nkawie	1	Assembly premises refurbished through landscaping and gardening					45,000.00			Work Department	Central Administration
		Complete staff quarters	Toase	NA	Staff quarters completed					43,450.00			Work Department	Central Administration
		Mechanise one borehole at Staff Quarters	Toase	N/A	One borehole mechanised					20,000.00				

		Complete 1No. Police Station at Abuakwa	Abuakwa	NA	Number of Police Stations constructe d and completed					176,235.00			Work Departm ent	Central Administration
		Rehabilit ate Atwima Nwabiagy a North District Assembly	Barekese	NA	Atwima Nwabiagy a North District Assembly Structure rehabilitat ed					149,045.00				
		Rehabilit ate Assembly Hall	Nkawie	NA	Assembly Hall rehabilitat ed					100,000.00			Works Departm ent	Central Administration
		Service Assembly meetings	Nkawie	27	Number of Assembly meetings serviced					10,000.00	40,000.00		Finance Departm ent	Central Administration
		Maintain and service of	Nkawie	1	Number of office vehicles					20,000.00	-		Central Administ ration	Departments of the Assembly

		Assembly grader and vehicles			maintained								
		Service Office Equipment	Nkawie	6	Office equipment serviced				3,750.00	-	-	Central Administration	
		Finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grant)	Nkawie	4,500.00	Amount spent to finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grants)				60,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Running cost (fuel and lubricants for) official vehicles	Nkawie	110,000.00	Amount of money spent on running official vehicles				10,000.00	110,000.00		Central Administration	

		Procure Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly	District Wide	35	Number of projects supported with building materials					170,000.00	2,500.00	-	Central Administration	Traditional Authorities
		Procure furniture and fittings	Nkawie	NA	Furniture and fittings procured					15,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	
		Procure computer for typing pool for the Education Office	Nkawie	2	Number of computers procured					30,000.00	-	-	Central Administration	GES
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Capacity Building/ Workshop/Seminars for the Assembly Staff and Assembly	Nkawie	6	Number of capacity building workshops organised for the Assembly Staff and Assembly					50,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	Central Administration	1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 2. RCC 3. Consultants

		Members			Members								
		Finance Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) and MTDP activities quarterly	Nkawie	4	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit supported				12,500.00	15,000.00		Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects monthly	District Wide	23	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken				30,000.00	15,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

		Prepare Annual Composite Budget	Nkawie	1	Number of Composite Budget preparation supported					15,000.00		-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
		Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	Slected communities	4	Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported					50,000.00	5,000.00	37,500.00	Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development
		Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report on	District Wide	4	Number of Public Hearings organised					20,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils

		Development Projects and Programmes											
		Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District Wide	3	Number of Campaign organized				20,000.00	2,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	Organize Stakeholder Consultation and gazetting of Fee Fixing	Nkawie Abuakwa Afari	2	Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised				10,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Provide support to Security	Abuakwa Nkawie	NA	Amount spent on security				12,500.00	7,500.00	-	Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
Management and	Planning and Budget	Organize Community/Public	District Wide	4	Number of Community/Public				25,000.00	5,000.00	-	District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community

Adminis tration		Fora/ publicatio n and marketin g of the Assembly			Fora on Current Developm ental Issues organised									Members
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------

Table 5.2 Annual Action Plan for 2019

Development Dimension: Economic Development														
Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ Impact Indication	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	General Administration	Prosecute tax defaulters	District wide	NA	Number of defaulters prosecuted					1,000.00	1,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Strengthen Revenue committee or Taskforce (Revenue mobilization drive)	District wide	-	Number of revenue mobilization activities embarked upon by the taskforce					3,500.00	3,500.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Recruit and pay	District	20	Number of						80,000.0		Finance Department	Central

		commissi on collectors	wide		commissi on collectors recruited and paid					0		& Internal Audit	Administration
	Agricultura l Service and Manageme nt	Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs e,g Register farmers and establish oil-palm nursery at Amadum Adankwa me	District wide	NA	Number of farmers benefited from the programm e				50, 000.00		50, 000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developme	Provide support for One District – One	Mim Nkawie	NA	Number of factories establishe d				25, 000.00		25, 000.00	Central Administra tion	Private Investors

	nt	Factory. E.g Citrus, Bamboo, Poultry Processin g factories												
Economic Developm ent	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Developme nt	Support 50 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans	District wide	51	Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund					2,500.00		2,500.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Organize 4 Basic Technolo gy Improvem ent and manageria l skills training for	District wide	16	Number of programm es organized for artisans					1,250.00	500.00	250.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		Artisans												
		Acquire and develop land into Light Industrial Area for Artisans	Afari	NA	Total land area acquired and developed into a Light Industrial Area					200,000.00			Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Educate farmers on Post-harvest management and safe use of agro-chemicals	District wide	NA	Number of educational programmes organised for farmers					2,500.00	-	-	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
Economic Development		Build capacity of Ginger, rice and maize farmers to	District wide	NA	Number of ginger farmers that benefitted from the					10,000.00	-	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
Economic Development														

		improve productivity			programme								
		Organize on-sight demonstration and field days on good agricultural practices	District wide	12	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					5,816.00	-	4,000.28	Department of Agriculture Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Train, disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	District wide	10	Number of FBO's benefited from the programme					2,000.00	-	8,000.00	Department of Agriculture 1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration

	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Link Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources especially women	District wide	3	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit sources especially women					2,500.00	-	2,500.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Provide Start-Up Kits for Artisans	District wide	20	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits					20,000.00	-	10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Agricultural Services and Management	Carry out Disease Surveillance, Treat and Vaccinate Livestock, Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	124	Number of livestock vaccinated					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

		MAG activities	District wide		MAG activities implemented					99,068.05		-	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		Monitor and educate farmers on Crops Diseases e.g fall army worm	District wide	16	Number of monitoring exercise organized					2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
SUB – TOTAL = GHC482,384.05										357,134.05	86,000.00	39,250.00		

Development Dimension: Social Development														
Adopted District Goal: Create Opportunities for All														
Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/im pact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborati ng
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Managem ent	Construct 1No. 2 storey 18-unit classroom blocks with landscapin g	Abuakwa	NA	Number of 2 storey 18-Unit classroom blocks completed with landscaping					700,630.00	-	-	GES	1. Central Administrat ion 2. Ministry of Education
		Cladding of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with landscapin g	Abuakwa	1	Number of 6-Unit classroom block with cladded					-	115,630.00	-	GES	1. Central Administrat ion 2. Ministry of Education

		Complete 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Kokobeng Barekese	4	Number of 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed				98,199.99	-	-	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Construct 3No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Kyereyase Manhyia Nkaakom	NA	Number of 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed				663,723.59	-	-	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Rehabilitate 2No. 3-Unit Classroom	Amadum-Adankwame	3	Number of 3-Unit and 6-unit classroom blocks				75,000.00	75,000.00	-	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry

		Blocks	Nerebehi		rehabilitated									of Education
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools quarterly.	District Wide	16	Number of schools monitored and supervised				4,000.00	-	3,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education	
		Provide support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling	District Wide	8	Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organized				20,000.00	-	-	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education	

		ng Programm es yearly											
		Procure mono and dual desk for selected schools	District wide		Number of dual desks procured				120,000.0 0	-	-	GES	1. Central Administrat ion 2. Ministry of Education
		Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	District Wide	16	Number of Teachers benefitted from the In- Service Training Workshops organized				5,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administrat ion 2. Ministry of Education
		Support 150 needy but brilliant students	District Wide	100	Number of needy but brilliant students				75,000.00	--	22,500.0 0	GES	1. Central Administrat ion 2. Ministry of Education

		Provide support for education fund	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on the fund					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Services Delivery	Health Service	Construct 1 No. CHPS Compound with landscaping	Asakraka	NA	Number of CHPS Compound with landscaping constructed					439,299.30	-	-	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Rehabilitate CHPS compound	Bankyease	NA	Number of CHPS Compound rehabilitated					50,000.00	-	-	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Organize HIV & AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT)	District Wide	4	Number of HIV & AIDS Counselling & Testing (HCT) programmes					4,600.00	-	8,074.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		Programme Quarterly			organised									
		Support to HIV& AIDS Programme (DAC & DRMT Meetings and Monitoring) and Roll Back Malaria	District Wide	4	Number of DAC, DRMT meetings monitoring visits and roll back malaria programmes supported					3,000.00	-	5,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	District wide	NA	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage					2,000.00	-	3,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

		Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables quarterly	District Wide	16	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured					5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	District Wide	NA	Data collection, compilation and management supported					30,000.00	10,000.00	-	Planning and budget Units	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize Tree Planting exercise in Schools, Towns, Villages along water bodies and	District Wide	250	Number of tree planted					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	NADMO

		Assembly Compound												
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords	District Wide	1,230	Number of inspections conducted with report					3,000.00	-	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide	NA	Sanitation improvement activities supported					170,200.00	-	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		National Fumigation	District Wide	NA	Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation exercise					161,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration
		Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuatio	District Wide	NA	Number of refuse evacuated, pushed and levelled					150,000.00	-	-	1.Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administratio	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company

		n of Refuse, pushing and levelling, desilting of chocked drains and preparation of DESSAP										n	Ltd.
		Legally acquire 2 Site for Refuse Disposal	Afari Nkawie	NA	Number of sites acquired for refuse disposal				100,000.00	100,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		Provide support for WATSAN activities	Assembly Office	NA	WATSAN activities supported				20,000.00	-	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration

Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Enhance access to Micro Credit Facilities	Selected Communities	7	Number of communities beneficiaries					2,000.00	-	3,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks
		Provide support to School Feeding Programme	District Wide	NA	Amount spent on School Feeding Programme					3,000.00	2,000.00	-	GES	Central Administration
		Create Public Awareness on Child Protection in the municipality	District wide	11	Number of child protection awareness programmes created					1,500.00	-	1,019.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Department.	Central Administration
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	Extend LEAP grants to 12 communities	Selected Communities	10	Number of communities that have been enrolled unto the					1,000.00	-	-	Social Welfare and Community Development Department	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender,

Development	ies			programme								Women, Children and Social Protection	
	Train LEAP focal persons	Selected Communities	NA	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					5,000.00	-	-	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
	Organise training workshop for PWDs	Selected Communities	250	Number of PWDs trained					5,000.00	-	-	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
	Support PWD's with credit	District Wide	52	Number of PWD benefitted					100,000.00	-	100,000.00	Social Welfare and Community	1. Central Administration

		and income generating equipment			from credit facilities							Development Dept.	ion 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	District Wide	38	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported				10,000.00	-	-	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		Provide support to skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	District Wide	59	Number of people trained to acquire skills				5,000.00	-	-	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI

		Provide support for the Youth Employment and Nation Builders Corps	District Wide	253	Number of people under Youth Employment and NABCOs Supported					5,000.00	-	-	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to sports and culture in schools	District Wide	8	Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported					30,000.00	5,000.00	-	GES	Central Administration
SUB – TOTAL = GHC3,560,375.88										3,082,152.88	320,130.00	158,093.00		

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment.

Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environm ental Managem ent	Natural Resource Conservati on and Managem ent	Educate the public on deforestation and re-afforestation sand winning and mining	District Wide	NA	Number of communi ties educated					1,000.00	-	-	Forestry Commissi on	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities

		Educate sand winning and mining communities on land reclamation	Sand winning and mining communities		Number of communities educated				1,000.00	-	-	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		Organize training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Zonal centres	50	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group trained				1,000.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	NADMO	Central Administration
		Promote disaster prevention and management activities	District Wide	NA	Number of Public Education on Disaster organised				1,000.00	1,000.00	-	NADMO	Central Administration
		Provide relief	District Wide	NA	Number of				50,000.00	-	100,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration

		items for disaster victims			Disaster victims supported									
	Infrastructure Development Infrastructure Development Infrastructure Development	Reshape, spot improve and tare selected feeder roads in the District with landscaping	Sepaase-Ntensere, Abuakwa Housing Agogo	58 kilometres	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated and tarred in the District					200,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports
		Construct Lorry Park at Nkawie	Nkawie	NA	Lorry Park constructed					53,000.00	50,000.00		Works department	Central Administration
		Construct bridges, drains and culverts and desilting	Apuayem Nyamebe kyere	3	Number of bridges, culverts and drains					200,000.00	100,000.00	-	Works department	Central Administration

		of drains			desilted								
		Extend electricity to 8 communities and provision of poles with street bulbs to newly developed areas	Kyereyaa se Fankama we Nyamebe kyere Zibukrom Sewua Ahwia Brosankro Apuatem	6	Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension				100,000.00	2,500.00	75,000.00	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
		Procure computer, stationery and other office facilities	Feeder roads department		Amount used to procure the items				10,051.63	-	-	Works Department	Central Administration
		Construction of	Abuakwa		1No. Police				119,718.00	-	-	Works Department	Central

		Police Station			station constructed							nt	Administration	
Management and Administration		Operate and Maintain Assembly Facilities and Equipment Annually	Nkawie –Toase	4	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Central Administration
		Procure and maintain office equipment	Office – Nkawie	12	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	Procurement Unit	Central Administration
	Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment	Assembly Office – Nkawie	5	Number of office vehicles and equipment					65,000.00	25,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Central Administration	

		Quarterly			maintained								
		Provide support for the preparation of layout and extension plan for 2 communities	Nerebehi Afari	58	Number of layouts prepared				10,000.00	-	5,000.00	Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
		Provide logistics for Physical Planning Department	Physical Planning Department		Amount of logistics provided				10,896.29	-	-	Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration
SUB -TOTAL = GHC 1,314,665.92									837,665.92	219,500.00	257,500.00		

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society

Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Managem ent and Administ ration	General Administra tion	Support to Sub-Structure	Nkawie-Toase Afari Abuakwa	3	Number of District Sub-Structures supported					15,000.00	5,000.00	-	.Central Administ ration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Provide support for national day celebrations e.g. Farmers' day, senior citizen's day, And other official	Selected communi ties	12	Celebratio n of National Farmers' Day supported					170,000.00	30,000.00	-	Central Administ ration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

		celebrations etc											
		Rehabilitate/Furnish Staff Quarters/ Office buildings	Nkawie-Toase	4	Number of Staff quarters/Office blocks rehabilitated				280,000.00	20,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Rehabilitate Assembly Hall	Nkawie	NA	Assembly Hall rehabilitated				250,000.00	50,000	-	Works Department	Central Administration
		Service Assembly meetings	Nkawie	27	Number of Assembly meetings serviced				10,000.00	40,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Procure stationery	Nkawie	6	Stationery procured				70,000.00	-	-	Procurement Unit	Central Administration
		Finance local travel costs/T&T/	Nkawie	4,500.00	Amount spent to finance local travel				110,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration

		transfer grant and out of station allowance			costs (T&T and transfer grants)								
		Running cost (fuel and lubricants for) official vehicles	Nkawie	110,000.00	Amount of money spent on running official vehicles				10,000.00	90,000.00	-	Central Administration	Fuelling Stations operators
		Pay utilities	Nkawie	20,000.00	Utilities paid				40,000.00	-	-	Central Administration	Finance Department
		Procure Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly	District Wide	35	Number of projects supported with building materials				170,000.00	2,819.00	-	Central Administration	Traditional Authorities/ Suppliers
		Procure furniture and	Nkawie	NA	Furniture and fittings				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Procurement	Central Administration

		fittings			procured							Unit	
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Capacity Building/ Workshop/Seminars/conferences for the Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Nkawie	6	Number of capacity building workshops organised Assembly Staff and Assembly Members				70,000.00	20,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 2. RCC 3. Consultants
		Finance District Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) activities quarterly	Nkawie	4	Amount of money spent on MPCU				10,000.00	-	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		Monitor and Evaluate Develop	District Wide	23	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation				20,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

		ment Projects monthly			Developm ent visits undertake n								
		Support for MP's Projects and Program mes	District wide		Amount to support MP's Projects and Programm es				500,000.00	-	-	Central Administ ration	Finance Department
		Prepare Annual Composit e Budget	Nkawie	1	Amount of money spent on the preparatio n of Composite Budget				1,500.00	3,500	-	Central Administ ration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
		Pay for the Donation s/contribu tions for social events/pr	Nkawie		Amount provided to support contributio ns for donations, social				110,000.00	-	-	Central Administ ration	Finance Dept

			otocol services and hotel accommodation			events, protocol services and hotel accommodation								
			Value properties	District wide		Amount provided to support valuation of properties				200,000.00	-	-	Central Administration	
			Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	Slected communities	4	Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported				25,000.00	5,000.00	-	Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development
			Organise Quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation	District Wide	4	Number of Public Hearings organised				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils

		and Progress Report on Development Projects and Programmes												
Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	Organize Stakeholder Consultation and gazetting of Fee Fixing	Nkawie	2	Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised					15,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Provide support to Security	Abuakwa Nkawie	NA	Amount spent on security					12,500.00	17,500.00	-	Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Community/Public Fora/ publication and marketin	District Wide	12 Electoral Areas	Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental					25,000.00	15,000.00	-	District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members

		g of the Assembly			Issues organised								
SUB - TOTAL =GHC 2,462,819.00									2,134,000.00	328,819.00	-		

Table 5.3 2020 Annual Action Plan

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Program mes	Sub- programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ Impact Indicatio n	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Developm ent	General Administrat ion	Build capacity of Revenue Collectors quarterly	District wide	16	Number of training programm es organised for revenue collectors					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Prosecute tax	District wide	NA	Number of defaulters					5,000.00	2,000.00		Finance Department & Internal	Central Administration

		defaulters			prosecuted								Audit	
		Strengthen revenue taskforce	District wide	-	Number of revenue mobilization operations embarked upon by the taskforce				5,000.00	10,000.00			Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Block revenue leakages	District wide	-	Percentage increase in IGF performance					2,000.00			Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Recruit new revenue collectors	District Wide	-	Number of revenue collectors recruited					20,000.00			Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Construct new market	Afari	2	Number of new market				50,000.00	50,000.00	50,00.00		Works Department	Central Administration

		Stores and Stalls			Stores constructed									
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs e.g Register farmers and establish oil-palm nursery	District wide	NA	Number of farmers benefited from the programme					100,000.00		100,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide support for One District – One Factory. E.g Citrus, Bamboo, Poultry Processing	Mim Nkawie	NA	Number of factories established					100,000.00		100,000.00	Central Administration	Private Investors

		g factories												
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 50 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans	District wide	51	Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund					10,000.00		75,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Organize 16 Basic Technology Improvement and managerial skills training for Artisans	District wide	16	Number of programmes organized for artisans					1,250.00	500.00	10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and	Educate farmers on Post-	District wide	NA	Number of education					3,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central

	Management	harvest management and safe use of agro-chemicals			al programmes organised for farmers								Administration
		Organize on-sight demonstration and field days on good agricultural practices	District wide	12	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon				2,000.00	-	15,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Train, disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value	District wide	10	Number of FBO's benefited from the programme				5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration

		Chain Concept												
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Link 20 Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	17	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source					1,000.00	-	-	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Provide Start-Up Kits for Artisans	District wide	20	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits					10,000.00		30,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Agricultural Services and Management	Carry out Disease Surveillance, Treat and Vaccinate Livestock, Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	124	Number of livestock vaccinated					5,000.00		8,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

		Monitor and educate farmers on Crops Diseases e.g fall army worm	District wide	16	Number of monitoring exercise organized					5,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District	District wide	1	Number of tourist site identified and developed					20,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	Central Administration	1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all

Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/im pact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaboratin g
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Managem ent	Construct 1No. 2- Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Ntabanu	NA	Number of 2- Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					400,000.00	-	-	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Construct dormitory and dining hall for ICCES	Nerebehi	NA	Dormitory and dining hall constructed and					100,000.00		133,333.33	Works Department	Central Administration

		school			completed								
		Construct 1No. Teachers' Bungalows with landscaping	Gyankoba Kobeng	NA	Number of Staff Bungalows constructed				200,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to Monitoring and Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools quarterly.	District Wide	16	Number of schools monitored and supervised				4000.00	-	3,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Provide support to STMIE, Girl-Child,	District Wide	8	Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP,				5,000.00	-	3,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of

		Early Childhood , SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes yearly			TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organized								Education
		Procure Office Equipment, stationary and teaching and learning materials for GES quarterly	Education Office – Nkawie	4	Amount spent to procure Office Equipment				5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Organize In-Service Training Workshop for	District Wide	16	Number of Teachers benefitted from In-Service				8,000.00	-	10,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of

		Teachers			Training Workshops organized								Education	
		Procure 1,000 Hexagonal, Dual and Mono Desks for schools	Needy Schools	1,400	Number of Dual Desk, Mono Desk and Hexagonal desk procured					60,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Support 150 needy but brilliant students	District Wide	200	Number of needy but brilliant students					75,000.00	--	12,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Provide support for education fund	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on the fund					20,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Construct labour ward at	Nkawie	N/A	Labour ward completed					300,000.00			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central

		Nkawie											Administration	
		Upgrade Abuakwa Health Centre	Nkawie	N/A	Abuakwa Health Centre Upgraded					300,000.00			District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Establish Nursing Training College at Nkawie	Nkawie	N/A	Nursing Training College established					500,000.00	-	-	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
Social Services Delivery	Health Service	Organize HIV & AIDS Counseling and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly	District Wide	4	Number of HIV & AIDS Counseling & Testing (HCT) programmes organised					4,000.00		8,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Support to	District	4	Number of HIV and					5,000.00		10,000.00	District Health	1. Ministry of

		HIV& AIDS and Roll Back Malaria quarterly	Wide		AIDS and roll back malaria programmes supported						0	Directorate	Health 2. Central Administratio n
		Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	District wide	NA	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage				5,000.00	-	8,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administratio n
		Procure Basic Medical Equipmen t and Medical Consumab les quarterly	District Wide	16	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured				7,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administratio n

Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management					10,000.00	6,000.00	-	Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize Tree Planting exercise in Schools, Towns, Villages and along water bodies	District Wide	250	Number of tree planted					10,000.00		5,000.00	GES Department of Forestry	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 No. mechanized boreholes	Selected communities	6	Number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed					30,000.00		30,000.00	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA
		Drill and Construct 3No.	Selected communities	14	Numbers of boreholes					20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	District Water and Sanitation	Central Administration

		boreholes	ies		drilled							Team (DWST)	n
		Construct 1No. Water Closet Toilet facilities	Nerebehi	3	Number of water closet toilet facilities constructed				200,000.00		-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Daily Premises Inspection and Interaction with Landlords	District Wide	1,230	Number of inspections conducted with report				3,000.00			Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide	NA	Sanitation improvement activities supported				100,000.00	20,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
		National Fumigation	District Wide	NA	Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation exercise				100,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administration

		Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, pushing and leveling and desilting of chocked drains	District Wide	NA	Amount used to support waste management					100,000.00	50,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		Provide support for WATSAN activities	Assembly Office	NA	WATSAN activities supported					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Enhance access to Micro Credit Facilities to Fifteen (15)	Selected Communities	7	Number of communities beneficiaries					4,000.00	-	100,000.00	1. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industries 2. Rural Banks

	nt	Communit ies											
		Provide support to School Feeding Programm e	District Wide	NA	Amount spent on School Feeding Programme				50,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	GES	Central Administratio n
		Create Public Awarenes s on Child Protection in 20 Communit ies	Selected communit ies	11	Number of child protection awareness programmes created				4,000.00		10,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administratio n
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Communit y Developme nt	Extend LEAP grants to 10 communit ies	Selected Communit ies	10	Number of communities that have been enrolled unto the programme				2,000.00		100,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administratio n 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection

		Training of LEAP foal persons	Selected Communities	NA	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					37,500.00			Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Organise training workshop for PWDs	District wide	NA	Number of people benefited from LEAP grant					6,000.00	-	5,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Support PWD's with credit and income generating equipment	District Wide	65	Number of PWD benefitted from credit facilities					100,000.00	-	-	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and

													Social Protection	
		Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	District Wide	38	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		Provide support to skill training, internship and modern apprenticeship	District Wide	59	Number of people trained to acquire skills					10,000.00		5,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI
		Provide support for the Youth Employment and Nation	District Wide	253	Number of Youth employed under YEA					20,000.00		20,000.00	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation

		Builders Corps												
		Recruit 100 youths for employment	District Wide	187	Number of youth employed under YEA					20,000.00		10,000.00	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to sports and culture in schools	District Wide	8	Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported					10,000.00	5,000.00		GES	Central Administration

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.

Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicator s	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONO R	Lead	Collaborating
Environm ental Managem ent	Natural Resource Conservati on and Managem ent	Support re-afforestat ion program me	District Wide	NA	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed					10,000.00		10,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		Organize training for 20 Disaster Volunteer Groups	Zonal centres	50	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group trained					5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	NADMO	Central Administration
		Promote disaster	District	NA	Number of Public					2,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	NADMO	Central

		prevention and management activities	Wide		Education on Disaster								Administration
		Provide relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	NA	Number of Disaster victims supported				50,000.00		100,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
	Infrastructure Development	Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District with landscaping	Sepaase-Ntensere, Abuakwa Housing Agogo	58 kilometers	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated and tarred in the District				100,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports
		Construct bridges, drains	Apuayem Nyamebe	3	Number of bridges,				200,000.00	3,000.00		Works department	Central Administration

		and culverts and desilting of drains	kyere		culverts and drains desilted								
	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to 4 communities and provision of poles with street bulbs to newly developed areas	Kyereyaa se Fankama we Nyamebe kyere Zibukrom etc.	6	Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension				50,000.00	5000.00	100,000.00	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
	Infrastructure Development	Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities and equipment	Assembly Office – Nkawie	4	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained				100,000.00	20,000.00		Works Dept.	Central Administration

Management and Administration	General Administration	annually												
		Procure and maintain office equipment	Assembly Office – Nkawie	12	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	Procurement Unit	Central Administration
		Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	Assembly Office – Nkawie	5	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained					75,000.00	25,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Central Administration
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Acquire Land Banks for development projects	Nkawie-Toase	NA	Number of hectares of land banks acquired					10,000.00	10,000.00		Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
		Provide financial	Abuakwa	3	Amount of					100,000.00	33,400.00	100,000.	Spatial planning	1. Central

		support to street naming and Property Addressing System project	Asenema so Nkawie		financial support provided for the street naming and property addressing system project						00	department	Administration 2.Traditional Rulers
		Provide support for the preparation of layout and extension plan for 5 communities	Nerebehi Afari Wiowso Nyinsinas e Abakwa-Tanoso	58	Number of layouts prepared				50,000.00	-	50,000.00	Spatial planning department	1.Central Administration 2.Traditional Rulers
		Support ICT programmes	District Wide	4	No. of schools supported with ICT				50,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	Works Department	Central Administration

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Program mes	Sub-programm es	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Managem ent and Administ ration	General Administra tion	Support to Sub-Structure s	Nkawie-Toase Afari Abuakwa	3	Number of District Sub-Structures supported					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	. Central Administ ration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Provide support for national day celebrations e.g. Farmers' day. Independence Day etc	Selected communi ties	12	Number of national day celebrations supported					40,000.00	30,000.00		Central Administ ration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

		Rehabilitate/Furnish Staff Quarters/ Office buildings	Nkawie-Toase	4	Number of Staff quarters/Office blocks rehabilitated					100,000.00	50,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Service of Assembly meetings	Nkawie	21	Number of Assembly meetings serviced					20,000.00	40,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Service of Office Equipment	Nkawie	6	Office equipment serviced					10,000.00	30,000.00	-	Central Administration	
		Finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grant)	Nkawie	4,500.00	Amount spent to finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grants)					60,000.00			Finance Department	Central Administration

		Running cost (fuel and lubricants for) official vehicles	Nkawie	110,000.00	Amount of money spent on running official vehicles					10,000.00	110,000.00	-	Central Administration	
		Procure Building Materials for Self-Help Projects Quarterly	District Wide	35	Number of projects supported with building materials					170,000.00	20,000.00	-	Central Administration	Traditional Authorities
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Capacity Building/ Workshop/Seminars for the Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Nkawie	6	Number of capacity building workshops organised Assembly Staff and Assembly Members					50,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	Central Administration	1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 2. RCC 3. Consultants
		Finance District Planning	Nkawie	4	Amount of money spent on					12,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC

		Coordinating Unit (MPCU) activities quarterly			MPCU							ration	2. NDPC
		Pay utility cost of the Assembly	Nkawie	-	Amount of money spent on utility				20,000.00	30,000.00		Central Administration	ECG, GWC
		Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects monthly	District Wide	23	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development undertaken				30,000.00	15,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		Prepare Annual Composite Budget	Nkawie	1	Amount of money spent on the preparation of Composite				15,000.00		-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance

					Budget								
		Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	Selected communities	4	Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported				50,000.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development
		Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress Report on Development Projects and Programmes	District Wide	6	Number of Public Hearings organised				20,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils

		Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District Wide	3	Number of Campaign organized					6,000.00	6,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	Organize Stakeholder Consultation and gazetting of Fee Fixing	Nkawie	2	Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organized					15,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Provide support to Security	Abuakwa Nkawie	NA	Amount spent on security					12,000.00	7,000.00	-	Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Community/Public Fora/ publication and marketing of the Assembly	District Wide	12 Electoral Areas	Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organised					30,000.00	20,000.00	-	District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community Members

Table 5.4 2021 Annual Action Plan

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/Impact Indication	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	General Administration	Build capacity of Revenue Collectors quarterly	District wide	16	Number of training programmes organised for revenue collectors					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000	Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Prosecute tax defaulters	District wide	NA	Number of defaulters prosecuted					3,000.00	2,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Strengthen revenue taskforce	District wide	-	Number of revenue mobilization					5,000.00	10,000.00		Finance Department & Internal	Central Administration

					on operations embarked upon by the taskforce							Audit	
		Block revenue leakages	District wide	-	Percentage increase in IGF performance					2,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
		Recruit new revenue collectors	District Wide	-	Number of revenue collectors recruited					20,000.00		Finance Department & Internal Audit	Central Administration
Economic Development	Agricultural Service and Management	Provide support for Planting for Food and Jobs e.g Register farmers and establish	District wide	NA	Number of farmers benefited from the programme				100,000.00		100,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration

		oil-palm nursery												
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide support for One District – One Factory. E.g Citrus, Bamboo, Processing factories	Mim Nkawie	NA	Number of factories established					100,000.00		100,000.00	Central Administration	Private Investors
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support 100 SMEs to Access REDF and Matching Grant Fund Loans	District wide	51	Number of SMEs that access the REDF Fund					10,000.00		75,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Organize 16 Basic Technolo	District wide	16	Number of programm					1,250.00	500.00	10,000.00	Business Advisory Centre	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		gy Improvem ent and manageria l skills training for Artisans			es organized for artisans									
Economi c Develop ment	Agricultura l Service and Managem ent	Educate farmers on Post- harvest managem ent and safe use of agro- chemicals	District wide	NA	Number of education al programm es organised for farmers					3,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administratio n
		Organize on-sight demonstra tion and field days on good agricultur al practices	District wide	12	Number of home and farm visits embarked upon					2,000.00	-	15,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Ministry of Trade and Industry

		Train, disseminate and sensitize FBOs & Out-Growers on Extension Information & Value Chain Concept	District wide	10	Number of FBO's benefited from the programme					5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	Department of Agriculture	1.Ministry of Agriculture 2.Central Administration
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Link 20.Cash Crop Farmers to Credit Sources	District wide	25	Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source					6,000.00	-	-	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
		Provide Start-Up Kits for Artisans	District wide	20	Number of artisans provided with start-up kits					5,000.00		15,000.00	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	Ministry of Trade and Industry

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management	Carry out Disease Surveillance, Treat and Vaccinate Livestock, Dogs, Cats and Poultry Against Diseases	District wide	124	Number of livestock vaccinated					5,000.00		8,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
		Monitor and educate farmers on Crops Diseases e.g fall army worm	District wide	16	Number of monitoring exercise organized					10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	Department of Agriculture	Central Administration
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Identify and Develop Tourism Potentials in the District	District wide	1	Number of tourist site identified and developed					20,000.00	-	20,000.00	Central Administration	1. Private Investors, 2. Community Members

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time- Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
		Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Nkawie Kuma	1	Number of 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					420,000.00	-	-	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Wioso	4	Number of 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					100,000.00	-	100,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education

		with landscaping											
		Construct 1No. 2-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities with landscaping	Nyamebe kyere	NA	Number of 2-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed				-	-	150,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Rehabilitate 1No. 6-Unit and 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Amadum-Adankwame Nerebehi Amanchia	3	Number of 3-Unit and 6-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated				75,000.00	37,500.00	25,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
Social Service Deliver	Education, Youth and Sports Manageme	Provide support to Monitorin g and	District Wide	16	Number of schools monitored and				4,000.00	-	4,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration

y	nt	Supervision of Teaching and Learning Activities in Schools quarterly.			supervised								2. Ministry of Education
		Provide support to STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes yearly	District Wide	8	Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organized				6,000.00	-	4,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Procure Office Equipment,	Education Office – Nkawie	4	Amount spent to procure Office				5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration

		stationary and teaching and learning materials for GES quarterly			Equipment								2. Ministry of Education
		Organize In-Service Training Workshop for Teachers	District Wide	16	Number of Teachers benefitted from In-Service Training Workshops organized				5,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Procure 1000 Hexagonal, Dual and Mono Desks for schools	Needy Schools	640	Number of Dual Desk, Mono Desk and Hexagonal desk procured				60,000.00	-	60,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Support 150 needy	District Wide	100	Number of needy but				75,000.00	--	12,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration

		but brilliant students			brilliant students								ation 2. Ministry of Education
		Provide support for education fund	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on the fund				20,000.00	-	5,000.00	GES	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Education
		Organize HIV & AIDS Counseling and Testing (HCT) Programme Quarterly	District Wide	4	Number of HIV & AIDS Counseling & Testing (HCT) programmes organised				4,000.00		8,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Support to HIV&	District Wide	4	Number of DAC, DRMT meetings				3,000.00		3,000.00	District Health	1. Ministry

		AIDS and Roll Back Malaria Programme			monitoring visits and roll back malaria programmes supported							Directorate	of Health 2. Central Administration
		Educate Sexually Active People on Modern Family Planning Usage.	District wide	NA	Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage				4,000.00	-	4,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration
		Procure Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables quarterly	District Wide	16	Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured				7,000.00	2,500.00	7,000.00	District Health Directorate	1. Ministry of Health 2. Central Administration

Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Provide support to data collection, compilation and management.	District Wide	NA	Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Planning Unit	1. Statistical Service 2. National Population Council
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize Tree Planting exercise in the Schools, Towns Villages and along water bodies	District Wide	350	Number of tree planted					10,000.00		15,000.00	GES Department of Forestry	NADMO
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 No. mechanized boreholes	Selected communities	6	Number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed					20,000.00		10,000.00	District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST)	CWSA
		Drill and Construct	Selected community	14	Numbers of boreholes					200,000.00	-	200,000.00	Environmental Health	Central Administration

		10No. boreholes	ies		drilled					0		00	Unit	ation
		Construct 1No. 16 Seater Water Closet Toilet facilities	Wiowso Gyankoba a Nerebehi	3	Number of water closet toilet facilities constructed					240,000.00	-	-	Environment al Health Unit	Central Administr ation
Environ mental Manage ment	Natural Resource Conservati on and Managem ent	Daily Premises Inspection and Interactio n with Landlords	District Wide	1,230	Number of inspections conducted with report					2,000.00			Environment al Health Unit	Central Administr ation
		Sanitation Improvem ent Package	District Wide	NA	Sanitation improvement activities supported					100,000.00	20,000.00	-	Environment al Health Unit	Central Administr ation
		National Fumigatio n	District Wide	NA	Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation					100,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion Company Ltd.	Central Administr ation

					exercise									
		Support to Waste Management (eg. Evacuation of Refuse, pushing and leveling and desilting of chocked drains	District Wide	NA	Amount used to support waste management					200,000.00	50,000.00	-	1. Environmental Health Unit 2. Central Administration	1. Private Contractors 2. Zoomlion Company Ltd.
		Provide support for WATSAN activities	Assembly Office	NA	WATSAN activities supported					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	Environmental Health Unit	Central Administration
Social service Deliver	Social Welfare and Communit	Enhance access to Micro Credit	Selected Communities	7	Number of communities beneficiaries					2,000.00	-	100,000.00	1. Ashanti Development 2. BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and

y	y Developme nt	Facilities to Fifteen (15) Communit ies											Industries 2. Rural Banks	
		Provide support to School Feeding Programm e	District Wide	NA	Amount spent on School Feeding Programme					50,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	GES	Central Administ ration
		Create Public Awarenes s on Child Protection in 20 Communit ies	Selected communit ies	11	Number of child protection awareness programmes created					4,000.00		4,000.00	Social Welfare and Community Development Dept.	Central Administ ration
Social Service Deliver y	Social Welfare and Communit y Developme	Extend LEAP grants to 12 communit ies	Selected Communit ies	10	Number of communities that have been enrolled unto the programme					2,000.00		100,000.00	Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administ ration 2. Ministry of Gender,

nt												Women, Children and Social Protection	
	Training of LEAP foal persons	Selected Communities	NA	Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained					37,500.00			Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
	Disburse LEAP grant	Selected Communities	NA	Number of people benefited from LEAP grant					2,500.00			Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection

		Support PWD's with credit and income generating equipment	District Wide	52	Number of PWD benefitted from credit facilities					100,000.00			Community Development and Social Welfare	1. Central Administration 2. Ministry of Gender, Women, Children and Social Protection
		Provide support to women artisans and other tradesmen	District Wide	38	Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Central Administration
		Provide support to skill training, internship and modern	District Wide	59	Number of people trained to acquire skills					5,000.00		5,000.00	BAC	1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. NBSSI

		apprentice ship												
		Provide support for the Youth Employment and Nation Builders Corps	District Wide	253	Number of Youth employed under YEA					20,000.00			YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
		Recruit 400 youths for employment	District Wide	187	Number of youth employed under YEA					20,000.00		10,000.00	YEA	Ministry of employment and labour relation
Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide support to sports and culture in schools	District Wide	8	Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported					10,000.00	5,000.00		GES	Central Administration

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted District Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Support re-forestation programme	District Wide	NA	Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed					10,000.00		10,000.00	Forestry Commission	1. District Assembly 2. Beneficiary Communities
		Organize training for Disaster Volunteer Groups	Zonal centres	50	Number of Disaster Volunteers Group trained					5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	NADMO	Central Administration

		Promote disaster prevention and management activities	District Wide	NA	Disaster and management promoted					2,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
		Provide relief items for disaster victims	District Wide	NA	Number of Disaster victims supported					30,000.00		100,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
	Infrastructure Development	Reshaping, spot improvement and tarring of selected feeder roads in the District with landscaping	Sepaase-Ntensere, Abuakwa Housing Agogo	58 kilometers	Kilometres of roads rehabilitated and tarred in the District					100,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	1. Feeder Roads 2. Highways	Ministry of Roads and Transports

		Construct bridges, drains and culverts and desilting of drains	Apuayem Nyamebe kyere	3	Number of bridges, culverts and drains desilted				200,000.00	3,000.00		Works department	Central Administration
	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to 8 communities and provision of poles with street bulbs to newly developed areas	Kyereyaa se Fankama we Nyamebe kyere Zibukrom	6	Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension				60,000.00	2,500.00	50,000.00	1. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) 2. District Assembly	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
	Infrastructure Development	Operation and Maintenance of Assembly Facilities	Assembly Office – Nkawie	4	Number of Assembly Facilities maintained				100,000.00	20,000.00		Works Dept.	Central Administration

Management and Administration	General Administration	and equipment annually			d								
		Procure and maintain office equipment	Assembly Office – Nkawie	12	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained				17,500.00	17,500.00		Procurement Unit	Central Administration
		Maintain Office Vehicles and Equipment Quarterly	Assembly Office – Nkawie	5	Number of office vehicles and equipment maintained				75,000.00	25,000.00		Works Dept.	Central Administration
Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Acquire Land Banks for development	Nkawie-Toase	NA	Number of hectares of land banks				25,000.00	10,000.00		Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers

	nt	projects			acquired									
		Provide financial support to street naming and Property Addressing System project	Abuakwa Asenemaso Nkawie	3	Amount of financial support provided for the street naming and property addressing system project					100,000.00	33,400.00	100,000.00	Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers
		Provide support for the preparation of layout and extension plan for 5 communities	Nerebehi Afari Wiowso Nyinsinas Abuakwa-Tanos	58	Number of layouts prepared					10,000.00	-	25,000.00	Spatial planning department	1. Central Administration 2. Traditional Rulers

		Support ICT programmes	District Wide	4	No. of schools supported with ICT					66,666.67	16,666.67	16,666.67	Works Department	Central Administration
--	--	------------------------	---------------	---	-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------	------------------------

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	GoG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support to Sub-Structure	Nkawie-Toase Afari Abuakwa	3	Number of District Sub-Structures supported					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Provide support for national day celebrations e.g.	Selected communities	12	Number of national day celebrations supported					30,000.00	30,000.00		Central Administration	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

		Farmers' day. Independence Day etc											
		Rehabilitate/Furnish Staff Quarters/ Office buildings	Nkawie-Toase	4	Number of Staff quarters/Office blocks rehabilitated				65,000.00	20,000.00	-	Works Dept.	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
		Service Assembly meetings	Nkawie	27	Number of Assembly meetings serviced				10,000.00	40,000.00		Finance Department	Central Administration
		Maintenance and servicing of Assembly grader and vehicles	Nkawie	1	Number of office vehicles maintained				10,000.00	-		Central Administration	Departments of the Assembly

		Service Office Equipment	Nkawie	6	Office equipment serviced					3,750.00			Central Administration	
		Finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grant)	Nkawie	4,500.00	Amount spent to finance local travel costs (T&T and transfer grants)					60,000.00			Finance Department	Central Administration
		Running cost (fuel and lubricants for) official vehicles	Nkawie	110,000.00	Amount of money spent on running official vehicles					10,000.00	110,000.00		Central Administration	
		Procure Building Materials for Self-Help Projects	District Wide	35	Number of projects supported with building					170,000.00	2,500.00	-	Central Administration	Traditional Authorities

		Quarterly			materials									
Management and Administration	Planning and Budget	Organize Capacity Building/ Workshop/Seminars for the Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Nkawie	6	Number of capacity building workshops organised Assembly Staff and Assembly Members					50,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	Central Administration	1. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 2. RCC 3. Consultants
		Finance District Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) activities quarterly	Nkawie	4	Amount of money spent on MPCU					12,500.00	10,000.00		Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC
		Monitor and Evaluate Development Projects	District Wide	23	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation Development					30,000.00	15,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. NDPC

		monthly			undertake n								
		Prepare Annual Composite Budget	Nkawie	1	Amount of money spent on the preparation of Composite Budget				15,000.00		-	Central Administration	1. RCC 2. Ministry of Finance
		Provide support to Local Economic Development (LED)	Selected communities	4	Amount of money allocated to LED programmes supported				50,000.00	5,000.00	37,500.00	Central Administration	Ministry of Business Development
		Organise quarterly Public Hearing on Plan Implementation and Progress	District Wide	4	Number of Public Hearings organised				20,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Administration	1. Community Members 2. Town and Area Councils

		Report on Development Projects and Programmes											
		Organise pay your levy campaign quarterly	District Wide	3	Number of Campaign organized				20,000.00	2,000.00	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
Management And Administration	Finance and Revenue	Organize Stakeholder Consultation and gazetting of Fee Fixing	Nkawie	2	Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organised				10,000.00	-	-	Finance Department	Central Administration
		Provide support to Security	Abuakwa Nkawie	NA	Amount spent on security				12,500.00	7,500.00	-	Ghana Police Service	Central Administration
Management and Adminis	Planning and Budget	Organize Community/Public Fora/	District Wide	12 Electoral Areas	Number of Community/Public Forum				25,000.00	5,000.00	-	District Assembly	1. Traditional Authorities 2. Community

tration		publicatio n and marketin g of the Assembly			Current Developm ental Issues organised									Members
---------	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Assembly, with its mandate of carrying out development programmes and projects that seek to secure better livelihoods and alleviate poverty in the Municipality, prepares a 4-year Development Plan (2018–2021). To ensure the smooth implementation of the plan and efficiently track the progress of programmes and projects, there is the need for a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

The Plan also helps to identify achievements, failures, constraints and the impact achieved. Monitoring and Evaluation involves various synchronized activities aimed at achieving the goal, objectives and targets. These activities include stakeholder analysis, setting indicators and targets, collecting and analysing data and reporting. Others are preparation of M&E budget, evaluating development projects and programmes and dissemination of reports. They are carried out in participatory, interactive and collaborative manner to ensure that most important views are considered.

6.1 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Since resources are limited, there is a growing demand for results-based monitoring and evaluation of projects. This will promote public sector transparency and accountability. The implementation of M & E Plan ensures service delivery which will lead to social and economic development. The Municipal monitoring and evaluation plan is basically meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the Municipality. It also helps to generate timely reports to RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders.

6.1.1 Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework Outlining all Indicators, Baselines and Targets

This section basically deals with the M&E indicators, type, baseline and targets that are achievable and are directly related to the MMTDP goals and objectives. The indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the sign post that will lead the District to the stated goals and objectives.

The table below shows monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines, targets etc.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix or Results Framework

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
NMTDF Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
INDICATORS	Indicator Definition	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGRE GATION	MONIT O RING FREQUE NCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of revenue collectors trained	Total number of revenue collectors that have been trained Eg. Commission and permanent collectors	Output	20	20	20	25	30	Males Females	Quarterly	Finance Department
Number of defaulters prosecuted	A count of revenue defaulters that have been prosecuted in the law courts	Output	11	16	10	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Finance Department
Amount of money spent to strenghten the taskforce	The total amount of money spent to strengthen the revenue taskforce	Input	NA	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	Amount released per month/quarter	Quarterly	Finance Department
Amount of money spent to block leakages	Total amount of money spent to block leakages in revenue mobilization.	Input	NA	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	Amount released per	Quarterly	Finance Department

								month/quarter		
Number of new revenue collectors recruited	A total number of new revenue collectors recruited either commission or permanent collectors including those under special initiatives	Output	21	4	6	5	6	Males Females	Quarterly	Finance Department/ Human Resource Department
Number of new market Stores constructed	A count of market stores that have been constructed during the given period.	Output			1	1	1		Quarterly	Finance Department & Internal Audit
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials										
Number of farmers benefited from planting for food and jobs programme	A count of the total number of farmers that benefitted from the planting for food and jobs program in the Municipality.	Output	151	450	500	650	700	Males Females	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										
Amount of money used to support the One- District –One-	The total amount of money that has	Input	NA	200,0 00.00	200,0 00.00	200,00 0.00	200,0 00.00	Males Females	Quarterly	Central Administration

Factory programme	been invested in the District to support the One-District-One-Factory initiative									
Amount of money spent to revamp the factory	Total amount of money used to revamp the existing factory.	Input	NA	100,000.00	200,000.0	300,000.00	400,000.00	Gyamkoba	Quarterly	Central Administration/ Business Advisory Centre
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 4:Support entrepreneurship and SME development										
Number of SMEs that access the REDF and Matching Gant Fund	A count of total number of SMEs that have access to the REDF and Matching Grant Fund	Output	NA	25	25	25	25	Districtwide	Quarterly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
Number of programmes organized for artisans	The total number of programmes organized by the sector to aid artisans	Output	32	4	4	4	4	Districtwide	Quarterly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
Total land area acquired and developed into a Light Industrial Area	Total land area (in hectares) acquired by the District and developed into a Light Industrial area.	Output	NA	10	20	30	30	Nkawie	Quarterly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)

Number of Sheds constructed for artisans	The total number of sheds that have been constructed by the District for artisans.	Output	NA	-	20	20	-	Mim	Quarterly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Number of educational programmes organized for farmers	Total number of programmes organized by the Department to educate farmers in the District.	Output	100	200	250	300	400	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of ginger farmers that benefitted from the programme	A count of the number of ginger farmers that benefitted from the educational program.	Output	300	300	350	400	400	Males Females	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Number of home and farm visits embarked upon	Total number of visits made by extension officers or other agriculture officials to various farms and homes of farmers.	Output		1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Number of FBO's benefited from the programme	A count of the total number of Farmer-Based	Output	20	8	6	4	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture

	Organizations that benefitted from this program.									
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 6: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth										
Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	A count of the total number of cash crop farmers that have been linked to sources of credit.	Output		200	250	300	400	Males Females	Quarterly	Department of Agriculture
Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	The number of artisans that have been provided with start-up kits	Output		25	20	30	25	Males Females	Quarterly	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 7: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Number of livestock vaccinated	A count of the total number of livestock vaccinated during the period.	Output	2,148	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Males Females	Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Number of monitoring exercise organized	The number of monitoring exercises carried out by the Department.	Output	12	12	12	12	12		Monthly	Department of Agriculture
Veterinary office and laboratory	Assessment of the veterinary	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	Environmental health Unit

constructed	office and laboratory constructed in the District									
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 8: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Number of tourist sites identified and developed	The total number of tourist sites that have been identified and developed in the District	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Nkaakom Gyankobaa	Monthly	Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LNTDP Goal: Create opportunities for all

