

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

**DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-
2021)**

UNDER

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2018 - 2021)**

**KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY
MAMPONTENG – ASHANTI**

JULY, 2018

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BNI	Bureau of National Investigation
CA	Central Administration
CBO	Community – Based Organisation
CNC	Center for National Culture
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development facility
DFR	Department Of Feeder Roads
DHIS	District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRMT	District Response Management Team
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRS II	Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
LI	Legislative Instrument
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOE	Ministry Of Education
MOFA	Ministry Of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MPCU	Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non – Formal Education Division
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NMTDF	National Medium Term Development Framework
PFM	Public Financial Management
PoA	Programme of Action

POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, Challenges
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
Soc. Wel.	Social Welfare
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TVET	Technical Vocation Education and Technology
WASSCE	West Africa Secondary School Certificate Examination

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Development Policy Formulation process, the Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) functions as performed within the decentralized planning system in Ghana is backed by some legal framework such as legislations and other statutory laws. Key legislations that are relevant to planning include the following

(1). Article 36 Clause 5 and Article 86 and 87 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

(2). Some Acts of Parliament including

National Development Planning Act 1994 (Acts 479)

National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480).

Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)

Land Use and spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)

Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936)

In addition to these, there are other legislations that also support planning policies and implementation. Some of these are

Environmental Assessment Regulations, 1994 (LI.1652)

Financial Administration Regulations, 2004.

Local Government (Department of the Assemblies) Commencement Instrument, 2009 (LI. 1961).

National Development Planning (System) Regulation 2016 (LI.2232)

It is in line with these legislations that the Kwabre East Municipal Assembly has prepared the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 -2021) based on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework. NMTDPF-(2018-2021). Co-ordinated Agenda for Job Creation.

Preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017)

The Kwabre East Municipality is located at the central portion of the Ashanti Region. The Municipality is bounded by Sekyere South District to the North; Old Tafo Municipality to the South; Ejisu - Juaben Municipality to the East, Afigya Kwabre District to the West and Asokore Mampong to the south East. It has a population of 115,556 (2010 National Population and Housing Census) and it covers an area of approximately 148 square kilometers.

There are six Zonal Councils in the Municipality namely: Ntonso, Ahwiaa Town Councils; Krobo, Mampong, Old Asonomaso and Wadie Adwumakase Area Councils.

VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES OF KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

VISION OF THE ASSEMBLY

To create a well – secured environment where people have decent livelihoods and easy access to quality social services.

MISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly exists to provide quality services through effective mobilization and prudent utilization of resources for sustainable socio-economic and cultural development of the Municipality in partnership with all stakeholders.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (936) stipulates the functions of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for which Kwabre East Assembly is not an exception. The functions include the following;

- A District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance given direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to execute approved Development Plans for the district.
- A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans, assess and evaluate their impacts on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the municipality for the promotion of justice.
- A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonies the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporation and other statutory bodies in the district.
- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district.

CORE VALUES OF THE ASSEMBLY

The core values of the Assembly is in line with that of the Local Government Service which is enshrined in the Code of the Service. The core values of the Assembly for that matter are;

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Client- oriented

The preparation of the Plan was led by the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) and spearheaded by a Seven Member Plan Preparation Team which was inaugurated on 3rd July, 2017 after the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) had issued the Guidelines for the preparation of the Plan.

In the preparation of the plan, the following broad areas were considered:-

- The Performance Review of the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP under the GSGDA II
- The District Profile
- Development Issues for 2018- 2021
- Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub Goals Objectives and Strategies adopted from Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021)
- Development Programmes and Sub- Programmes
- Annual Action Plan
- Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Broadly, all stakeholders made up of heads of departments; Assembly Members, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Traditional Authorities, Religious Organizations, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were involved in the Plan preparation. The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) provided the secretarial services. The Plan preparation Team in collaboration with the Assembly members and the traditional authorities sought for communities' problems, needs and aspirations. Public Hearings were held at the Area Council level to harmonize and validate communities' needs and aspirations. Series of meetings were held on a number of occasions; data were collected and collated from all the departments and sectors of the Municipality.

There were technical backstopping workshops by RPCU and NDPC in the form of capacity building to the MPCU.

The detailed activities that went into the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) were data collection, analysis of the current situation of the district. Views were sought

from opinion leaders and the entire Municipality through interviews and public fora. The plan was therefore prepared with the active involvement of all stakeholders in the Municipality.

ii. Scope:

- The scope of the four Year DMTDP was focused on the five (5) Development Dimensions in the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021). These were captured as follows:
 - Economic Development
 - Social Development
 - Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
 - Governance, Corruption and Accountability
 - Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
 - Ghana Roles in International Community

A broad district goal, objectives and strategies have been adopted from the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021) under each of the pillars to ensure sustainable development that is in line with the national perspective for growth and development. Spatially, the scope of the plan is focused on the Zonal Councils in the Municipality namely: Ntonso, Ahwiaa Town Councils; Krobo, Mampong, Old Asonomaso and Wadie Adwumakase Area Councils and for that matter the Municipality as a whole.

Municipal Development Focus:

The development focus of the Kwabre East Municipal Assembly under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021) is to ensure that all people in the Municipality have access to basic social services such as health care, education and to create an enabling environment for job creation, poverty reduction and the protection of the vulnerable in partnership with all stakeholders.

Objectives:

For the Municipality to achieve its goal and objectives there is the need:

- I. To ensure sound economic management through effective capacity building of the District human resource base.
- II. To provide enabling environment for Private Sector participation through the strengthening of the Business Advisory Centre and other stakeholder to provide Local Economic Development.
- III. To provide direct support for human resource development and the provision of basic services in terms of education, health, water and sanitation.

- IV. Ensure good governance through strengthening of the Assembly's structures and sub-structures Civil Society Organization and to promote transparency and accountability in the governance of the district
- V. To improve the economic base of the people through improvement of Agriculture and small scale industries
- VI. Promote tourism through the development of the weaving and handicraft industry.

The total budget needed for the successful implementation of the DMTDP is GH¢63,120,000.00. The proportions of the total budget in terms of the Programmes is as follows – Management and Administration 6.7%, Infrastructure Delivery and Management 4.3% , Social Service Delivery 46%, Economic Development 3.5% , Environmental and Sanitation 8.4%,

Funding of the programmes and projects is expected to come from the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), DACF-RF Grant and Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund) and support from Development Partners and other sources that may come.

Conclusion:

A lot of lessons have been learnt from the implementation of the last DMTDP (2014-2017) that will serve as guide for the smooth implementation of this DMTDP (2018-2021). It is expected that all stakeholders would perform their respective roles for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects to improve on the living conditions of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND MUNICIPAL PROFILE

REVIEW OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014 – 2017)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the plan covers the description of the vision, mission core values and functions of Kwabre East Municipal Assembly. It also deals with review of the previous District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017), the analysis of the current situation and the key development issues.

VISION, MISSION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES OF KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

1.0.1 VISION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The vision of the Assembly is to “create” A well – secured environment where people have decent livelihood and easy access to quality social services.

1.0.2 MISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly exists to provide quality services through effective mobilization and prudent utilization of resources for sustainable socio-economic and cultural development of the Municipality in partnership with all stakeholders.

1.1 FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Section 12 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (936) stipulates the functions of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for which Kwabre East Assembly is not an exception. The functions are as follows:

- A District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance given direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to execute approved Development Plans for the district.
- A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans, assess and evaluate their impacts on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the District for the promotion of justice.

- A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporation and other statutory bodies in the district.
- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district.

1.0.3 CORE VALUES OF THE ASSEMBLY

The core values of the Assembly is in line with the Local Government service which is enshrined in the code of the service. The core values of the Assembly for that matter are;

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Client- oriented

The national development policy formulation process, the planning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function as performed within the decentralized planning system in Ghana is backed by some legal framework such as legislation and other statutory laws. Some of the key legislations that are relevant to planning include the following

1. Article 36 Clause 5 and Article 86 and 87 of the 1992 constitution of the Republic of Ghana
2. Some Acts of Parliament including
3. National Development Planning Commission Act 1994 (Acts 479)
4. National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480).
5. Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)
6. Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (925)
7. Local Governance Act 2016 (936)

In addition to these, there are other legislation that also support planning policies and implementation. Some of these are

Environmental Assessment Regulations, 1994 (LI.1652)

- Financial Administration Regulations, 2004.
- Local Government (Department of the Assemblies) Commencement Instrument, 2009 (LI. 1961).
- National Development Planning (System) Regulation 2016 (LI.2232)

It is in line with these legislations even though some of which have recently been amended that the Kwabre East District. Assembly has been empowered to prepare this District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021).

1.1 Review of DMTDP (2014-2017)

In the pursuit of the Assembly's responsibility to initiate, formulate and execute plans, programmes and projects, the Kwabre East District Assembly prepared the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan under the seven thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II

This Section attempts to review the performance of the Municipality in the implementation of the DMTDP prepared for 2014-2017 under the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA II namely:-

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

1.1.1 Objectives:

The main objectives of the performance review are to:

- (i) Look at the extent of implementation of all broad activities under the programmes and sub – programmes as well as achievements of the policy objectives in relation to indicators from 2014 – 2017 under the GSGDA II. The level of implementation will depend on whether the programme or project was
 - fully implemented
 - On –going (indicating the level of implementation)
 - Started but abandoned (indicating the level of implementation)
 - Suspended (indicating whether started at all and level of implementation)
 - Not implemented
 - Implemented but not in the MTDP
- (ii) Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Assembly (2014-2017).
- (iii) Statement of problems / issues /gaps / identified during implementation and actions taken to address them.
- (iv) Relevant lessons for next planning phase.

The performance of the Assembly from 2014-2017 in terms of programmes and sub- programmes is indicated in the matrix below. It shows the thematic area, policy objective, targets and level of achievement, it includes all the cross cutting issues under their relevant thematic areas.

The Performance of the Assembly from 2014-2017 in terms of projects and programmes is indicated in the matrix below. It shows the thematic area, policy objective, targets and level of achievement, it includes new projects and the cross cutting issues under the thematic areas.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW (2014 - 2017)

Performance Review 2014

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
	Policy Objective:				
	PROGRAMMES / SUB – PROGRAMME / BROAD PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	INDICATORS			REMARKS
BASELINE (2013)		DMTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS (2014 - 2017)		
	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlements				
	Policy Objective:				
2014	1. Rehabilitate 20km Feeder Roads – District wide.	-	50 km to be rehabilitated	10 km of roads rehabilitated	On-going
	2. Construction of 2 No. 4 Seater VIP Toilets for Adanwomase Market and Abirem D/A JHS at Adanwomase and Abirem.	-	Completed for use	Completed	Fully Implemented
	3. Complete 1No. 12-Seater W/C Toilet at Kenyase.	-	Completed for use	Project was at roofing level	On-going
	4. Construction of 1 No. Storm Drain and Culvert at Kenyase – Brofoyedru.	-	Completed for use	Form work was in place	On-going
	5. Construction of 1 No. 5 Unit Kitchen facility and other works – Police Station at Kenyase	-	Completed for use	Sub-structure has been completed	On-going
	6. Construction of Pipe works and Storm Drain at Dumanafu	-	Completed for use	Form work was in place	On-going
	7. Construction of 1 No. Double Pipe Culvert and Storm Drain at Meduma.	-	Completed for use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented
	8. Construction of 2 No. Office and 4Unit Washroom Facility for District Fire Service at Mamponteng.	-	Completed for use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented
	9. Construction of Storm Drain Ahwiaa.	-	Completed for use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented
	10. Renovation of Mamponteng Police Station at Mamponteng.	-	Completed for use	Plastering completed	On-going