2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGRE GATION	MONITOR ING FREQUEN CY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of 12-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed with landscaping	The total number of 12-Unit classroom blocks that have been completed with landscaping within the District	Output	2	2	1	-	-	Abuakwa R/C Abuakwa D/A Asenemaso	Quarterly	District Education Directorate

Number of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with landscaping constructed and completed	Total number of 6-Unit classroom blocks constructed and completed with landscaping in the District	Output	6	-	1	1	1	Amadum-Adankwame Nerebehi	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
Number of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with facilities and landscaping constructed and completed	A count of 3-Unit classroom blocks that have been completed with facilities and landscaping within the District	Output	4	3	1	-	-	Manhyia	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
Number of 2-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	Total number of 2-Unit classroom blocks within the District constructed with ancillary facilities	Output	6	1	1	1	1	Seidi Asenemaso	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
Number of 3-Unit and 6-unit classroom blocks rehabilitated	The number of 3-Unit and 6-Unit classroom blocks rehabilitated within the	Output	6	1	-	-	1	Amanchia Nkawie-Panin	Quarterly	District Education Directorate

	given period in the District									
6-Unit pavilion Classroom Block Cladded	A 6-Unit pavilion classroom block cladded at Abuakwa.	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Abuakwa	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
Number of staff bungalow constructed	Count of the number of staff bungalows constructed within the District at a given time	Output	2		1	1		Gyankobaa Nyamebek yere	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Strengthen school management systems										
Number of schools monitored and supervised	A total number of schools monitored and supervised by the sector within the District	Output	104	104	104	104	104	All schools	Monthly	District Education Directorate
Number of STMIE, Girl-Child, Early Childhood, SHEP, TVET, Guidance and Counselling Programmes organized	The number of education initiatives and programmes organized by the sector during the period, within	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Males Females	Monthly	District Education Directorate

	the District.									
Amount spent to procure Office Equipment	The amount of money spent by the District to procure office equipment for the Assembly.	Input	100	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	Males Females	Monthly	Ghana Education Service
Number of Teachers benefitted from In-Service Training Workshops organized	Total count of teachers that benefitted from training and workshops organized by the sector within the District	Output	209	20	30	40	50	Males Females	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service
Number of Dual Desk, Mono Desk and Hexagonal desk procured	The total number of Mono, Dual and Hexagonal desks procured for the various schools in the Districts.	Output	2,700	1000	1500	2000	3000	Schools	Monthly	Ghana Education Service
Number of needy but brilliant students	Count of all needy but brilliant students assisted by the District within	Output	NA	25	25	25	25	Schools	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service

	the given period									
Amount of money spent on the fund	The total amount of money spent by the sector on the fund	Input	NA	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		Quarterly	Ghana Education Service
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Number of CHPS Compound with landscaping constructed	Count of various CHPS Compound with landscaping constructed within the District.	Output	2	-	1	1	1	Kyereyaase Amadum Adankwame Asakraka	Monthly	Ghana Health Service
Maternity ward completed	A maternity ward constructed by the District at the Nkawie Hospital	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 4: Ensure the reduction of new STIs, HIV and AIDS/ infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
Number of HIV & AIDS Counseling & Testing (HCT) programmes organized	Total number of programmes organized by the sector to control STIs including HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing.	Output	4	2	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration Ghana Health Service

Number of DAC, DRMT meetings and monitoring visits supported	Count of DAC, DRMT meetings and monitoring visits that were supported	Output	8	8	8	8	8	District wide	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage	The number of sexually active people that benefitted from family planning usage expressed as a percentage of the total number of sexually active people	Output	30	35	48	58	70	District wide	Quarterly	Ghana Health Service
Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured	The count number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured for usage in the health institutions	Outcome	30	35	48	55	68	District wide	Monthly	Ghana Health Service
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 5: Improve population management										
Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation	Total amount of money spent by the District	Input	2,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration

and management	on data collection, compilation and management.										
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 8: Promote sustainable water resource development and management											
Number of trees planted	Count of the total number of trees planted within the municipality.	Output	NA	200	300	400	500	District wide	Quarterly	Department of Forestry	
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 9: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
Number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed	Count of mechanized boreholes constructed in the various communities in the municipality	Output	7	2	2	3	2	Nerebehi Kyereyaase Dikyere Nkorang	Quarterly	Works Department	
Number of Boreholes drilled	Total number of boreholes drilled by the municipality within the given period	Output	121	5	10	15	55		Quarterly	Works Department	
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 10: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
Number of public water closet facilities constructed	Count of public water closet facilities	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Kobeng Seidi Wiowso	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit	

	constructed							Nkorang		
Number of premises inspections with report conducted	The number of premise inspections conducted by the sector to ensure improved sanitation	Output	365	200	200	200	200	District wide	Daily	District Environmental Health Unit
Sanitation improvement activities supported	The amount used to support activities intended to improve sanitation eg. National Sanitation Day etc	Output	NA	101,500.00	101,500.00	101,500.00	101,500.00	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration/Environmental Unit
Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation exercise	The total amount of money used by the Assembly to support the National Fumigation exercise.	Input	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	District wide	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Amount used to support waste management	The amount of money used by the Assembly to support waste	Input	NA	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	District wide	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit

	management activities, such as the activities of Zoomlion									
Number of sites acquired for refuse disposal	Count of refuse disposal sites acquired in the communities eg. Afari and Nkawie	Output	NA	1	1	-	-	Afari Nkawie	Quarterly	District Environmental Health Unit
Two Slaughters Houses constructed	Total number of slaughter houses constructed by the municipality	Output	NA	-	1	1	-		Quarterly	District Environmental Health Unit
Meat shop rehabilitated	A meat shop at Nkawie rehabilitated to ensure hygiene and safety	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	District Environmental Health Unit
Amount of money vested in WATSAN activities	Total amount of money used by the District in activities organized by the Water and Sanitation Board.	Input	NA	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	District wide	Quarterly	District Environmental Health Unit
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 11: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions										

Number of communities beneficiaries	Count of the number of communities benefitting from poverty eradication policies such as LEAP	Output	7	100	120	150	250	District wide	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 12: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Amount spent on School Feeding Programme	Total amount of money spent on School Feeding Programme in the various communities in the municipality.	Input	5000	5,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	District Wide	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD
Number of child protection awareness programmes organized	Total number of child protection awareness programmes organized within the municipality	Output	NA	5	5	5	5	District Wide	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 13: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Number of communities that have been enrolled into the	Total number of communities	Output	5	3	3	3	3	Selected Communities	Bi-annually	Department of SW &CD

programme	that have been enrolled unto the programme									
Number of LEAP Focal Persons trained	Total number of LEAP Focal Persons trained	Output		30	30	30	30	Males and Females	Monthly	Department of SW &CD
Number of people benefitted from LEAP grant	Total number of people benefitted from LEAP grant	Output	70	70	70	70	70	Males and Females	Monthly	Ashanti Development
Number of PWD benefitted from credit facilities	Total number of PWD benefitted from credit facilities	Output	30	40	50	60	70	Males and Females	Quarterly	Department of SW &CD
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 14: Promote economic empowerment of women.										
Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported	Total number of women artisan and tradesmen supported	Output	NA	10	10	10	10	Female Males	Quarterly	BAC
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 16: Promote the creation of decent jobs										
Number of people trained to acquire skills in income generating activities	Total number of people trained to acquire skills in income generating activities	Output	100	120	120	120	120	Males and Females	Quarterly	BAC
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 17: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development										

Number of Youth employed under YEA	Total number of Youth employed under the Youth Employment Programme	Output	199	293	293	293	393	Males and Females	Monthly	Youth Employment Agency
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 18: Build capacity for sports and recreational development										
Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported	Total number of sporting activities and cultural events supported	Output	4	4	4	4	4	All Schools	Quarterly	Ghana Education Service

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 1: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion

INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGRE GATION	MONITO RING FREQUE NCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	Total number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed within the municipality	Output	153hec	500	1,000 hec	1,500 hec	2,500 hec	District wide	Annually	Department of Forestry
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
Number of Disaster Volunteers Group	A Count of the total number of	Output	12	16	18	20	22	District wide	Monthly	NADMO

trained	Disaster Volunteers Group trained within the municipality									
Number of Public Education on Disaster	Total number of Public Education on Disaster organized in the municipality	Output	2	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO
Number of disaster victims supported	Total number of disaster victims supported	Output						District wide	Quarterly	NADMO
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services										
Kilometres of feeder roads improved and reshaped	Total length of kilometers of feeder roads rehabilitated or reshaped	Output	58 Km	10	15	10	15	Abokomadi to Abuakwa Nkawie to Agogo to Foase	Quarterly	Works Department
Number of bridges, culverts and drains desilted	Total number of bridges, culverts constructed and drains desilted	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Apuayem Nyamebek yere etc	Quarterly	Works Department
Number of Lorry parks constructed	Total Number of Lorry parks constructed	Output		1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	Works Department

2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 4: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system										
Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension	Total number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension	Output	NA	5	5	5	5	Kyereyaase Amadum- Adankwame Ntabaanu Nyamebek yere Zibukrom Kontomire Fankamaw e Akuapim	Quarterly	Works Department
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 5: Promote proper maintenance culture										
Number of Assembly facilities maintained	Count of Assembly facilities maintained within the municipality	Output	3	5	7	8	9	District wide	Quarterly	Works Department
Number of office equipment procured and maintained	Total number of office equipment procured and maintained	Output						Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of equipment maintained	Count of equipment maintained	Output	3	3	4	5	5	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 6: Develop efficient land administration and management system										
Number of hectares of land banks acquired	Total number of hectares of	Output	50	10	10	10	20	Mim, Nkawie,	Quarterly	Central Administration

	land banks acquired							Afari		
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 7: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Amount of financial support provided for the street naming and property addressing system project	Total amount of financial support provided for the street naming and property addressing system project	Input	NA	87,500	87,500	87,500	87,500	Nkawie, Abuakwa, Maakro	Quarterly	Physical Planning Department
Number of Layouts prepared	Total number of Layouts of communities prepared	Output	6	2	1	1	2	Nerebehi Afari Wiewso Nyinsinase Abrakwa-Tanos	Quarterly	Physical Planning Department
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 8: Enhance quality of life in rural areas										
No. of schools supported in ICT	Total Number of schools supported in ICT	Output	NA	-	-	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
LNTDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGRE GATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of District Sub-Structures supported	Total number of District Sub-Structures supported out of all three zonal councils	Output	7	3	3	3	3	All three (3) Area Councils	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of national day celebrations supported	Total number of national day celebrations supported	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration
Landscaping, Gardening and Beautification of the Assembly Premises	Landscaping, Gardening and Beautification activities done within the Assembly Premises	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Staff quarters completed	Number of staff quarters completed	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	Works Department/ Central Administration
Number of Police Stations constructed and completed	Total number of police stations constructed and completed at Abuakwa	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Abuakwa	Quarterly	Works Department/ Central Administration

Number of Police Stations constructed	Total number of police stations constructed at Abuakwa, Neribehi and Agogo	Output	NA	1	1	1	-	Abuakwa Nerebehi Agogo	Quarterly	Works Department/ Central Administration
Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly Structure rehabilitated	Rehabilitation works completed at the offices of the Atwima Nwabiagya North Assembly at Barekese	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Barekese	Quarterly	Central Administration Works Department
Assembly Hall rehabilitated	Rehabilitation works completed at the Assembly Hall at Nkawie	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration Works Department
Number of Assembly meetings serviced	Total number of Assembly meetings serviced	Output	27	30	30	30	30	Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration Works Department
Number of office vehicles maintained	Total number of office vehicles that were maintained	Output	1					Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration Works Department
Number of Office equipment serviced	Total number of Office equipment serviced	Output	6					Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration Works Department
Amount of money	Total amount of	Input	NA	120,	120,	120,	120,	Nkawie	Quarterly	Central

spent on running official vehicles	money spent on running official vehicles			000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00			Administration
Number of Staff quarters/Office blocks rehabilitated	Total number of Staff quarters/Office blocks rehabilitated	Output	3	2	2	2	1	Nkawie	Quarterly	Works Department/ Central Administration
Percentage of budget on Building Materials for Self-Help Projects spent	Proportion of budget on Building Materials for Self-Help Projects expressed as a percentage of the total budget	Output	50	55	65	72	80	Nkawie	Quarterly	Works Department/ Central Administration
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 2: Improve decentralized planning										
Number of capacity building workshops organized for Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Total number of capacity building workshops organized for Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Output	6	4	4	4	4	Nkawie	Quarterly	Central Administration
Amount of money spent on MPCU	Total amount of money spent on MPCU	Input	NA	5,625.00	5,625.00	5,625.00	5,625.00	Nkawie	Quarterly	Planning Unit
Number of Development Projects monitored and	Count of total number of Development	Output	23	15	20	25	30	District Wide	Quarterly	MPCU

evaluated	Projects monitored and evaluated									
Amount of money spent on the preparation of Composite Budget	Total amount of money spent on the preparation of Composite Budget	Input	8,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,000.00	Nkawie	Quarterly	Budget Unit
Number of programmes on LED supported	Total count of programmes on LED that were support within the municipality	Input	4	6	6	6	6	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Number of Public Hearing organized	Total number of Public hearing fora organized in the municipality	Output	8	10	10	10	10	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration
2018-2021 MTNDPF Objective 3: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Number of campaign programmes organized	Count of campaign programmes organized by the Assembly to facilitate effective decentralization	Output	8	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Amount of money spent on security	Total amount of money spent on security during the period.	Input	NA	6,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00		Quarterly	Budget Unit

2018-2021 MTNDPF: Objective 4: Improve Popular participation at regional and district levels										
Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organized	Count of the number of stakeholder consultations organized on Fee Fixing in the municipality	Output	2	2	2	2	2	District wide	Bi-annually	Budget Unit
Amount spent to support security	The amount of money spent to support security activities in the municipality	Output	NA	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration
Modern court building constructed	A modern court building constructed at Akropong	Output	NA	1	-	-	-	Akropong	Quarterly	Works Department
2018-2021 MTNDPF: Objective 6: Improve Participation of Civil Society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development										
Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organized	Count of the number of public fora organized on current developmental issues in the various communities	Output	4	6	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Central Administration

6.2. STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E

6.2.1 Introduction

Data from different sources are collected to monitor and evaluate the outcome of programmes and projects in the MTDP. The collection of data in this context, would take cognizance of the indicators and activities identified in the M&E core and Municipal indicators in the matrix. These include data on physical delivery of structures, income levels, school enrolment, health, water & sanitation, agriculture, employment, living standards among others.

6.2.2 Primary Data

Data that were not readily available would be gathered to augment existing data from secondary sources. Questionnaire would be prepared and administered to collect data on demographic, socio economic, revenue, expenditure, gender issues and other relevant data using the indicators already specified. This would be done by the joint effort of the sub-district structures, departments and the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU).

Again, data on the operations of development partners, NGOs, Youth Groups, Civil Society Organizations, decentralised departments would also be collected.

6.2.3 Secondary Data

Again, data from secondary sources would be obtained from files, reports in the central administration and departments etc. Other data sources from NGO's MDA's, CWSA, MOFA, GHS, GSS would also be collected. Data from all these sources would be obtained, validated and analysed to assess whether they provide the desired goals and objectives.

6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Information System

The Municipality is now on Ghana Financial Management Information System (GFMIS) software. The Ministry of Finance and the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) have made available Project Monitoring Database and Budget Activate software that are being used for project monitoring and budget preparation. Also, computers and accessories and the necessary stationery have been made available to MPCU for effective data collection, processing and storage.

6.2.5 Data Analysis

In carrying out Monitoring and Evaluation activities, data generated would be analysed to compare results with targets thereby assessing project achievements on regular basis over the life span of the MMTDP. The DPCU in collaboration with other departments would oversee data collection, collation and analysis using varied and appropriate data collection techniques from both primary and secondary sources. This will ensure that, meaningful information obtained will form the bases of the required intervention. MPCU will ensure the facilitation of data analysis and ensure that projects being undertaken are in line with the District Medium Term Development Plan. The results of the analysis will be presented in both tabular and pictorial forms which will include graphs, maps, pie charts and Bar charts.

6.2.6 Use of Results

A centrally located database will be established for the storage and retrieval of basic data for the Municipality. The results of the analysis would serve as the basis to design interventions for communities and also help to addressing the problems encountered in project implementation.

6.2.7 Data Collection Matrix

Results Matrix would be used in data collection, analysis and use in implementing programmes and projects. The matrix will show the indicators, data collection period, data collection method, disaggregation of data and result. This will be done in a tabular form. Data collection methods that would be used include; survey, observation, interviews, questionnaires and review of reports.

Table 6.2 Data Collection Matrix

Indicators	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Number of revenue collectors trained	November/2018/2019/2020/2021	Review report on capacity building workshops organized	Number of male and females revenue collectors Number of permanent and non-permanent revenue collectors	Percentage change in revenue mobilization General improvement in revenue mobilization by staff
Number of defaulters prosecuted	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review report on revenue generation	Number male and females defaulters	Percentage change in revenue mobilization General improvement in revenue payment by defaulters
Amount of money spent to strenghten the taskforce	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review report on revenue generation	Amount of money released per month/quarter	Percentage change in revenue mobilization General improvement in revenue mobilization by staff
Amount of money spent to block leakages	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review report on revenue generation	Amount of money released per month/quarter	Percentage change in revenue mobilization
No. of Tourist site developed	August-September 2018/2019/2020/2021	Visit to the tourist site developed within the plan period	Communities of tourist facilities Acreage of land of the tourist facility Purpose of the tourist facility Expected revenue from the facility	4 tourist sites developed Amount of revenue projected to be accrue from the facility

No. of Market facilities constructed	December/march 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review of progress/projects reports to as the implementation status of markets constructed in the Municipality	Communities of market facilities Acreage of land of market facility The no. of people that the market will contain Expected revenue from the facility	Three (3) markets constructed Expected generation of employment
Number of farmers benefited from planting for food and jobs programme	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review reports on sensitization workshops for farmers	Number of females and males trained Number of communities trainees are located	Increase in job opportunities and agricultural productivity
Number of educational programmes organized for farmers	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review reports on educational workshops and sessions for farmers	Number of females and males trained Number of communities trainees are located	Increase in agricultural productivity
Number of programmes organized for artisans	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Reports from BAC	Number of females and males trained Location of artisans trained Materials and logistics used for training	Increase in productivity
Amount of money used to support the One- District –One-Factory programme	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review of Reports	Amount of vested into the programme per month/quarter	Enhance industrialization Increase job opportunities
Number of home and farm visits embarked upon	Jan-Dec 2018/19/20/21	Reports from MADU	Number of females and males visited Location of farms	Increase in productivity

Number of cash crop farmers linked to credit source	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	A report on cash crop farmers supported with credit facility	Number of credit facilities offered the support Number of cash crop farmers supported	Increase in revenue generation Increase in employment Increase in production
Number of artisans provided with start-up kits	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	A visit to various old and new apprentices supported with startup capital A review report on old and new trainees support with startup capital`	Data on number of new and old trainees apprentices supported with startup capital Number of communities new and old trainees apprentices located The amount of startup capitals allocated to the new and old trainees apprentices	Reduction in unemployment Increase in revenue generation Increase in production
Amount of money spent to revamp the factory	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	A report on revamping of Ginger processing factory	Gyankobaa Ginger Factory revamped	Ginger processing factory in use
Veterinary clinic constructed	Dec-Apr 2018/2019/2020/2021	Visit to proposed site for the construction of veterinary clinic	Materials and logistics need for the construction of the clinic Number of veterinary officers need	Prevention of animal diseases Prevention of sale of infected meat in the market
Total land area acquired and developed into a Light Industrial Area	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Visit to proposed site for development	Locations of the area for development	Reduction in unemployment Increase in revenue generation Increase in production
Number of Sheds	Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	A visit to artisans in the	A number of artisans	Improvement in agglomeration

constructed for artisans		Municipality	accommodated under the shed constructed	of artisans Easy in assessing loans from credit facilities
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
No. of Classroom blocks constructed	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
No. of Classroom blocks rehabilitated	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom rehabilitation	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
No. of furniture provided to schools	October 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of furniture provided The number of schools involved The type of furniture involved. The funds involved for the project	To enhance teaching and learning To improve access to education To improve enrolment
No. of teachers bungalows constructed	Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of teachers bungalows constructed The contract sum	To enhance quality teaching and learning To enhance proper supervision by teachers

			The number of beneficiary schools The type of teachers bungalows constructed	To serve as motivation for teachers
In service training organized for teachers	Oct 2018/2019/2020/2021	Report on in-service training for teachers	Number of teachers involved Type of in-service training Logistics and funds used to organize the training	Teachers capacity build Improve quality education
Number basic schools visited annually	Jan-Dec 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visit and project progress report	The number of beneficiary communities The contractor involved The contract sum The type of classroom constructed	Enhanced quality education Increase in enrolment Improving access to education
STEME clinics organized for 35 boys and 35 girls	July, 2018/2019/2020/2021	STEMIE report	Number of schools, disaggregation of male and female students	Improvement in relevant practical skills
Number of needy but brilliant students	January-December, 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review of quarterly trial balance and financial reports	Number of males and females supported The various level of the education of the students	Increase in the number of students who would have been drop outs due to non-payment of fees. Improve education in the municipality
Amount of money spent on the education	January-December, 2018/2019/2020/2021	Review of quarterly trial balance and financial	The amount of money received per	Improve education in the municipality

fund		reports	term/academic year	Assists in acquiring logistics to enhance education
No. of CHPS compound constructed	January-December, 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Number of communities, contractor and amount involve	Improved access to health facilities
Maternity Unit extended	December, 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visits, projects progress reports	Capacity of facility, community located, contractor, amount involved	Improvement in maternal services in the Municipality
Number of HIV & AIDS Counseling & Testing (HCT) programmes organized	January-December, 2018/2019/2020/2021	Observation through site visits, Review of quarterly/ annual reports	Locations for the counseling and testing programmes Number of male and females tested	Reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases in the municipality
Number of DAC, DRMT meetings and monitoring visits supported	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review Quarterly/ Annual reports	Locations of the centers visited. Number of meetings per quarter	Reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases in the municipality
Percentage of sexually active people benefited from family planning usage	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review Quarterly/ Annual reports	Number of males and females benefited	A check system to reduce unwanted births and ensure adequate birth spacing
Number of Basic Medical Equipment and Medical Consumables procured	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review Quarterly/ Annual reports Observation through visit to the benefited centres	The locations of the medical centers benefited	Improvement in the provision of adequate medical care in the municipality
Amount of money spent on data collection, compilation and management	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review Quarterly/ Annual reports	Locations in the municipality from where data has been gathered	Improvement in data management system in municipality