11. Maintenance of 7 No. Office Vehicles at Mampongeng.	-	Maintained for use	All Vehicles regularly Maintained	Fully Implemented
12. Maintenance of Office Equipment at Mampongeng.	-	Maintained for used	All office equipment were regularly Maintained	Fully Implemented
13. Street light project – District wide.	-	800 bulbs be purchased and installed	200 street light bulbs fixed in all communities	Fully Implemented
14. Street Naming and Property numbering Programme – District wide.	-	Complete programmes in 10 communities	Signage erected only at Mampongeng could be completed	Partially Implemented
15. Waste Management – District wide.	-	Efficient management of waste in the district	Regular Payment to Zoomlion co. Ltd and effective management of final disposal site	On-going
16. Acquire 2 No. Landfill Sites at Ebuoso, Kenyase.	-	Additional final disposal site acquired	Mampongeng site was re-acquired and Kenyase one was discarded	Partially Implemented
17. Construction of U- Drain and Conversion of Office into Classroom at Asennua	-	Completed for use	Form work completed and other works started	On-going
18. Construct 2 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Ahodwo.	-	Completed for use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented
19. Construct 1 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Wadie Adwumakase	-	Completed for use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented
20. Construct 1 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Sakra Wonoo	-	Completed for use	At roofing level	On-going
21. Organize monthly clean – up exercises – District wide	-	48 clean up exercises	12 clean up exercise were successfully organised	Fully Implemented
22. Organize Health Talks in Schools and Communities – District wide.	-	16 health talk programmes	Health talk programmes were held one for each quarter	Fully Implemented

	23. Organize Public Education on development of Planning Schemes and spatial planning issues – District wide		16 Public Educational programmes	4 public Education programmes held one per quarter	Fully Implemented
	24. Organise public education on effect of building on water ways – District wide.		16 Public Educational programmes	4 public Education programmes	On-going
	25. Process and approve 100 permits applications	300	400	120 Permit application were processed and approved	Fully Implemented
	26. Prepare 2 new schemes and regularize 5 old ones – District wide	10 New schemes 10 old schemes	12 new schemes prepared and 20 old regularized	3 New Schemes prepared and 5 old ones regularized	Fully Implemented
	27. Develop maps for the preparation of DMTDP – District wide	-	10 Maps	10 Maps were developed	Fully Implemented
	28. Facilitate the implementation of the Greater Kumasi Development Plan - District wide.	-	-	Regular reminder to GHA for road expansion Feeder Roads for rehabilitation of roads and Development of tourist sites building of 2 craft centers completed	On-going
2015	1. Rehabilitate 20km feeder roads – District wide.	-	50Km	14 Km of roads graded	Partially Implemented
	2. Complete 1No. 12-Seater W/C Toilet at Kenyase.	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	3. Construction of 1 No. Storm Drain and Culvert at Kenyase – Brofoyedru.	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	4. Construction of 1 No. Double Pipe Culvert and Storm Drain at Dumanafu.	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	5. Construction of 1 No. Double Pipe Culvert and Storm Drain at Mamponteng	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented

6. Construction and Mechanization of 2 No Boreholes at Adanwomase and Safo	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
7. Renovation of Mamponteng Police Station at Mamponteng.	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
8. Construct 1 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Sakra Wonoo	-		Plastering completed	Fully Implemented
9. Street light project at District wide.	-	800 bulbs to be installed in all 43 communities	200 street light bulbs fixed in all communities	Fully Implemented
10. Support for community water and sanitation projects District wide		Complete payment of outstanding counterpart funding to CWSA	Allocation for the year fully paid	Fully Implemented
11. Waste Management– District wide.	-		Regular payment to Zoomlion Co. Ltd and management of the final disposal site at Mamponteng	Fully Implemented
12. Construct 1 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Wadie Adwumakase.	-	Completed for use	Roofing completed	On-going
13. Organise monthly clean – up exercises – District wide.	-	48 clean up exercise	12 Monthly clean up exercise were organised	Fully Implemented
14. Organise Health Talks in Schools and Communities – Different Locations KBE	-	16 Health Talks in schools	4 Health Talks held in 4 schools	Fully Implemented
15. Evacuation of Refuse at Ahwiaa.	-	Refuse Evacuated	Evacuation of Refuse completed	Fully Implemented
16. Evacuation of Refuse at Asennua	-	Refuse Evacuated	Evacuation of Refuse completed	Fully Implemented
17. Organize Public Education on development of Planning Schemes and spatial planning issues – District wide.	-	16 Educational programmes completed	4 Public Education held	Fully Implemented

	18. Organise public education on effect of building on waterways – District wide.	-	16 Educational programmes completed	4 Public Education held	Fully Implemented
	19. Process and approve 100 permits applications.	350	400	150 processed and approved	Fully Implemented
	20. Prepared 2 new schemes and regularize 5 old ones – District wide.	-	2 New Schemes to be prepared and 5 old ones regularized	3 New Schemes prepared and approved and 6 old ones regularized	Fully Implemented
2016	1. Rehabilitate 30km Feeder Roads – District Wide.	-	5 km Roads to the asphalted and grading of streets	Duase-Kenyase-Abirem road asphalted and grading of streets in 10 communities completed	Fully Implemented
	2. Construct Speed Rumps at Mamponteng.	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	3. Construction of Storm Drain at Ntonso – Zongo.	-	Completed for use	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
	4. Waste Management – District wide.	-		Final disposal site maintained	Fully Implemented
	5. Construct 1 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Wadie Adwumakase.	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	6. Construct 1 No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy Toilets at Sakra Wonoo	-	Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	7. Construct 3 No. Mechanized Borehole at Asonomaso, Kasaam and Bamang	-	3 Mechanized Borehole	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	8. Organise monthly clean – up exercises District wide	-	48 clean-up exercises	12 monthly clean – up exercises Organised	Fully Implemented
	9. Evacuation of Refuse at Fawoade.	-		completed	Fully Implemented
	10. Organize Public Education on Development of Planning Schemes – District wide	-	Public Education in all communities	Public Education organized in 4 communities	Fully Implemented

	11. Organise public education on effect of building on water ways – Public Education	-	16 communities	Public Education organized in 4 communities	Fully Implemented
	12. Process and approve 100 permits applications	-	400 permits	134 permits approved	Fully Implemented
	13. Prepare 3 new schemes and regularize 5 old ones.	-	12 new schemes 16 regularize	3 new schemes prepared and 4 old ones regularized	Fully Implemented
2017	1. Rehabilitate Feeder roads - District wide	-	50km	15Km	On-going
	2. Construction of 1 No. Storm Drain and Culvert at Ntonso-Zongo	-	1 No. storm Drain	1 No. storm Drain	Not Implemented
	3. Construction 2 No. Double Pipe Culvert and Storm Drain at Mamponteng and Dumanafa	-	2 No. culverts to be completed for use	1 No. culverts completed at Dumanafa	Partially Implemented
	4. Desilting of Drain at Mamponteng and Ahwiaa	-	Completed for use	-	Not Implemented
	5. Street Light Programme - District wide	-	500street light bulb to be provided	Yet to be implemented	Not Implemented
	6. Construct Drains at Insurance Junction	-	Completed for use	Yet to started	Not Implemented
	7. Construct 4 No. Mechanized Borehole at Ntonso-Zongo, Anyinam, Meduma and Asonomaso Nkwanta	-	4 Borehole drilled and mechanized	Yet to started	Not Implemented
	8. Maintain Assembly Grader	-	Grader regularly Maintain for road rehabilitation	Started already	On-going
	9. Organise monthly clean – up exercises - District wide	-	48 clean-up exercises to held	6 clean-up exercises	On-going
	10. Organise Health Talks in Schools and Communities - District wide	-	16 health talk in school	2 Programmes held in 2 school	On-going
	11. Evacuate Refuse at Fawoade	-	Refuse evacuated	Completed	Fully Implemented

	12. Organize Public Education on development of Planning Schemes and Spatial Planning issues - District wide	-	20 communities	4 Education in 4 communities completed	On-going
	13. Organise public education on effect of building on water ways - District wide	-	20 communities	4 Public Education held	On-going
	14. Process and approve 150 permits applications - District wide.	-	400 permits processed and approved	150 permits approved	On-going
	15. Revise and Prepare 2 new schemes and regularize 5 old ones at Mamponteng and Fawoade.	-	12 New schemes and 16 old ones regulated	2 new schemes 5 Revised	On-going
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment					
Policy Objective:					
2014	1. Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at D/A School at Abira.	-	Completed for Use	Project was Suspended and Change to Construction of Teachers Quarters	Suspended
	2. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 4 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at Adwumam.	-	Completed for Use	Roofing Completed	On-going
	3. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at Aboaso Primary School.	-	Completed for Use	Roofing Completed	On-going
	4. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at Aboaso JHS.	-	Completed for Use	Roofing Completed	On-going
	5. Completion of 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at Bosore.	-	Completed for Use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented
	6. Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at Ahwiaa.	-	Completed for Use	Completed and handed over	Fully Implemented

7. Completion of 1No. Storey 12 Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Toilet Facilities at Meduma.	-	Completed for Use	Ground Floor at Plastering Stage	On-going
8. Supply of 2000 Mono Desks and Teachers Tables and Chair – District wide	-	8000 Desks	1200 Mono-desk Supplied	Partially Implemented
9. Support for ICT Development at Kenyase	-	Completed for Use	Project was at Roofing Stage	On-going
10. Support for ICT Development at Adanwomase	-	Fence wall Completed	Fence Wall to secure existing building started	Fully Implemented
11. Support For STMIE Clinic – District wide	-	4 STMIE Clinic	Assembly fully funded the STMIE Programme	Fully Implemented
12. Construction of 5 No. dining halls and kitchen for school feeding programme expansion at Bamang, Brofoyedru, Mamponteng & Others	-	Completed for use	Contract was awarded but the contractor never went to site	Suspended
13. Construction of 1No. Ground Floor 2-Storey 3-Unit 2 Bedroom Teachers Quarters at Antoa.	-	Completed for use	Ground Floor at Plastering Stage	On-going
14. Support for 20 brilliant but needy students especially female students – District wide.	-	80 Students	20 Students Supported in 2014 9 male, 11 female	Fully Implemented
15. Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block at Adeisina.	-	Completed for use	Roofing Stage	On-going
16. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block 1 at Aboaso	-	Completed for use	Roofing Level	On-going
17. Organise public education on promotion of girl – child education – District wide	-	16 Public Education	4 Public Education held at Dumanafa and Kenyase	Fully Implemented
18. Construct Maternity Ward at Asonomaso Hospital at Asonomaso. (Phase 1)	-	Completed for use	Block work and roofing completed	On-going
19. Organise immunization programmes – District wide.	-	100% Annually	Programme was completed coverage was 108.6%	Fully Implemented

	20. Organise educational campaign on HIV/AIDS and malaria in 12 communities	-	10 Communities Annually	Educational campaign held in 15 Communities	Fully Implemented
	21. Organise VCT and PMTCT Exercises on HIV/AIDS at selected Health Centre.	-	2,500 people to be tested in all 16 facilities	480 Tested	Fully Implemented
	22. Complete CHPS Compound at Bosore.	-	Completed for use	Plastering Completed	On-going
	23. Update database on people with disabilities – District wide	-	400	Phase 1 Completed 230 registered 130 male and 100 female	Fully Implemented
	24. Support for people with disability – District wide.	-	400	34 People benefited 20 males and 14 females	Fully Implemented
	25. Skills training for the youth and people with Disabilities – District wide.	-	400	150 people skill training 100 female 50 males	Fully Implemented
	26. Organize Public training on leadership and economic empowerment for 25 women and PWDS – District wide.	-	100	30 women who were potential Assembly and Unity Committee Members were Trained by an NGO	Fully Implemented
2015	1. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 4 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Adwumam.		Completed for use	Project was at Plastering Stage	On-going
	2. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Aboaso Primary School		Completed for use	Screeding and Painting Outstanding	On-going
	3. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Aboaso JHS		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	4. Completion of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block at Bosore.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	5. Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Aboaso.		Completed for use	Roofing Stage	On-going

6. Completion of 1No. Storey 12 Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and toilet facilities at Meduma.		Completed for use	Second Floor at roofing stage	On-going
7. Supply of 2000 Mono Desks and Teachers Tables and Chairs – District wide		8000 Desks	1500 was Manufactured and Supplied	Partially Implemented
8. Support for ICT Development at Kenyase		Completed for use	Construction of ICT center at Kenyase Completed	Fully Implemented
9. Support For STMIE Clinic – District wide		4 STMIE Clinic	This Programme was Fully Funded	Fully Implemented
10. Construction of 1No. Ground Floor 2-Storey 3-Units 2 Bedroom Teachers Quarters at Antoa.		Completed for use	Plastering yet to begin	On-going
11. Support for 20 brilliant but needy students (District Education Fund) – District wide		80 Students	20 Students Supported in 2015 12 male, 8 female	Fully Implemented
12. Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block at Adeisina.		Completed for use	Roofing Completed	On-going
13. Construction of Teachers Quarters at Abira		Completed for use	Sub-Structure Completed	On-going
14. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Adwumam		Completed for use	Screeding and Painting Still Outstanding	On-going
15. Construction of U- Drain and Conversion of Office into Classroom Block Asennua.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
16. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Fallahiya Islamic School at Mampongeng.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
17. Construct Maternity Ward at Asonomaso Hospital at Asonomaso.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
18. Organise immunization programmes – District wide		100% Annually	Target was exceeded (105%)	Fully Implemented
19. Organise educational campaign on HIV/AIDS and malaria – District wide.		10 communities Annually	Campaign on HIV /AIDS organize in 15 communities	Fully Implemented

	20. Organise VCT and PMTCT Exercises on HIV/AIDS at Health Centre.		2500 people in all 16 health facilities	Programme took place at all health facilities	Fully Implemented
	21. Complete CHPS Compound at Bosore.		Completed for use	Mechanized borehole and fence wall started	On-going
	22. Support for people with disability (Disability Fund) – District wide		400	120 people with disability benefited from the facility	Fully Implemented
	23. Skill training for the youth and people with Disabilities – District wide.		400	135 people were trained in income generation activities	Fully Implemented
	24. Procurement of 2 No. Motor Bikes for Social Welfare at Mamponteng.		2 No Motor Cycles	Programme could not Implemented	Not Implemented
2016	1. Construction of Teachers Quarters at Abira.		Completed for use	Project still at sub-structure level	On-going
	2. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Meduma.		Completed for use	First floor yet to be roofed	On-going
	3. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 4 Unit Classroom Block at Adwumam.		Completed for use	Project is left with screeding and painting	On-going
	4. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Aboaso.		Completed for use	Floor screeding plastering and painting are outstanding	On-going
	5. Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Aboaso.		Completed for use	Project yet to be roofed	On-going
	6. Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities at Adense.		Completed for use	Completed and in Use	Fully Implemented
	7. Manufacture and Supply of Mono & Dual Desk, Teachers Table and Chairs– District wide		8000 desks	1500 desks supplied to school	Fully Implemented

8. Support For STMIE Clinic – District wide		STMIE Clinic Annually	2016 STMIE fully funded and programme successful	Fully Implemented
9. Completion of 1 No. 5 Unit Kitchen Facilities and other Wards at Kenyase Police Station at Kenyase.		Completed for use	Plastering yet to begin	On-going
10. Completion of 1No. Ground Floor 2-Storey 3-Units 2 Bedroom Teachers Quarters at Antoa.		Completed for use	Block work complete	Suspended
11. Support for 20 brilliant but needy students – District wide		80 Students	20 Students Supported in 2015 12 male, 8 female	Fully Implemented
12. Completion of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block at Adeisina.		Completed for use	Complete and in use	Fully Implemented
13. Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block at Adwumam		Completed for Use	Floor screeding plastering and painting outstanding	On-going
14. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3Unit Classroom Block at Daruum Quran Primary School Asonomaso Nkwanta		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
15. Construct Male and Female Ward at Mamponteng Health Centre at Mamponteng		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
16. Organise immunization programmes – District wide.		100% of Target annually	Coverage for 2016 was 110.2%	Fully Implemented
17. Organise educational campaign on HIV/AIDS and malaria – District wide		20 communities annually	Education coverage 15 communities	Fully Implemented
18. Organise VCT and PMTCT Exercises on HIV/AIDS at Health Centres.		2500 clients in all 16 Health facilities	240 VCT and 73 for PMTCT	Fully Implemented
19. Construction of 4 Seater Water Closet Toilet at Mamponteng Health Centre		4 Seater Toilet completed and use	4 Seater Water Closet Toilet	Fully Implemented
20. Construct 1 No. Nurses Quarters at Mamponteng.		Could not be Implemented	Could not be Implemented	Not Implemented
21. Construction of CHPS Compound at Kasaam		Completed for use	Yet to be roofed	On-going
22. Construction of Maternity ward (Phase II) at Asonomaso		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented

	23. Construction of CHPS Compound at Truba		Completed for use	Roofing completed	On-going
	24. Construction of Fence Wall and Mechanized Borehole for CHPS Compound at Bosore		Completed for use	Borehole drilled, yet to mechanized and blocks ready for fence wall	On-going
	25. Dredging of Ankani River at Ahwiaa		Dredging for be completed	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	26. Support for people with disability - Different Locations KBE		400 people with disability	DACF disability fund supported 79 disability people	Fully Implemented
	27. Skill training for the youth and people with Disabilities - District wide		400	30 people given skills training under REP 10 male and 20 female	Fully Implemented
2017	1. Construction of Teachers Quarters at Abira.		1 No. teacher Quarters constructed for use	Project still at Sub-structure level	On-going
	2. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Meduma.		Classroom Block constructed for use	Top floors at roofing level	On-going
	3. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with toilet facilities at Aboaso.		Classroom Block Rehabilitated for use	Floor Screeding, fixing of doors painting still outstanding	On-going
	4. Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Aboaso.		Classroom Block constructed	Roofing level	On-going
	5. Supply of 2000 Mono Desks and Teachers Tables and Chairs –		8000		Not Implemented
	6. Support for STMIE Clinic – District wide.		4 STMIE Clinic	Programme to take place in August	Yet to Implemented
	7. Completion of 1 No. 5 Unit Kitchen Facilities and other Wards at Kenyase Police Station at Kenyase.		5 Unit Kitchen Constructed	Plastering stage	On-going

	8. Completion of 1No. Ground Floor 2-Storey 3-Units 2 Bedroom Teachers Quarters at Antoa.		Teacher Quarter Constructed	Block works for the Ground Floor Completed	Suspended
	9. Support for 20 brilliant but needy students – District wide		80	Yet to be done	Not Implemented
	10. Support for Sports – Different Locations KBE.			Financial supported to GES Jerseys, footballs distribution to schools	On-going
	11. Organise immunization programmes - District wide.		100% Annually		On-going
	12. Organise educational campaign on HIV/AIDS and malaria – District wide.		10 Communities Annually	3 campaigning programme organized	On-going
	13. Organise VCT and PMTCT Exercises on HIV/AIDS at Health Centre		2500 client in all 16 facilities		On-going
	14. Support for people with disability(Disability Fund) - District wide		400	14 people have benefited in 2017	On-going
	15. Skill training for the youth and people with Disabilities - District wide.		400	115 Trained in income generation activities	On-going
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective:					
2014	1. Promote the use of improved and climate variability resistant seeds to farmers – District wide.		1500 Farmers	483 Farmers benefited	Fully Implemented
	2. Train Farmers on scientific farming – District wide		1500 Farmers	483 Farmers trained adopted scientific technology	Fully Implemented
	3. Organize tree planting exercise in 3 communities.		10 communities	Tree Planting organized in 3 communities	Fully Implemented
	4. Organize Public Education on effects of indiscriminate bush-burning – District wide		10 communities	Education held in 15 Communities	Fully Implemented
	5. Organize Public Education on the protection of water bodies - Different Locations KBE		10 communities	Education held in 6 Communities	Fully Implemented
	6. Organize public education issues of climate change - Different Locations KBE		5 communities Annually	Education held in 6 Communities	Fully Implemented

	7. Supply of relief items to disaster victims -		20 Victims Annually	No Disaster relief items were Supplied	Not Implemented
2015	1. Promote the use of improved and climate variability resistant seeds to farmers – Different Locations KBE		1500 farmers	324 farmers benefited from the programme	Fully Implemented
	2. Train Farmers on scientific farming – Different Locations KBE		1500 farmers	324 farmers benefited from the programme	Fully Implemented
	3. Organize tree planting exercise – Different Locations KBE		To be organized in 10 communities	Could not be Implemented	Not Implemented
	4. Organize Public Education on effects of indiscriminate bush-burning – Different Locations KBE		10 communities Annually	Programme was organized in 8 communities	Fully Implemented
	5. Organize Public Education on the protection of water bodies – Different Locations KBE		10 communities Annually	Programme was organized in 12 communities	Fully Implemented
	6. Sensitize communities on the use of LPG instead of firewood and charcoal – District wide		10 communities Annually	Programme was organized in 12 communities	Fully Implemented
	7. Supply of relief items to disaster victims – District wide		20 victims Annually	Some relief items distributed to disaster victims in 9communities	Fully Implemented
2016	1. Promote the use of improved and climate variability resistant seeds to farmers - District wide		1500 Farmer	426 Farmer benefited	Fully Implemented
	2. Train Farmers on scientific farming - District wide		1500 Farmer	426 Farmer benefited	Fully Implemented
	3. Organize tree planting exercise - District wide		10 Communities	Tree planting exercise were organised in 3 communities	Partially Implemented
	4. Organize Public Education on effects of indiscriminate bush-burning - District wide		15 Communities Annually	The exercise was done in 15 communities	Fully Implemented

	5. Organize Public Education on the protection of water bodies - District wide		15 Communities Annually	The exercise was done in 15 communities	Partially Implemented
	6. Supply of relief items to disaster victims - District wide		20 Communities	Few relief items were distributed in communities such as Bampenase, Fawoade etc.	Partially Implemented
2017	1. Promote the use of improved and climate variability resistant seeds to farmers - District wide.		1,500	Planting for food and Jobs programme just launched	On-going
	2. Train Farmers on scientific farming - District wide		1500	200 trained	On-going
	3. Promote Agro- Processing - District wide		400 People	Women groups trained in cassava processing	On-going
	4. Organize Public Education on effects of indiscriminate bush-burning - District wide		15 communities Annually	Public education started in 8 communities	On-going
	5. Organize Public Education on the protection of water bodies - District wide		10 communities Annually	Public education started in 5 communities	On-going
	6. Supply of relief items to disaster victims (NADMO) - District wide.		20 victim Annually	Relief item yet to be purchased for distribution	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective:					
2014	1. Complete 1 No. Weaving Centre at Bamang.		Completed for use	Roofing level	On-going
	2. Support for Cultural and Tourism activities (Development of handicrafts) - District wide		Tourist (craft) Center developed	Could not be Implemented	Not Implemented

	3. Train market women and artisans in financial management - District wide.		200 women and artisans	25 Artisan and 20 market women trained under REP	Fully Implemented
	4. Train women and the youth in income – generating activities - District wide.		400	25 Artisan and 20 market women trained under REP	Fully Implemented
2015	1. Complete 1 No. Weaving Centre at Bamang.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
	2. Train market women and artisans in book keeping – District wide		200	65 hairdressers and dressmakers trained under REP	Fully Implemented
	3. Construction of 1 No. 20 Unit Market Shed at Wadie Adwumakase.		Market sheds completed for use	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
2016	1. Complete 1 No. Market 16 Unit Store 32 Units Market Stalls at Abira.		Completed for use	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
	2. Completion of 2 No. 20 – Unit Market Stalls at Asenua and Wadie Adwumakase.		Completed for use	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
	3. Construction of 1 No. 30 Units Open Market Sheds at Yasore.		Completed for use	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
	4. Rehabilitations Adanwomase Market at Adanwomase.		Completed for use	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
2017	1. Complete 1 No. Weaving Centre at Bamang.		Completed for use	Weaving center completed	Fully Implemented
	2. Support for Cultural and Tourism activities (Development of handicrafts) - District wide		Craft center upgraded	Have not been implemented	Not Implemented
	3. Construct shed for Gari –Processing Factory at Dumanafu		Shed completed	Not yet complete	Not Implemented
	4. Promote MSE development - District wide		Medium and Small Scale	44 people trained in income generation activities under REP	On-going

			Enterprise developed		
	5. Construct Market Stalls at Yasore		Stalls Completed for use		Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Policy Objective:					
2014	1. Renovate Assembly office Building at Mamponteng.		Renovation completed for use	Could not be implemented in 2014	Not Implemented
	2. Procure office equipment, machines and stationery		Procured for use	Stationery 2 Desktop computers bought	Fully Implemented
	3. Support for Sub-District structures –2 Town Council 4 Area Council.		Revenue items	Financial support for day to day running of officers	Fully Implemented
	4. National Days Celebrations (Farmers Day, Ind. Snr. Citizens, etc) at Mamponteng.		All National Days observed	All National Days Celebrated	Fully Implemented
	5. Support for DPCU/Composite Budget and DMTDP at Mamponteng.		DPCU Activities fully Supported	Implementation of all relevant programme supported	Fully Implemented
	6. Monitor and Evaluate Programmes and Projects (M&E) – District wide		Monitoring and Evaluation fully Implemented	Programmes and Projects monitored No major Evaluation of project was done	Fully Implemented
	7. Organise Training for Assembly Staff, Members & Sub Structures – District wide		192 Staff 44 Assembly members and Area Council and Unit Committee members to be trained annually	192 staff including revenue collectors trained	Fully Implemented
	8. Organise Public Fora – District wide.		16 Flora	4 Public Fora Organized	Fully Implemented

	9. Purchase and Install 2 No. Generator at Mamponteng.		No. Generator Purchase and Install	2 No. Generator purchased and installed	Fully Implemented
	10. Procure Building Material to support Community Initiated Projects - District wide		1,200 bags of cement, 100 Packet of roofing Sheets Relevant Other Materials	200 bags of cement bought to support community initiated project	Fully Implemented
	11. Construction of Washroom Facilities at the District Assembly Hall at Mamponteng.		Completed for use	Completed but outstanding	Fully Implemented
	12. Construction of 7 No. Washroom Facilities at Police Station at Mamponteng.		Completed for use	Finishing Stage	On-going
	13. Organize training workshop for all 42 revenue collectors Mamponteng.		42 Revenue Collectors trained annually	All 42 revenue collector trained	Fully Implemented
	14. Compile revenue data and valuation list – District wide		Annual update of revenue data Completed	Revenue Data Updated	Fully Implemented
	15. Revaluate properties – District wide.		Complete revaluation of properties District wide	Valuation of commercial completed	Fully Implemented
	16. Educate the public on the need to pay levies and prosecute defaulters – District wide.		All communities all year round	Public Education held in all communities	Fully Implemented
	17. Procure 1 No. 4x4 Vehicle at Mamponteng.		1 No. 4x4 Vehicle procured	1 No. 4x4 pick up bought	Fully Implemented
	18. Conversion of Area Council into Police Station		Complete for use	Plastering stage	On-going
2015	1. Renovate Assembly office Building at Mamponteng.		Complete for use	Contract just awarded	On-going
	2. Procure office equipment, furniture and stationery		Stationery and furniture Procured	Stationery procured	Partially Implemented

3. Support for Sub-District structures – District wide			Some Furniture purchased for 4 Areas Councils	Fully Implemented
4. National Days Celebrations (Farmers Day, Ind. Snr. Citizens, etc.) at Mampongeng.		All national days observed	All national day observed	Fully Implemented
5. Support for DPCU/Composite Budget and DMTDP at Mampongeng.		DPCU activities fully supported for implemented	Planning and Budgeting activities supported	Fully Implemented
6. Monitor Programmes and Projects (M&E) -District wide		M & E activities fully implemented	Monitor and Evaluate activities implemented report submitted	Fully Implemented
7. Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Quarters (DCE/DCD) at Mampongeng.		All bungalows that require renovation	DCD Bungalow Renovated	Partially Implemented
8. Construction of 1 No. 5 Unit Kitchen at Kenyase Police Station at Kenyase.		Completed for use	Plastering yet to begin	On-going
9. Organise Training for Assembly Staff,-Mampongeng.		All training programmes in the capacity building Plan to be fully implement	4 Training programme organize for staff and revenue collectors	Fully Implemented
10. Conversion of Area Council into Police Station			Project at finishing stage	On-going
11. Organise Public Fora – District wide		12 Public fora to be organized	3 Public fora organized on budget, Planning Schemes	Fully Implemented
12. Rehabilitation of Fire Station at Mampongeng.		Fire Service Station renovated	Project could not be Implemented	Not Implemented
13. Purchase and Install 2 No. Generator at Mampongeng.		2 No. Generator purchased and installed	2 No. Generator purchased and installed	Fully Implemented
14. Construction of 1 No. 2 Bedroom Semi – Detached Quarters at Mampongeng.		Completed for use	Project could not be Implemented	Not Implemented

15. Procure Building Material to support Community Initiated Projects – District wide		1,200 bags of cement, 100 packets of roofing sheets, other relevant materials	250 bags of cement purchased to support community initiated projects	Fully Implemented
16. Rehabilitation of District Court at Mampongeng.		Completed for use	Project could not be Implemented	Not Implemented
17. Construction of Washroom Facilities at the District Assembly Hall at Mampongeng.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
18. Construction of 7 No. Washroom Facilities at Police Station at Mampongeng.		Completed for use	Completed and in use	Fully Implemented
19. Conversion of part of Craft Centre into CHPS Compound Ahwiaa at Ahwiaa.		The facility was still to be maintained as craft center	Could not be Implemented	Suspended
20. Organize training workshop for all revenue collectors Mampongeng.		42 Revenue Collector trained and equipped annually to help improve revenue generation by 25%	1 training programme was organized for all Revenue collectors	Fully Implemented
21. Update Revenue data– District wide.			Revenue data updated	Fully Implemented
22. Reevaluate properties – District wide.		Completed revaluation of all properties in district levis to improve revenue by 25%	The process has been in phases. This year's one was completed	Fully Implemented
23. Educate the public on the need to pay taxes and prosecute tax defaulters – District wide.		Public education in all communities all years round	This has been on-going all the time. The 2015 one was fully done	Fully Implemented

			annually to help increase revenue by 25%		
2016	1. Maintenance of 7 No. Office Vehicles at Mampongeng.		All office Vehicles to be well maintained for use	Vehicles regularly maintained	Fully Implemented
	2. Maintenance of Office Equipment at Mampongeng.		All office equipment to be regularly maintained for use	Office regularly maintained	Fully Implemented
	3. Procure 1 No. 4x4 Vehicle at Mampongeng.		1 No. 4x4 Vehicle Purchased	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
	4. Renovate Assembly office Building at Mampongeng.		Renovation Completed for use	Project was finishing stage	On-going
	5. Procure office equipment, machines and stationery. (4 laptops and stationary)		10 Laptops computers, 10 Printer and other relevant equipment purchased	4 Laptops computers and stationery procured	Fully Implemented
	6. Support for Sub-District structures - District wide		All 2 town council and 4 Area council to be fully functional	Furniture supplied to 3 Area Councils	Fully Implemented
	7. National Days Celebrations (Farmers Day, Ind. Snr. Citizens, etc.) at Mampongeng.		All National days observed	All National days observed	Fully Implemented
	8. Support for DPCU/Composite Budget and DMTDP at Mampongeng.		DPCU, Budget activities fully supported for implementation	DPCU activities supported	Fully Implemented

9. Monitor and Evaluate Programmes and Projects (M&E) - District wide.		M & E activities fully implemented	M & E activities carried out. 4 quarterly reports and APR prepared and submitted	Fully Implemented
10. Rehabilitation of Assembly Staff Quarters at Mampongeng.		DCD, DCE and all quarter that will required maintained	DCD Bungalow renovated	Fully Implemented
11. Organise Training for Assembly Staff, Members & Sub Structures - District wide		All Trained activities in the Medium Term Capacity Building Plan Implemented	4 Training programmes organized for Staff and Revenue collectors	Fully Implemented
12. Organise Public Fora - District wide.		16 Fora organised	4 Public Fora held in 4 communities	Fully Implemented
13. Construction of 1 No. 2 Bedroom Semi – Detached Quarters at Mampongeng.		1 No. 2 Semi – Detached	Could not be implemented	Not Implemented
14. Procure Building Material to support Community Initiated Projects - District wide		1,200 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets and other relevant materials	300 bags of cement and 10 packets of roofing sheets supplied	Fully Implemented
15. Supply and Installed of 200 No. Street Lights and Accessories- District wide		1000 street light bulbs Procured and installed	200 Street Lights Bulbs installed in 30 communities	Fully Implemented
16. Organise training workshop for 42 revenue collectors at Mampongeng.		42 revenue collectors trained and equipped annually	Training organized for revenue collectors	Fully Implemented
17. Update revenue data– District wide			Revenue data updated for the years	Fully Implemented

	18. Convention of Area Council into Police Station at Ahwiaa		Completed for use	Project is still on-going	On-going
	19. Revaluate properties – District wide		Completed revaluation of all properties in the help increase revenue by 25%	Revaluate of properties still on-going	On-going
	20. Organise pay –your levy campaign– District wide		Organise public education all year round to help increase revenue by 25%	Public education on-going for revenue mobilization	Fully Implemented
2017	1. Renovate Assembly Office Building at Mamponteng			Painting and few works still outstanding	On-going
	2. Procure Office Equipment at Mamponteng.		10 Computer 10 printer and others	Yet to be bought	Not Implemented
	3. Support for – District structures – District wide		All Town and Area Council to be made finally functional	Some furniture provided and staff posted after training	On-going
	4. National Days Celebrations (Farmers Day, Ind. Snr. Citizens, etc) at Mamponteng.		All National Days to be fully observed	60 th independent day annual celebration other to be celebrated	On-going
	5. Support for DPCU/Composite Budget and DMTDP at Mamponteng.		DPCU, Budget activities to be fully supported	Composite Budget being implemented DMTDP(2018-2021) preparation already in process	On-going
	6. Monitor and Evaluate Programmes and Projects (M&E) at Mamponteng.		M & E activities fully implemented	Monitor and Evaluate activities on going	On-going
	7. Rehabilitate Assembly Staff Quarters at Mamponteng.		DCD and all other Bungalows	Bungalows yet to be started	Not Implemented

			that will require renovation		
	8. Organize Training for Assembly Staff & Sub-Structures at Mampongeng.		All training activities in the Medium Term Capacity Building Plan to be fully Implemented	54 Assembly staff trained orientation organized	On-going
	9. Organize Public Fora (Social Accountability) – District wide		16 Public Fora to be organised	2 organised at Truba and Dumanafa	On-going
	10. Rehabilitate Fire Station at Mampongeng.		Fire Station renovation for use	Yet to be started	Not Implemented
	11. Rehabilitate DCE Bungalow at Mampongeng		DCE Bungalow Renovated for use	Yet to be started	Not Implemented
	12. Procure Building Material to support Community Initiated Projects – District wide		1,200 bags of cement and 100 packets of roofing sheets and other relevant materials	400 bags of cement and 15 packet of roofing sheet provided	On-going
	13. Rehabilitate District Court at Mampongeng.		District Court to be rehabilitated for use	Yet to be Implemented	Not Implemented
	14. Maintain Office Vehicles at Mampongeng.		All Office Vehicles to be regularly maintained for use	Routine maintenance of Office Vehicle	On-going
	15. Maintain Office Equipment at Mampongeng.		All Office Equipment to be regularly	Routine maintenance of Office Equipment	On-going

			maintained for use		
	16. Complete 5 No, Kitchen at Police Barracks at Kenyase.		Kitchen to be completed for use	Project at Plastering stage	On-going
	17. Convert Area Council Office into Police Station at Ahwiaa.		Completed for use and security improved	Project Completed	Fully Implemented
	18. Organize Meetings (Assembly, Management/ Staff & Others) at Mamponteng.		All meetings (Assembly, Management/ Staff & Others) to be regularly organised	Management staff and Assembly meeting are being held	On-going
	19. Procure 56 Motorbikes for Assembly Members - All Electoral and Area councils.		56 Motorbikes Procured for Assembly Members	Yet to be Implemented	Not Implemented
	20. Organise training workshop for 42 revenue collectors at Mamponteng		Training organized for all revenue collectors every year to increase revenue by 25%	Orientation on fee-fixing and training in Revenue mobilization strategies organized	On-going
	21. Update revenue data and valuation list - District wide		all revenue data updated to help improved revenue 25%	Revenue data being updated. Data collection on temporal stickers started	On-going
	22. Reevaluate properties - District wide		Reevaluate all properties to help increase revenue by 25%	Properties being re-evaluated	On-going
	23. Educate the public on the pay –your levies and prosecute defaulters - District wide		Public education will help increase revenue by 25%	Public education on revenue mobilization on-going	On-going

Performance Review of Cross – Cutting Issues

Cross-cutting issues on Climate Change vulnerability HIV/AIDS, Gender and Local Economic Development have been captured in the performance review. Some of the activities are as follows:-

- Construction of Storm Drains at Kenyasi-Brofoyedru, Mamponteng, Meduma, Dumanafu, Ahwiaa, etc. to deal with disaster risks.
- Public education on building regulations indiscriminate bush-burning, effects of building on waterways and climate change issues in general.
- Public education on HIV and AIDS in all communities.
- Organisation of Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission at all public health facilities in the District.
- Compile data on people with disability.
- Support for people with disability.
- Skills training for people with disability
- Train Market Women in Simple Book Keeping and Financial Management.
- Support for Science, Technology, Mathematics, Innovation Education.
- Organise Immunisation Exercise.
- Construct Maternity Ward at Asonomaso Hospital.
- Organise VCT and PMTCT Exercise on HIV and AIDS.
- Promote the use of climate variability resistant seeds – District wide.
- Organise Tree Planting in 5 communities.
- Construction of Weaving centres at Adanwomase and Bamang.
- Skills Training in income generating activities, District wide under the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP.)

Summary of Achievement – Implementation of DMTDP (2014 – 2017)

Indicator	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of DMTDP implemented by the end of 2017	84.1%	62.1%	41.75%	21.25%

The proportion of the overall District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017) implemented by the end of 2017 was about 84.1%.

1.27 ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FROM 2014 – 2017

1.27.1 Revenue

For the period 2014 to 2017, the total estimated revenue from all sources was GH¢ 31,917,614.56. Out of this, the actual amount realized was GH¢ 17,994,812.05 constituting 56.38% of the estimated revenue. The difference was GH¢13,922,802.40. This is illustrated in the table below:

Table 1.15: Total Revenue Generated From 2014 – 2017

Year	Estimate	Actual	Variance	Percentage Received
2014	7,291,169.68	2,623,869.50	4,401,029.83	35.99
2015	7,393,565.14	4,343,665.58	3,277,922.85	58.75
2016	8,771,847.06	6,257,156.03	2,514,691.03	71.33
2017	8,461,032.68	4,770,120.94	3,690,911.74	56.38
Total	31,917,614.56	17,994,812.05	13,922,802.40	56.38

Source: Municipal Budget and Finance Offices, KEMA – Mamponteng (2017)

ALL SOURCES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES (2014-2017)

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG	1,847,675.63	76,695.36	1,770,980.57	2,006,671.00	1,372,165.69	634,505.36	2,311,080.48	2,498,742.03	-187,661.55	2,396,772.68	1,890,056.06	506,721.62
IGF	870,703.05	680,395.65	190,307.40	984,895.00	774,121.40	210,773.60	1,010,595.00	818,926.80	191,668.20	1,198,145.00	991,800.93	206,344.07
DACF	1,925,551.00	531,163.73	1,394,387.27	2,630,076.99	1,469,099.98	1,160,976.92	3,007,872.00	2,054,873.14	952,998.86	3,358,875.00	1,459,085.18	1,899,789.82
DDF	600,000.00	650,047.63	-50,047.63	1,024,682.24	373,061.00	651,621.24	1,350,238.00	621,831.00	728,407.00	700,000.00	0.00	700,000.00
MP'S CF	1,000,000.00	65,361.67	934,638.33	-	128,966.72	-128,966.72	249,745.58	207,860.88	41,884.70	50,000.00	165,001.77	-115,001.77
Development Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSHAP	-	1,396.96	-1,396.96	-	7,910.79	-7,910.79	-	12,372.18	-12,372.18	-	-	-
CSFP	747,240.00	618,808.50	128,431.50	747,240.00	218,340.00	528,900.00	747,240.00	0.00	747,240.00	747,240.00	0.00	747,240.00
Sanitation	300,000.00	-	300,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	42,550.00	-32,550.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,076.00	-	85,076.00	-	264,182.00	-264,182.00
Total	7,291,169.68	2,623,869.50	4,667,300.48	7,393,565.14	4,343,665.58	3,049,899.61	8,771,847.06	6,257,156.03	2,514,691.03	8,461,032.68	4,770,120.94	3,690,911.74

Source: Municipal Budget and Finance Offices, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

1.27.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Total revenue estimated to be collected internally from 2014 to 2017 was GH¢4,061,624.06. Out of this, a total amount of GH¢2,525,394.09 representing 62.18% was actually collected leaving a shortfall of GH¢1,536,229.97. The performance of the Assembly for the past four years was above average, however it was not satisfactory. Details are found in the table below:

Table 1.16: Total Internally Generated Revenue from 2014 – 2017

Year	Estimate	Actual	Variance	Percentage collected
2014	870,703.05	680,395.65	190,307.41	78.14
2015	984,895.00	774,121.40	210,559.96	78.60
2016	1,010,595.00	818,926.80	85,474.37	81.03
2017	1,198,145.00	991,800.93	206,334.07	82.78
Total	4,064,338.05	3,265,244.78	692,675.81	80.34

Source: Municipal Budget and Finance Offices, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

From the table above, the Assembly could not achieve the 100% target but the general performance could be considered appreciable. However, on year to year basis, the Assembly performed creditably during the first three years of the plan period.

1.27.3 District Assemblies' Common Fund (2014 – 2017)

For the period under assessment, an amount of GH¢10,922,374.00 was estimated to be received as District Assemblies Common Fund. Out of the estimated amount GH¢4,045,050.19 was released representing 37.03% leaving a gap of GH¢ 6,877,323.81 representing 62.97%. During the four years the District did not receive the full estimated amount. This affected the implementation of projects and programmes funded from the DACF. In the case of 2014 less than half of the estimated amount was realized. Even though 2015 and 2016 released funds was above 50% it was not sufficient to implement all projects and programmes. As at first quarter 2017, no funds have been released and has therefore delayed most projects and programmes. This is illustrated in the table below;

Table 1.17: Total Revenue from the DACF: 2014 – 2017

Year	Estimate	Actual (Gross)	Variance	Percentage Received
2014	1,925,551.00	531,163.73	1,394,387.27	27.59
2015	2,630,076.00	1,469,099.98	1,160,976.02	55.86
2016	3,007,872.00	2,054,873.14	952,998.86	68.32
2017	3,358,875.00		3,358,875.00	0
Total	10,922,374.00	4,055,136.85	6,867,237.15	37.13

Source: Municipal Budget and Finance Offices, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

It must be emphasized that the deductions at source greatly affected the implementation of the projects and programmes that were funded from the District Assemblies' Common Fund since most of the deductions were not anticipated and therefore not planned for. The programmes and projects that could not be undertaken because of the shortfalls and the deductions are therefore to be rolled over into the next Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021).

1.27.4 Other Sources of Revenue

The Assembly also received other sources of funds apart from the internally generated funds (IGF) and District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). The Assembly also received Central Government grant for payment of salaries of mechanized staff, District Assemblies Common Fund for Member of Parliament, District Development Fund, funds for School Feeding, Fumigation and Sanitation fund.

The total amount of GH¢17, 083521.35 was estimated to be received from other sources. An amount of GH¢ 7,475,758.29 was received representing 43.76% to support the Assembly programme and projects.

Table 1.18: Revenue from other sources (2014 – 2017)

Year	Estimates	Actual	Percentage received
2014	4,655,471.02	1,836,635.87	39.45
2015	3,956,831,.43	2,100,444.52	53.08
2016	4,315,769.90	2,957,278.36	68.52
2017	4,155,449.00	581,399.54	14.00
Totals	17,083,521.35	7,475,758.29	43.76

Source: Municipal Finance Office, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

The release of the amount of GH¢7,229,219.63 from the above sources, though not up to the estimated figure, greatly assisted the Assembly to implement some of the projects and Programmes in the 2014 -2017 Medium Term Development Plan.

1.27.5 Expenditure

Total approved budget for personal emolument from 2014 to 2017 was GH¢8,713,396.87. Out of this, an amount of GH¢6,991,273.61 was released. This constitute 80.2% of the approved ceiling. On Capital Expenditure, the total approved ceiling from 2014 – 2017 was GH¢11,671,784.10. Out of this total approved ceiling, the total amount released was GH¢4,341,174.38, constituting only

37.2%. The amount released for capital expenditure was not encouraging and this negatively affected the smooth implementation of many projects.

The total approved ceiling for goods and services from 2014 – 2017 was GH¢11,475,833.98, out of which a total amount of GH¢6,307,671.81 was released and this constitute about 55%.

In the case of expenditure, the Assembly complied with all the financial regulations governing expenditure with Public Finds.

The following measures were put in place:

Financial Regulations

Expenditures were incurred in accordance with the Rules and Regulations governing the operations of District Assemblies. These were the Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), Financial Administration Regulation (FAR) of 1979, (L. I. 1234), Financial Administration Decree (FAD) of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memorandum of Local Government Act 54 of 1961 and the Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462).

Internal Control Systems

Although the Expenditures were incurred in accordance with the above stated Rules and Regulations, the Assembly also instituted its own internal control systems to ensure proper financial management.

All claims and expenditures were addressed to the Municipal Chief Executive through the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. However, claims with smaller values not exceeding Fifty Ghana Cedis GH¢50.00, especially those which were of routine nature, were authorized by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director for payment.

After approval by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, the claim was referred to the Municipal Finance Officer who prepared payment vouchers and submitted to the Internal Audit Unit for pre-auditing. After satisfying himself of the appropriateness of the Payment Vouchers, the Internal Auditors passed the Payment for cheques to be written. The signatories to the cheques were the Municipal Co-ordinating Director and the Municipal Finance Officer. Payment Vouchers were receipted by payees and all store items were routed through the stores for proper documentations and taken on charge after delivery.

In the case of development projects, all procedures stated in the Public Procurement Act of 2003 (Act 663) were strictly complied with in awarding contracts.

Table 1.19: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

Table 1.19: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested as planned (A)	Approved as per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,990,313.73	1,990,313.73	690,991.71	-	1,299,322.02	690,991.71	-
2015	1,987,510.60	1,987,510.60	1,602,686.55	-	384,824.05	1,602,686.55	-
2016	2,272,586.08	2,272,586.08	2,267,445.80	-	5,140.28	2,267,445.80	-
2017	2,462,986.46	2,462,986.46	2,430,149.55	-	32,836.91	2,430,149.55	-
Total	8,713,396.87	8,713,396.87	6,991,273.61		1,722,123.26	6,991,273.61	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES / ASSETS							
2014	2,980,196.46	2,980,196.46	790,463.27	-	2,189,733.19	790,463.27	-
2015	2,779,050.74	2,779,050.74	866,046.29	-	1,913,004.45	866,046.29	-
2016	3,272,208.46	3,272,208.46	2,187,322.69	-	1,084,885.77	2,187,322.69	-
2017	2,640,328.44	2,640,328.44	497,342.13	-	2,142,986.31	497,342.13	-
Total	11,671,784.10	11,671,784.10	4,341,174.38		7,330,609.72	4,341,174.38	
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,264,059.88	2,264,059.88	1,459,299.43	-	804,760.45	1,459,299.43	-
2015	2,627,003.80	2,627,003.80	1,330,246.50	-	1,296,757.30	1,330,246.50	-
2016	3,227,052.52	3,227,052.52	1,802,377.54	-	1,424,674.98	1,802,377.54	-
2017	3,357,717.78	3,357,717.78	1,715,748.34	-	1,641,969.44	1,715,748.34	-
Total	11,475,833.98	11,475,833.98	6,307,671.81		5,168,162.17	6,307,671.81	

Source: Municipal Finance Office, KEMA-Mampong (2017)

1.46 KEY PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING IMPLEMENTATION

The problems encountered in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan are enumerated below:

- Inadequate funding for programmes and projects
- Monitoring of programmes and projects were not regular and ineffective.
- Implementation of many programmes and projects at the same time.
- Lack of evaluation of programmes and projects to assess their impact.
- Delays in the release of funds
- Inefficient project management
- Absence of reliable database for revenue generation
- Inadequate public education on revenue generation
- Low capacity of contractors and service providers

1.46.2 LESSONS LEARNT

- Periodic review of plan by stakeholders should be undertaken
- Evaluation of programmes and projects to examine their desired impact or otherwise should be carried out regularly during and after their implementation.
- Costing of programmes and projects should be realistic and not mere allocation of funds
- Programmes and projects initiated must depend on the availability of funds to ensure timely completion.
- Sources of funding the Development Plan should not be limited to only the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and the District Development Facility (DDF). Other sources such as the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and others should also be sourced to fund projects
- Monitoring of programmes and projects should be strictly adhered to from the beginning to the end of implementation.
- There should be collaboration between the Assembly, departments and other stakeholders such as the traditional rulers and the substructures in plan implementation with all relevant stakeholders.
- Efforts must be made to make the district sub – structures more functional.
- Capacities of contractors and service providers must be built to ensure effective service delivery
- Provide adequate public education to ensure citizens appreciations to payment of levies.

- Sanction in the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 931) in relation to the implementation of programmes and projects outside the plan must be strictly enforced.

1.47 CONCLUSION

It is our hope that the lessons learnt would guide the Assembly in the preparation and implementation of future development plans.

1.2 Analysis of Existing Situation / Compilation of the Municipal Profile.

Institutional Capacity Needs

The institutional capacity of Kwabre East 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 assess the Assembly's capacity in these areas to ensure that the Assembly through the Municipal Planning and Co-ordination Unit (MPCU) effectively develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

1.2.1 A Brief Description of the Organizational Structure of the Assembly

To ensure that the Kwabre East 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 Kwabre East Municipal Assembly has developed organizational structure which is to provide a framework or vehicle for operationalizing the mandate of the Assembly. The Assembly's organizational 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) , the District Chief Executive shall be responsible for the day- to- day performance of the Executive and Administration functions of the Assembly.

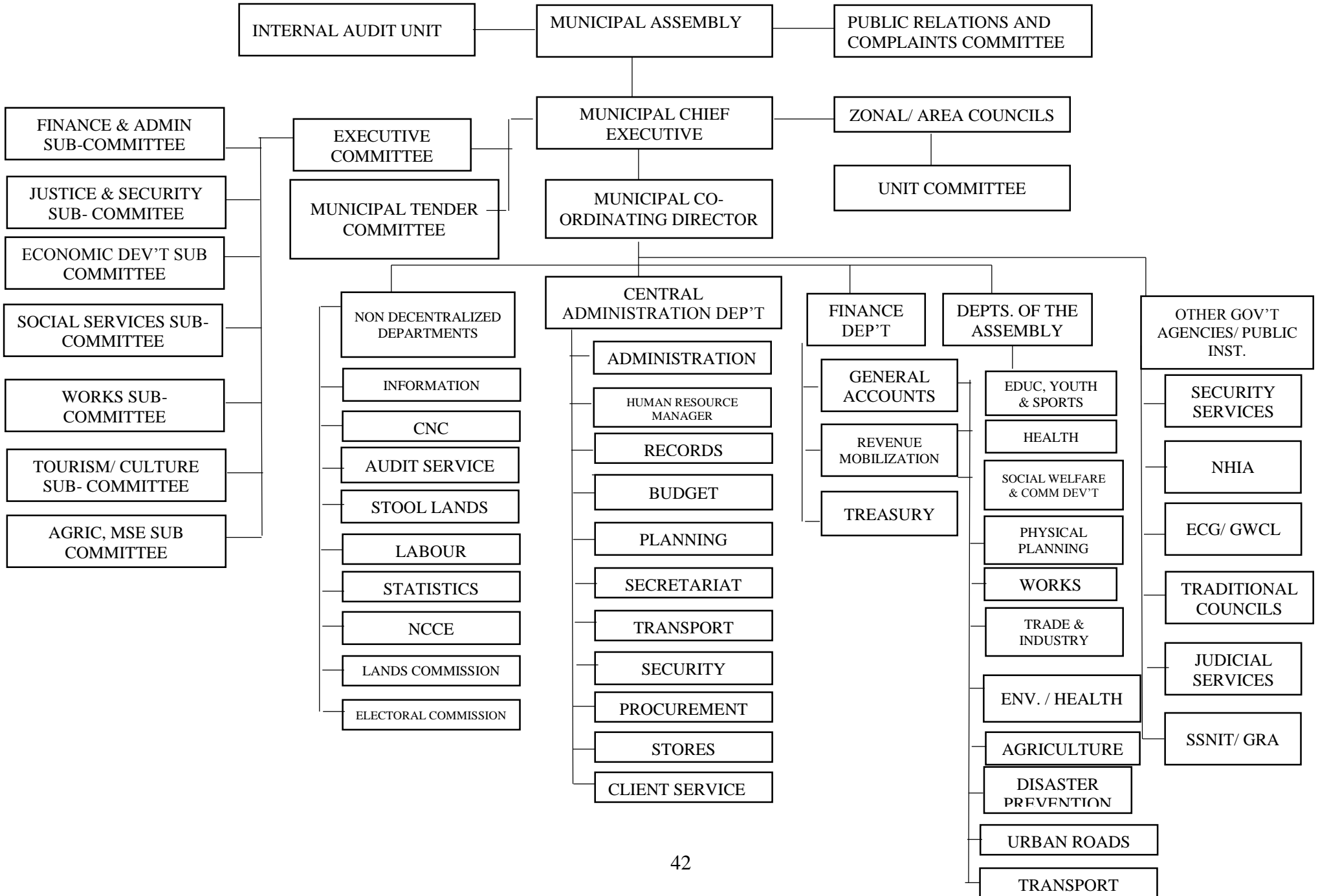
The District Co-ordinating Director- The administrative head of the Office of the District Assembly; (Section 75 of Act 936)

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

- Central Administration- The Units under this Department are;
 - ❖ Budget
 - ❖ Planning
 - ❖ Human Resource
 - ❖ Environmental Health
 - ❖ Registry
- Finance Department

- Education, Youth and Sports
- 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

ORGANOGRAM OF THE KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



1.2.2 Staff Strength of the Assembly

The table () below gives the general staff Strength of the Assembly disaggregated into Sex, Age and Qualifications.

Table 1.0: Human Resources Capacity (Staff Strength)

Age Distribution	Male	Female	Total
18 – 35	23	25	58
36 – 45	29	23	52
46 – 60	33	33	66
Total	85	91	176

Source: Human Resource Unit, KEMA, 2017

Table 1.1 Qualification of Staff

Qualification	M	F	Total
Tertiary	31	45	76
Second Cycle	13	22	35
JHS/MLSLC	37	23	60
No. Qualification	3	2	5
Total	84	92	176

Source; HR Unit, KEMA, 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)
- Land Valuation Board

- National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
- Youth Employment Authority (YEA)
- National Service Scheme (NSS)
- Rent Control
- Judicial Service

1.2.5 Office Infrastructure

The Kwabre East Municipal Assembly has a three (3) storey office accommodation with twenty- four offices as its main office block. These 24 offices accommodate all the departments and the units apart from Education, Health, Agriculture and Finance.

At least, each of the twenty- four (24) offices accommodates five (5) staff of the Assembly. There is serious congestion which calls for additional office accommodation just like the existing one. In respect of the other agencies, only NCCE and NHIA have their own office accommodation. All the others are currently in rented offices.

Table1.3 shows the infrastructure situation of the Municipality. It shows the existing situation required and the gaps which needs to be addressed.

1.3 INFRASTRUCTURAL (OFFICE ACCOMMODATION)

No.	Department	Existing situation	Required	Gap/need	Remarks
1.	Main office Block at Mampongeng (Central Administration – Planning, Budget, Registry, Human Resource, Social Welfare & Community Development, Procurement. etc.)	1 No. 2 Storey Office Block with 24 Offices and a Conference Room	40 Offices	16 additional offices	There is the need for a new Office Block. NADMO, Immigration, Works Dep't, Client Service, Non – Formal, Stores, Records, etc. are all in this block
2.	Finance Department at Mampongeng	Single Block with 12 Offices and a Conference Room	-	-	The building needs urgent renovation.
3.	Agriculture Department at Mampongeng	Single Block with 12 Offices and a Conference Room	-	-	The block needs urgent renovation.
4.	Health Department at Mampongeng	Single Buildings with 8 offices and conference room	-	-	
5.	Education Department at Mampongeng	2 No. Single Buildings with more than 10 Offices	-	-	
6.	Ntonso Town Council at Ntonso	Single Building with 4 Offices and a Conference Room	-	-	Needs some fencing as it is too close to a funeral ground.
7.	Krobo (Kwabre No. 1 South)	Single Building with 4 Offices and a Conference Room	-	-	The Office Block needs urgent renovation.

1.4 LOGISTICAL SITUATION

The existing logistical situation in the District in terms of Vehicles, Office equipment and furniture do not give enough motivation for effective and efficient service delivery.

The table depicts the actual situation on the ground.

1.4.0 LOGISTICS (EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE)

No	Description Of Items	Spatial Distribution	Quantity Required	Quantity Available	Gap	Condition	
						Good	Bad
1	Set of computers	Central Administration	20	12	8	9	3
		Finance / Internal Audit Unit	5	4	1	3	1
		Works Department	3	2	1	2	-
		Agriculture Department	2	1	1	1	-
		Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't.	3	1	2	1	-
		Physical Planning	3	2	1	2	-
		Information service	2	1	1	1	-
2	Printers	Central Administration	15	9	6	7	2
		Finance Department	3	2	1	2	-
		Works Department	3	2	1	2	-
		Agriculture Department	2	1	1	1	-
		Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	2	xas	1	1	-
		Information Service Department	1 piece	-	1	-	-
		Physical Planning Department	2 piece	1	1	1	1
3	Photocopier	Central Administration	1 piece	1	-	-	1
		Finance	1	1	-	1	-
		Works dep't	1	1	-	1	-
		Physical planning Dep't	1	1	-	1	-
4	Set of office Desk & chairs	Central Administration	20	15	5	10	5
		Finance department / IAU	8	6	2	4	2
		Agriculture Department	6	5	1	5	1
		Works Department	4	3	1	3	-

		Social Welfare & Comm. Department	8	6	2	4	2
		Information Service Department	4	3	1	2	1
		Physical Planning Department	3	2	1	2	-
5	Set of 3 No office desks	Area Councils	8sets	4	4	4	-
6	Supply of chairs	Area Councils	16 pieces	8	8	8	-

1.5 MPCU CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Table 1.2: MPCU Capacity and Management Index

INDICATORS	SCORE										TOTAL	AVERAGE	REMARKS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Qualification of personnel	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	10	10	10	94	9.4	All members of DPCU have the required qualification.
Staff compliment	9	10	10	9	9	8	10	10	9	9	93	9.3	All positions in the DPCU are filled.
M&E skills and knowledge	7	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	7	7	74	7.4	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge in some areas.
Availability of funds	6	8	7	7	8	9	7	8	6	7	73	7.3	Funds are available to meet the cost of basic activities but are not enough to carry out all activities in the M&E Plan.
Utilization of funds	7	7	8	8	7	6	7	7	6	6	69	6.9	Some resources are spent as approved. However, some funds are spent on other activities that are not in the DMTDP.
Timely access to funds	8	9	6	6	9	9	7	7	6	6	73	7.3	Sometimes funds are released on time but not regular.
Leadership	8	8	7	7	8	7	9	7	8	8	77	7.7	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long-term development.
Management	10	9	9	10	8	9	9	7	8	8	87	8.7	Management is technically skilled to handle all functions.
Workload	8	8	7	7	7	8	6	6	8	8	73	7.3	Workload forces staff to work overtime in order to complete planning and M & E functions.

Motivation/ Incentives	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	69	6.9	Basic central government planning and motivation are accessible
Equipment/ Facilities	8	7	7	8	8	5	6	6	7	7	69	6.9	Office space, equipment and furniture not adequate.
TOTAL	87	90	86	84	89	85	84	83	81	82	851	77.3	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average total score for indicators} &= \\ (87 + 90 + 86 + 84 + 89 + 85 + 84 + 83 + 81 + 82) &= \frac{857}{10} \\ &= 85.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The index (Average Total Score)} &= \frac{85.7}{11} \\ \text{No. of Indicators} &= 7.8 \end{aligned}$$

The index of 7.8 means that the Assembly has a high capacity and management performance. However, a lot needs to be done in terms of capacity building especially in the areas of enhancing M&E skills, and making funds available and timely for M&E activities and the implementation of the DMTDP

1.6 THE MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.6.1 Location and Size

The Kwabre East Municipality was part of the former Kwabre District, which was carved out of the former Kwabre Sekyere District in 1988. It became Kwabre East District after the creation of Afigya Kwabre District in 2008. It has been upgraded into a Municipality status recently (November, 2017) by LI 2265. It is located almost at the central portion of the Ashanti region. It is within latitudes 6° 45' and 6°50' North and longitudes 1° 30' and 1°35' West. The District in the National and Regional contexts are shown in figures I and II respectively

Figure 1.0: Kwabre East Municipality in the National Context

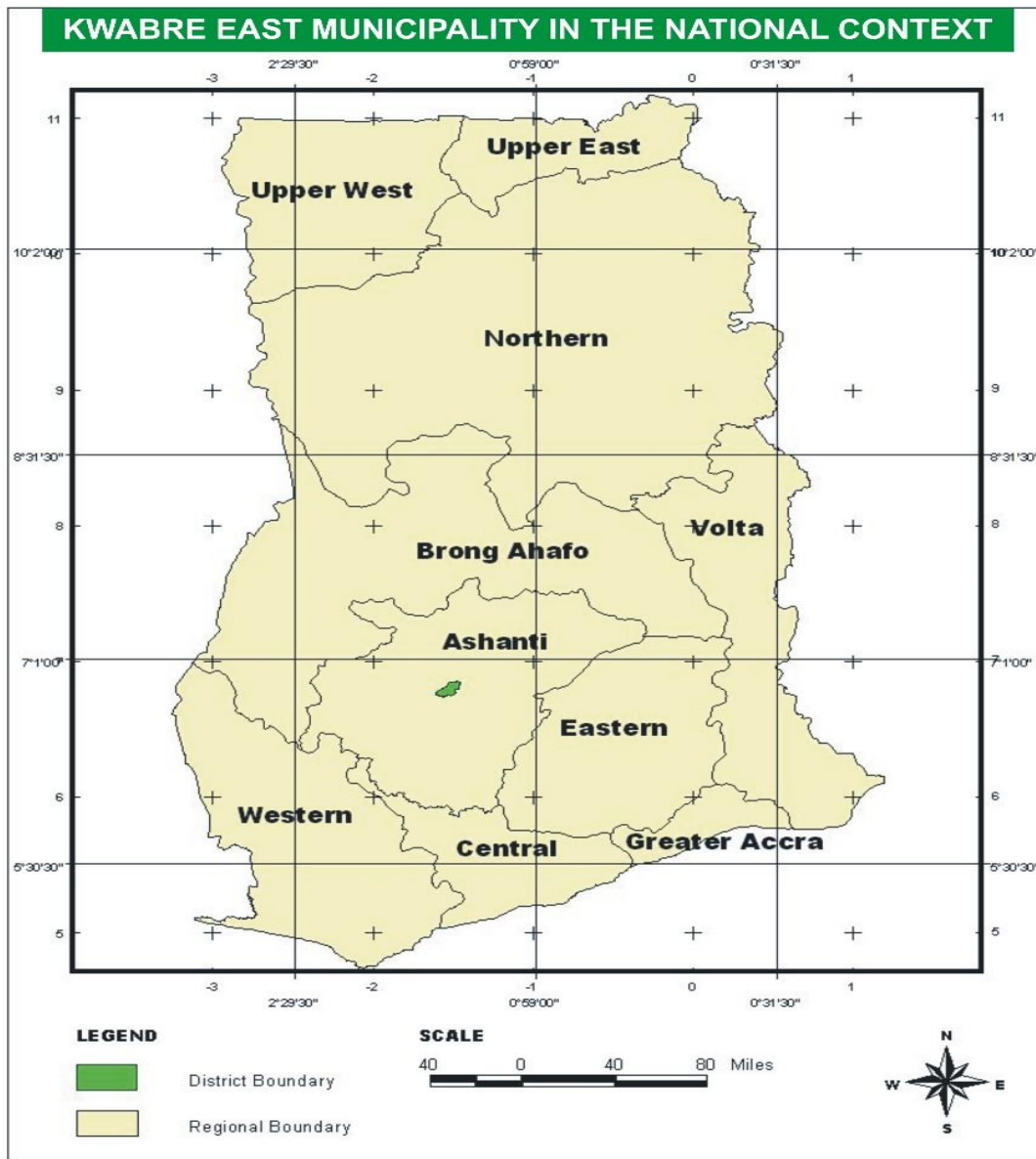
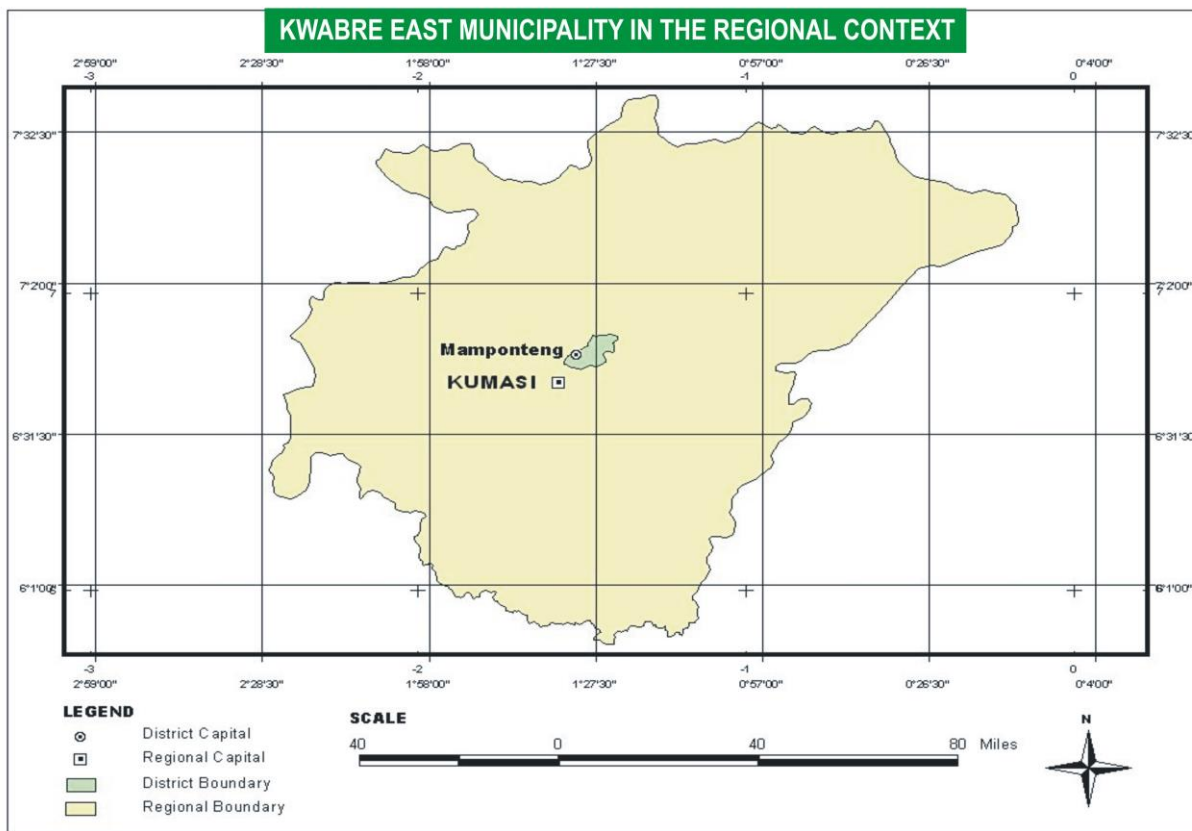


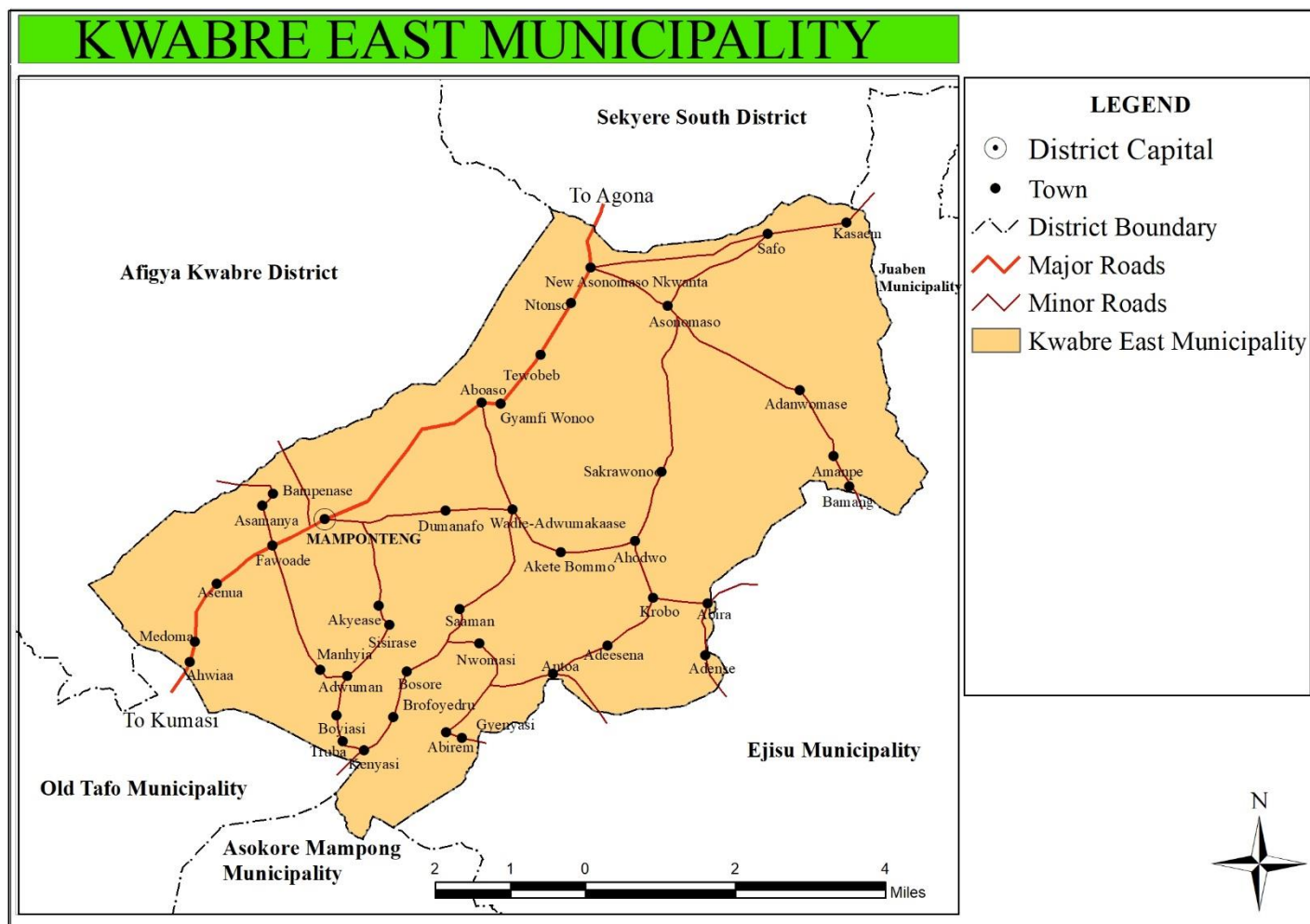
Fig. 1.1 Kwabre East Municipality in the Regional Context



The Municipality shares common boundaries with Sekyere South District to the North; Old Tafo Municipality to the South; Asokore Mampong to the South East. Ejisu - Juaben Municipality to the East and Afigya Kwabre District to the West. The District has a total land area of 148 square kilometres constituting about 0.6% of the total land area of Ashanti Region (24,389 sq. km.). The Kwabre East Municipality is part of the Greater Kumasi Region, which is made up of Kumasi Metropolis and the surrounding Districts (See Figure 1). The Municipal capital, Mampong, is approximately 14.5 kilometres from Kumasi to the North East. There are 43 settlements, 1 parliamentary constituency, 2 Town Councils, 4 Area Councils and 31 Electoral Areas. The town/area councils are Ahwiaa and Ntonso Town Councils, Krobo, Asonomaso, Wadie Adwumakase and Mampong Area Councils.

The map of the Municipal is shown in figure 2

Figure 1.2 Kwabre East Municipality Map



1.6.0.1 IMPLICATION OF LOCATION TO DEVELOPMENT

The Municipality’s proximity to Kumasi, the Regional capital, makes it easy to access some specialized high level commercial, health, administrative, financial and other services. The District also has the opportunity to interact with the five other adjoining districts.

The rural folks are gradually losing their farm lands to residential developers and this has made the acquisition of land very expensive. As most parts of the District is becoming urbanized, there is pressure on the existing social facilities.

1.6.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION:

The Municipality is located within the Wet Semi-Equatorial Climatic Region with double rainfall regimes. The first rainy season begins from April to June with the heaviest rainfall occurs in June. The second rainy season is from September to October. The dry season begins in November and ends in February. The average annual rainfall is between 125mm and 175mm with relative humidity of 75 – 80 percent during the rainy season and 70 – 72 percent during the dry season.

The double rainfall pattern in the Municipality encourages the cultivation of both cash and food crops two times in a year. The mean annual temperature is about 30⁰C with the lowest about 26. 1⁰C. The rainfall regimes and adequate sunshine are suitable for food and cash crop production. Extensive dry season however leads to long periods of drought and retards farming activities in that period.

The major vegetation types are semi-deciduous forests and grasslands. Indiscriminate felling of trees, continuous cultivation and the increasing proportion of land for settlement purposes have left very little of the original forest to be found only along the river courses and northern fringes of the Municipality. That notwithstanding, all the vegetation types are cultivable and thus useful for agricultural purposes

1.6.2.1 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The double rainfall regimes experienced by the Municipal makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year. Extensively dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in the period.

As a result of human activities namely farming, bush burning and physical development activities, most of the vegetative cover is lost. In spite of this, the available lands still provide potential for agricultural development especially in the area of fruits and vegetable production.

1.6.3 CONDITIONS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The predominant vegetation type in the Municipality is the Moist Semi-Deciduous Forest with vast arable lands for agricultural purposes. Granitic outcrops, clay and sand deposits are other natural resources in the District whilst diamond deposits have been discovered at Safo, gold deposits have been located at Sakora Wonoo, and on the banks of Bonwire stream at the outskirts of Adanwomase.

Human activities have however, altered the natural environment drastically. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 691.28 persons per sq. km and increasing demand for land for residential purposes, available land for agriculture has been reducing whilst natural vegetation has been depleted. In most places tall grass of the transition type litter the surface. The rocky hills have impacted negatively on the environment in the western sections of the Municipality.

Aggressive sand winning along streambeds have laid large portion of the land bare and degraded whilst most streams have become seasonal. The naturally preserved Antoa Shrine and forest remains a major natural resource with aesthetic values. In some areas, efforts have been made by individuals to regenerate forests through the cultivation of tea plantations. Large tracts of land are also cultivated in palm plantations and these can be found in virtually all parts of the District.

The absence of a forestry regulatory body and framework has made compliance to land use schemes problematic. The monitoring of levels of degradation of the environment has become more difficult in the absence of an ecological zoning of the area.

1.6.3.1 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Human activities have changed the natural environment drastically. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning which have become ritualized have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 691.28 persons per square kilometres and increasing demand for land for residential purposes, available land agriculture land has been reducing whilst natural vegetation has been depleted.

1.6.4 CONDITIONS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

In rural areas, many houses consist of mud walls with rusted metal roofing sheets. Many of these have bathrooms made of old roofing sheets outside the houses. It is however worthy of note that new sandcrete block with relatively new roofing sheets are replacing the old dilapidated sections of some houses in rural areas. Foundations of some old buildings have become exposed and hanging due to long neglect and exposure. Most urban towns in the District have well laid out plans, which are used in controlling development especially for housing and provision of sanitation, health and educational infrastructure.

On the other hand, large open spaces in urban areas are dotted with heaps of refuse very close to residential areas. Most communities do not have properly constructed drainage systems except a few like Mamponteng, Kenyase, Ntonso and Ahwiaa. Due to excessive erosion in the rural and urban communities, waste water from households gather in gullies and become breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease vectors.

1.6.4.1 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Many of the old buildings in both rural and urban areas have become exposed and hanging due to long neglect and exposure. Due to excessive erosion in rural and urban activities waste water from households gather in gullies become breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease vectors.

1.6.5 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The topography exhibits diverse patterns with land heights ranging between 305 metres and 335m above sea level in the eastern portion with large isolated hilly outcrops, whilst the western boundary is generally undulating with areas below 290m above sea level.

The Municipality is well drained with a number of streams taking their sources from the eastern highland flowing southeast and the rocky lulls of the west depicting dendritic patterns. Notable

streams are Akawsua, Anyinasu, Daku Wiwi, Ayiresua, Owai, Atonsu, Akasu, Krowa and Afiam, almost all of which are perennial.

1.6.5.1 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Small irrigation offers a potential especially for vegetable farming along the valleys where there are large tracts of flat lands. The streams are also potential source for domestic and industrial use in the Municipality.

1.6.6 SOIL AND AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Soils of varied complex associations found in the District include the Kumasi – Offin and Bomso – Offin Compound Associations Boamang Simple Associations and Nyanoa – Tinkong Simple Association.

Adequate knowledge of the nature of the soil would enable the farmers to select the type of crops suitable for cultivation.

The Kumasi-Offin Compound Association supports food crops like plantain, cocoyam and maize.

For example the Boaman Simple Association supports cocoa and other tree crops. Again, the Nyanoa – Tinkong Simple Association is not very good for agriculture but may support cocoa while having a dense forest and a lot of moisture.

1.6.6.1 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The predominant vegetation types found in the Municipality are Moist – Semi Deciduous Forest and isolated grassland. Continuous felling of trees has deprived the Municipality of its valuable tree species and other forest products. Continuous cultivation and the bush burning have affected the vegetation belt greatly, resulting in very little of the original forest along river courses remaining.

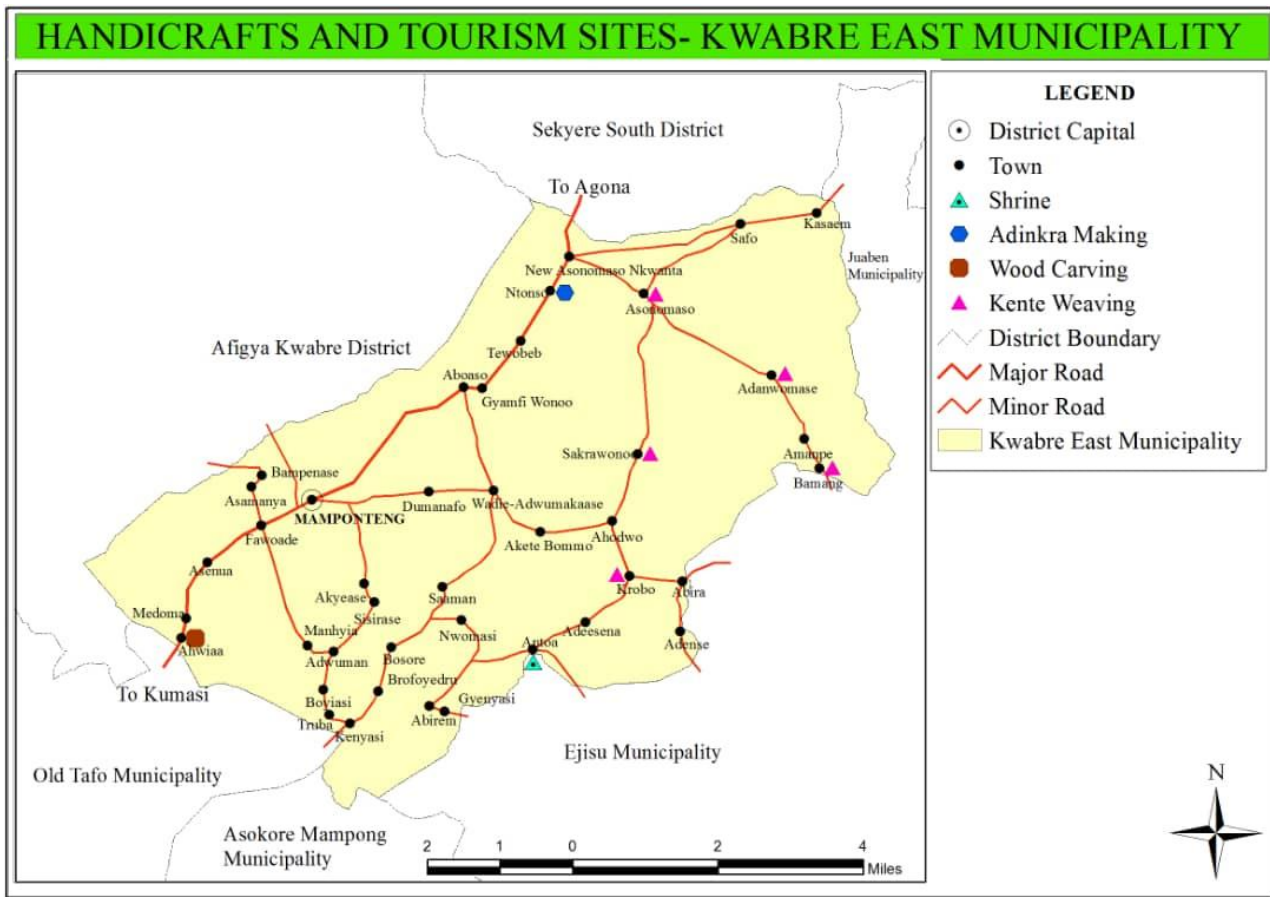
The double rainfall regimes experienced by the District makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year. Extensively dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in the period.

As a result of human activities namely farming, bush burning and excessive logging most of the forest cover is lost. In spite of this, the available lands still provide potential for agricultural development.

Again land for residential accommodation is competing favorably with land for agriculture and as a result availability of land for agriculture is dwindling.