Number of trees planted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Forestry Department's Quarterly/ Annual reports	Locations within the municipality where trees were planted	Enhance Afforestation in the municipality
Number of Mechanized Boreholes constructed	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports (WATSAN/Works Department)	Areas in the municipality mechanized boreholes were constructed	Improve on water supply in the municipality
Number of Boreholes drilled	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports (WATSAN/Works Department)	Areas in the municipality mechanized boreholes were drilled	Improve on water supply in the municipality
Number of water closet facilities constructed	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Monitoring visits to sites Review of Quarterly/Annual Progress Report	Locations WCs have been constructed	Improve sanitation in the municipality Reduce the occurrence of free-ranging
Number of premises inspections with report conducted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/Annual Progress Report	No. of homes and the communities visited	Improve sanitation in the municipality
Sanitation improvement activities supported	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/Annual Progress Report	Number of sanitation improvement activities supported	Improved sanitation in the municipality
Amount of money used to supported National Fumigation exercise	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/Annual Progress Report	The amount received per period	Improved sanitation in the municipality
Amount used to support waste management	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/Annual Progress Report	The amount received per period	Improved sanitation in the municipality
Number of sites acquired for refuse disposal	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/Annual Progress Report	Communities that have the sites	Improved sanitation in the municipality
No. of butcher shops	December, 2018	Observation through site	Location of the	Improvement in the handling of

rehabilitated		visit and project progress report	rehabilitated butcher shop	meat in the Municipality
Number of WATSAN activities conducted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports (WATSAN/Works Department)	Amount received per period	Improve sanitation in the municipality
Number of communities beneficiaries	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of LEAP Quarterly/ Annual reports	Communities that have benefited from the programme Number of males and females	Reduction in extreme poverty Support to the less privileged
Amount spent on School Feeding Programme	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual Educational Report	Amount received per period	Increase enrolment in the basic schools
Number of child protection awareness programmes organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports	Communities that have benefited from the programme Number of males and females who were sensitized	Reduce child abuse Increase awareness of avenues and remedies for the menace
Number of women artisan and tradesmen supported	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports	Number of males and females that have been benefited	Increase productivity Increase employment opportunities
Number of sporting activities and cultural events supported	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports	The quantum of resources provided by event/ period	Enhance healthy body in healthy minds of the pupils
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Number of hectares of degraded forest reclaimed	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports	Communities that have benefited	Ensure afforestation and replenish the lost vegetative cover
Number of Public Education on Disaster	May-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports	Communities that have benefited	Increase the awareness and sensitization to the general

				public
Number of disaster victims supported	May-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Quarterly/ Annual reports	Communities that have benefited Number of males and females	Increase support to the less privileged
Kilometres of feeder roads improved and reshaped	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Communities that have had their roads reshaped Stretches of roads that have been reshaped	Enhance mobility on our roads Improve the road network in the municipality
Number of bridges, culverts and drains desilted	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Communities that have benefited from the projects	Improve the road network in the municipality Improve on the drainage system in the municipality
Number of Lorry park constructed	January-December, 2018/19	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Location of the project	Reduce vehicular congestion in the municipal capital Enhance economic activities
Number of communities supplied with poles and bulbs for electricity extension	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	The communities that have benefited from the project	Enhance economic activities Increase the number of communities that are connected to the national grid
Number of Assembly facilities, logistics and equipment procured and maintained	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation Review of reports and procurement	The types of facilities involved The offices that have benefited	Improve efficiency in the execution of tasks in the Assembly
Number of streets named and properties addressed on the project	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Reports from spatial planning committee	The amount of money/resources received per period	Ensure effective property addressing system and street naming

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Number of Sub-Structures supported	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Administrative reports	Area Council and its location Category of support (Financial, human resource etc)	Ensure effective local decentralization and governance
Number of national day celebrations supported	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Administrative reports and Celebration's Report	Locations of the celebrations	Ensure effective local decentralization and governance
Assembly premises landscaped and beautified	January-May, 2018	Observation Review of Quarterly/Annual Reports	Site of the project (In front of the Assembly Premises)	Enhance beautification of the Assembly Premises
Staff quarters completed/Office block rehabilitated	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Location of the project (Nkawie/Toase)	Improve on accommodation situation for staff of the Municipal Assembly
Number of Police Stations constructed and completed	January-December, 2019/20	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Location of the project (Agogo and Nerebehi)	Improve on security in the municipality
Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly Structure rehabilitated	January-May, 2018	Observation through site visit and projects progress report	Location of the project (Barekese)	Improve on local governance and development
Number of Assembly meetings organised and serviced	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Minutes and reports	Number of Assembly members participated per meeting	Improve on local governance and development
Amount of money spent on running official vehicles	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Observation of vehicles and review of transport records	The amount of money spent on the vehicles per month	Improve transportation in Assembly
Number of Building Materials supplied for Self-Held Projects	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of procurements and financial reports	Number of building materials supplied per period	Inspire community initiative in development Support infrastructure

			Location of these Self-help Projects	development in our communities
Number of capacity building workshops organized for Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports	Number of males and females participated in the workshop programmes	Improve the capacity of staff and assembly members to enhance productivity
Number of minutes held by MPCU	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports	Number of meetings held by MPCU per quarter	To facilitate the activities of the MPCU
Number of Development Projects monitored and evaluated	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Progress Reports, Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Locations of projects monitored	Ensure effective execution and implementation of projects
Amount of money spent on the preparation of Composite Budget	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of budget and financial reports	Amount of money released per quarter for the preparation	Develop a budget framework within which spending for the year would be made
Number of Public Hearing/campaign organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of reports	Communities for the public hearings/campaign Number of males and females participated in the meetings	Improve on governance and public accountability
Amount of money spent on security	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of budget and financial reports	Amount released for security purposes per month/quarter	Improve the security in the municipality
Number of Stakeholder Consultation on Fee Fixing organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of budget reports	Number of males and females participated in the meetings Locations of the consultation meetings	Facilitate the preparation of an informed budget

Number of Community/Public Fora on Current Developmental Issues organized	January-December, 2018/19/20/21	Review of Reports	Number of males and females participated in the meetings Communities for the public hearings/campaign	Improve on governance and public accountability
---	---------------------------------	-------------------	---	---

6.3 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT.

6.3.1 M&E Reporting Mechanisms

The Monitoring and Evaluation reporting mechanisms will be done in two levels; the implementation level and at the Municipal levels.

6.3.2 M&E Reporting at Implementation Level

The Municipal Assembly, Departments, Agencies and Sub-structures submit quarterly and annual progress reports on their activities with regards to the implementation of programmes and projects. This should be in conformity with Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) designed reporting format.

6.3.3 M&E Reporting at District Level

At this level, the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) comes out with the summary of information from implementers, i.e. Departments, Sub-structures and NGOs at the Municipal Level. The observations and findings emanating from the monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out using NDPC reporting format will be collated. These reports will then be discussed with the implementers and the MPCU and finally submitted to the District Chief Executive, the Presiding Member, the Regional Coordinating Council and other District Assembly actors.

The monitoring report will be prepared based on the outline prescribed below in order to inform all stakeholders:

6.3.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

Title page

- i. Name of the Municipality
- ii. Time period for the M& E Report

Introduction

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

M & E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project Status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements

- iii. Update on indicators and Targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations concluded their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their result.

The Way Forward

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

The result will help to assess whether the target set will be achieved or not. The MPCU would then brief project actors, community members and sector departments on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This would be done monthly and the reports will be used for the preparation of the quarterly and annual progress reports.

6.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

Data and information on monitoring and evaluation need to be disseminated and used appropriately to direct future decisions and actions. This is intended to ensure that stakeholders and the general public are fully made aware of the achievements of the Municipality. The effective communication leads to the provision of timely information, tailored to specific needs that targeted the right audience and provide benefits to them.

The M & E information will be discussed and shared with the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. In view of this, the MTDP, Annual Action Plan, Quarterly Progress Reports, and Annual Progress Reports are forwarded to the relevant stakeholders such as RPCU, NDPC, DPCU and NGOs.

6.4.1 The Dissemination and Communication Techniques

The following techniques would be used to target all the stakeholders and they are as follows;

- i. Announcement and discussions in the Local FM Stations, Local Information Centres, Notice Boards etc.
- ii. Community forums and meetings with the traditional authorities, Unit committees, area and town council members
- iii. Holding of Public Hearing with the communities in the Municipality
- iv. Town Hall Meeting
- v. Hold workshops seminars at central locations throughout the Municipality
- vi. The use of social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, twitter

- vii. The MPCU will dialogue with the stakeholders in order to generate feedback on the performance of the Municipality, the issues, concerns, expectations, and suggestions from the stakeholders would be considered for review.

The communication activities matrix is presented on table 6.2 below;

Table 6.2: Communication Activities Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Strategy/Method/ Tool	Time Frame	Responsible Person/Agency
Dissemination of Municipal Medium Term Development Plan and awareness creation on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the MTDP	Keep stakeholders informed	Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department/Agencies, NGOs, CSOs, Trade Associations, Media, Women groups, MP	Municipal Level Public Hearing	20 th October, 2017.	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU)
	Keep stakeholders informed	Area Councils, PM, decentralized departments, NGOs, RCC, NDPC, MP, MLG&RD, Chairmen of sub-committees, Traditional Authorities, DACF Administrator, etc.	Reproduction and distribution of hard/ soft copies of DMTDP document to organizations and Agencies	20 th Nov.2017 – 15 th January 2018	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
	Keep stakeholders informed	Traditional Authorities, Traders Associations, CSOs, Media, Women groups, youth, Physically Challenged	Area Council level Public Hearing	13 th , 16 th and 19 th February 2018	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
	Keep stakeholders informed	General public, investors, donors, , etc	Upload MTDP onto the world wide web	20 th March, 2018	CIC Manager
Dissemination of Annual Action Plans & Budgets	Enhance transparency and accountability	Assembly members and Heads of Department	General Assembly meetings	November 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020	Municipality Coordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Heads of Department, Agencies and Units	Inter-departmental meetings	January 2018, 2019, 2019 and 2020	Municipality Coordinating Director
	Enhance transparency and	General Public	Public fora /awareness campaign at Area Council	January – March 2018, 2019	Municipality Coordinating

	accountability		/community level	and 2020	Director
	Enhance transparency and accountability	Zonal Councils, Assembly members, decentralized departments, RCC, Common Fund Administrator, NDPC, MLG&RD	Reproduction and distribution of copies of Action plan and budget documents	November – February 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
Dissemination of Quarterly Monitoring Reports	Ensure value for money in project execution	Heads of Department, Agencies and NGOs,	MPCU/Inter-departmental review meetings	January, April, July and October 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
	Ensure value for money in project execution	Heads of Department, Agencies, Units, RCC and Municipal Assembly Sub-committees	Distribution of copies of quarterly monitoring reports to Units/Organizations/Agencies	January, April, July and October 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
Dissemination of Annual Progress Reports	Accountability and transparency in resources	Heads of Department, Agencies and NGOs	DPCU/Inter-departmental review meetings	February 2018,2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Area Councils, Assembly members, artisans, farmers, trade associations, Traditional Authority, Private sector , youth,	Annual Progress Review workshops at Municipality level	March 2018, 2019,2020, 2021 and 2022	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
	Accountability and transparency in resources	Heads of Department, Agencies, Units, RCC and Sub-committees, PM, NDPC, NGOs	Distribution of copies of Annual Progress Reports to organization/ Agencies	March-April 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) Secretariat
	Accountability and	General public	Radio documentary	March 2018, 2019,	Municipality Chief

	transparency in resources			2020, 2021 and 2022	Executive
	Accountability and transparency in resources	General Public	Public fora/ Awareness campaign at community levels	March-April 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022	DCE. DCD
Promote dialogue and generate feedback on project implementation	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Contractor, Chiefs and Elders, User departments, Assembly Officials, Community Members, and Assembly Members	Sod cutting	Before start of project execution	Works Department
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Project stakeholders	Site meetings	Monthly	Works Department
	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Project stakeholders	Project Commissioning ceremonies	After the end of a project and before project utilization	Works Department

Source: DPCU, 2017

6.5 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

Evaluation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects and programmes outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU will carry out an annual assessment of the MTDP to determine the level of implementation in the annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in March 2019, and a final evaluation (performance review of the 2018-2021 MTDP) would be carried out, from August 2021 - November 2021. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations/reviews.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects depends on the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). The MPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youth, Women, Private Sector operators, Departments, Agencies, Municipal Sub-Structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organizations is very important and necessary.

It is expected that the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the MTDP and co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate activities of the Municipality.

Table 6.3 shows the evaluation matrix which illustrates the evaluation criteria, evaluation questions, data method, data sources and data collection method.

Table 6.3: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	<p>a. Is the activity/project objective in line with beneficiary requirements?</p> <p>b. Does the intervention comply with development policy and planning of the government?</p> <p>c. Does the strategies outline or implemented corresponds with crosscutting issues like poverty, HIV/AIDS?</p>	-	Project impact assessment reports	Project beneficiaries, Planning Officer and Project managers	Questionnaire administration and interview guide, project closure meeting
Efficiency	<p>a. Was the project implemented within the allotted time-frame?</p> <p>b. Was the project implemented within the budget specified?</p>	-	Project implementation plans, project reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, Municipality Engineers	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides
Effectiveness	<p>a. To what extent have the objectives of the interventions been achieved in accordance with targets?</p> <p>b. To what extent is the target group reached?</p>	-	Project reports	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officer, Municipality Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides

	c. To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be achieved?				
Impact	a. What has happened as a result of the programme or project/activities? b. What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries? c. How many people have been affected?	-	Impact Assessment reports of projects	Project managers, Contractors, Planning officers, Municipality Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community fora
Sustainability	a. To what extent will activities, results and effects be expected to continue after implementation? b. To what extent does the intervention reflect on and take into account factors which by experience, have a major influence on sustainability? c. How self-supporting in particular is assisting local beneficiaries?	-	Impact Assessment reports of projects, project implementation plan	Project managers, Contractors, Planning Officer, Municipal Engineers and Project Beneficiaries	Questionnaire administration and Interview guides, community fora

Source: DPCU, 2017

6.5.1 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme, development plan or policy, its design, implementation and results in relation to specified evaluation criteria.

The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) will undertake two major reviews or assessments of the Medium Term Development Plan.

They include;

- i. Mid-Term Evaluation
- ii. End of Implementation Evaluation

6.5.2 Mid-Term Evaluation

This will be done by the MPCU in the mid-year that is 2019. This intervention is intended to facilitate an assessment of the level of projects implementation outlined in the plan.

6.5.3 MTDP End of Implementation Evaluation

This will be done by the DPCU in September-November 2021. The actual work to be done will include;

- i. The facilitation and assessment of the level of implementation of projects and activities in the Medium Term Development Plan.
- ii. The performance of the projects that have been undertaken in view of determining whether objectives and targets have been achieved.
- iii. Determine the changes the interventions have brought to bear on the people.

6.5.4 Other Evaluation Methods

- i. **Impact Assessment:** The DPCU would further conduct Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to projects and policies that are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable.
- ii. **Thematic Evaluation Studies:** Thematic Evaluation Studies would also be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the thematic policies, programmes and

projects from the experiences gained during implementation of sector strategies.

- iii. **District Poverty Profiling and Mapping:** The preparation of such profiling will help know how poverty manifests itself in relation to space in the district. It will therefore inform decision making and investment of limited resources.
- iv. **Beneficiary Assessment:** Beneficiary assessment tools would also be employed to focus on understanding, the opinions of service users on the quality and relevance of the policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation.

6.6 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

Section 86 of the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936, MPCU is established to assist the Municipal Assembly performs its functions. Membership of the MPCU includes but not limited to heads of the key departments with Municipal Coordinating Director as the chairman.

As a tool for monitoring and evaluating performance of the MTDP, the MPCU has developed this plan out of a broad base decision making. There shall be quarterly meeting to evaluate the performance of the MTDP. The monitoring team shall also conduct periodic project site inspection with contractors, consultants, beneficiary communities and stakeholders. The monitoring report would be disseminated to the public and other stakeholders at workshops and fora.

Special interest will be focused on the view and contribution of Assembly members, the traditional authorities in the Municipality, NGOs/CBOs, using focus group discussions and Community Score Cards.

6.6.1 Need for PM&E

It is essential that, the communities in the Municipality be actively involved in the decision making that directly affects their lives. In this regard, the MPCU would adopt the participatory monitoring and evaluating approach to monitor projects for the plan period. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is essential on the following grounds;

- i. Ensure effective implementation of the activities and programmes in the MTDP

- ii. Ensure a sense of ownership of programmes and activities from the community members in the Municipality
- iii. Enhance community participation and also boost the self-confidence of community members.

6.6.2 Methods to be used

The appropriate tools to be used in the District to monitor and evaluate the 2018-2021 MTDP will include

- i. Participatory Rural Appraisal approach
- ii. Community Score Card (CSC)
- iii. Citizen Report Card (CRC)

6.6.2.1 The Participatory Rural Appraisal approach

This method would be adopted to enhance the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is important that, project managers, planning officer and assistants collaborate with the local community member in order to ascertain the needed information for the monitoring and evaluation purposes of the MMTDP.

Information for monitoring and evaluation of activities in the various communities will be gathering through a participatory approach. The following methods or steps will be adopted to enhance the participation of community members in the monitoring and evaluation of activities.

- i. Formation of community development committees by using the Unit committees in the various electoral areas.
- ii. Using of maps to gather information
- iii. Transect Walk

All these methods are to enhance the compilation of information to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities.

6.6.2.2 Community Score Card (CSC) Concept

The community score card (CSC) will also be used for participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The community score card (CSC) process is a community based monitoring tool that is a hybrid of the techniques of social audit, community monitoring and citizen report cards. The CSC process is an instrument to exact social and public accountability and responsiveness from service providers, like the citizen report card. The process is a strong instrument for empowerment as it includes an interface meeting between service providers and the community that allows for immediate feedback. The CSC process uses the “community” as its unit of analysis, and is focused on monitoring at the local facility. It facilitates the monitoring and performance evaluation of services, projects of the Municipal Assembly by the communities themselves. It is mostly used in a rural setting, since it is a grassroots process.

6.6.2.3 Citizen Report Card (CRC):

The CRC is an assessment of public services from the point of view of local users. Unlike an opinion poll, the CRC survey includes feedback from those who have interacted with an agency or used a particular service. As a result, the CRC captures the experience of users instead of views from the public. The process involves gathering and disseminating citizens’ feedback, as well as follow-up advocacy efforts, to facilitate improvements in public services delivery.

6.7 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholder analysis is essential if monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP can succeed. Participation of stakeholders will ensure that diverse shades of opinion and experience are reflected in the M&E process. It is therefore necessary to identify the various stakeholders and their respective needs and responsibilities together and determine how to involve them in all monitoring and evaluation activities.

Table 6.4: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interest/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of service etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory service, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services, etc.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory service, capacity building, performance targets, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, supervision, project inspections, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Municipal Assembly	Primary	Decision making, bye-laws, deliberation and adaption of plans, programmes and projects, etc.	M&E plan preparation, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Member of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc.
CSOs/NGOs - World Vision Ghana	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
Development Partners (DPs)	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, financial and material resources, technical assistance, etc.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.

Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print media – Pioneer, Daily Graphic • FM Stations 	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Project inspection, dissemination, advocacy and communication of M&E results, etc.
Communities	Secondary	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination, advocacy and support data collection.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Transport Unions. - Ghana Private Road Transport Union etc.	Secondary	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy.	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
ECG	Secondary	To ensure effective energy supply and implementation of SHEP in communities.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Political Parties	Secondary	To ensure the implementation of policies and provide alternatives.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Municipal Assembly Sub-Committees	Primary	To monitor the implementation of planned programmes and projects.	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of District Plans - Monitor and Evaluate programmes and projects of the District 	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.

6.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CALENDAR

M&E work plan and calendar involves planned activities to be implemented in a specific time- frame with deadlines for all activities to be undertaken. It shows specific dates within a week, month, quarter or a year for M&E activities to be implemented.

Table 6.5: The District Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan and Calendar

Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Data collection and review meetings						
Monthly field visit	Last Tuesday of every month				DPCU	6,400.00
Monthly reports	2 nd Friday of every month				DPCU	2,800.00
Quarterly review meetings	Last week of March, June, September and January.				DPCU, Other Department Heads, Assembly Members	6,000.00
Preparation of quarterly report	First week of April, July, October and January.				DPCU	6,600.00
Quarterly dissemination of reports	10 th day on ensuing month of the quarter.				DPCU,	2,000.00
APR preparation and dissemination						
Data collation	From 15 th January every year.				DPCU	2,000.00
Draft District APR prepared	30 th January every year				DPCU	4,000.00
Draft APR review workshop	2 nd Friday in February every year.				DPCU, Department Heads, Assembly Members, Chiefs etc.	3,000.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	25 th February every year.				DPCU	4,000.00
Dissemination of District APR	15 th March every.				DPCU	4,000.00
DMTDP						
Mid-term evaluation	11 th – 25 th January 2017				DPCU	5,000.00
Terminal evaluation	7 th February – 7 th March 2017				DPCU	5,000.00
Specific evaluation	15 TH March				DPCU	4,000.00
Participatory M&E	5 TH January				DPCU	4,000.00
Total						58,800.00

6.9 CONCLUSION

Lessons drawn from the review of performance of the DMTDP (2014-2017) gave us food for thought in the preparation of the current MTDP (2018-2021). The District profile has thrown searchlight onto the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Municipality and their implications for development. It is therefore, expected that programmes and projects in the Medium -Term Development Plan will be fully supervised, monitored, evaluated and periodically reviewed during implementation to measure performance systematically. Data collection, analysis and storage would be made prominent in the plan period.

It is hoped that funds would be released on time for projects and programmes to take off and that all departments, units and CSOs would collaborate effectively with the Municipal Assembly for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects.

6.10 ANNEX

ADOPTION OF 2018-2019 MTDP

1. Introduction

This is a summary of the meeting held to adopt the draft MTDP 2018-2021. The meeting was held on 4th September, 2018 at 10:40am and was organised by the Municipal Assembly. In attendance were Assembly Members, MCE, Presiding Member, all Heads of Department Media, CSOs and NGOs. The total number of participants was one hundred and ninety –five (195).

2. Presentation of Draft of MTDP

Validation and Adoption of 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)

In order for the plan to be validated and adopted the MPO gave a brief overview of the plan. He indicated that the plan was formulated based on the following;

- i. The Planning Guidelines and the Policy Framework for 2018-2021 were issued by National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).
- ii. The National Vision: to create an optimistic, self-confident and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.
- iii. The National Development Plan Policy Framework. Agenda for jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all.

The policy framework was divided into five development dimensions. They are as follows;

- a. Economic development
- b. Social development
- c. Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlement
- d. Governance, Corruption and Accountability
- e. Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

The MPO also indicated that the MMTDP was prepared using the following process -

- a. Plan preparation Team was formed to prepare the Medium Term Development Plan for the Municipality.
- b. Previous development plan (2014-2017) was reviewed.
- c. Community needs and aspirations were conducted
- d. Inputs from departments, NGO's and traditional rulers were captured.
- e. Public hearings, where needs assessment were also conducted.

The MPO consequently made a presentation on the Composite Programme of Action of the MTDP from 2018-2021. These projects and programmes were grouped under four development dimensions and in summary **117** projects and programmes were considered

for implementation in the next four (4) years. Out of the figure, 38 of them are projects and the remaining 79 are programmes.

The indicative budget for the plan period was stated as **GH¢32,235,180.00** and the main sources of fund are Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and funds from Donors.

3. Changes made to the Development Plan

Changes made to the plan include;

- a. Change of location for some of the projects
- b. Some of the project costs were reduced while others were increased
- c. Construction of Maternity Ward at Nkawie Hospital was added to the project list
- d. Construction of Police Station at Sepaase was also added to the list
- e. Construction of Day Senior High School at Abuakwa

4. Adoption of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan

Hon. Danso Gabriel moved for the adoption of the Medium Term Development Plan and was seconded by Hon. Nyamekye John. The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan was unanimously adopted by Atwima Nwabiagya General Assembly.

.....
(HON. MICHAEL AMOAH AWUKU)

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

.....
(HON. ANANE JOHN HAWKSON)

PRESIDING MEMBER

ANNEX 2 FORMAT FOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly

Region: Ashanti

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Nkawie

Date: 7th September, 2018.

a. Medium of Invitations: Letters and Public Announcement

b) Names of Special / Interest Groups & Individuals Invited:

Chiefs of the various communities, Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members and Unit Committee Executives, Heads of Department, Market Women Association, Mechanics Association, Hairdressers and Beauticians Association, NGOs, and Representatives of Political Parties.

c) Identified Representations at Hearing: Chiefs, Media, Clergy, Non- Governmental Organisations, Opinion Leaders

d) Total Number of People at the Hearing: 257

e) Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented: Male: 171

Female: 86

f) Language used at the Hearing: Twi and English

g) Major Issues at Public Hearing:

1. Inadequate educational and health infrastructures
2. Inadequate supply of portable water
3. Poor road network
4. High level of unemployment among the youth
5. Some communities without electricity
7. Low Level of Tourism Development..
9. Limited Local Economic Development (LED)
10. Low agricultural production to feed One-District One-Factory

h) Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- i. Poor Sanitation
- ii. Occasional Flooding
- iii. Illegal chain-saw operations

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

1. Support NADMO, Physical Planning and Works Engineers to help reduce flooding in the Municipality
2. The Assembly Members and Community members should volunteer information on chain saw activities.
3. Enforcement of bye-laws on sanitation in the Municipality

j) Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil

k) At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why? NA

l) A brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

Generally, it was very successful as the forum allowed participants to freely contribute to the discussions and their inputs were factored into the document.

l) Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report

Signature of:

Hon. Michael Amoah Awuku.....

Municipal Chief Executive

Antwi Boasiko Brobbey.....

Municipal Co-ordinating Director:

Hon. Anane John Hawkson

Presiding Member of Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly

Hon. Gabriel Danso

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Twene K. Donkor.....

District Development Planning Officer: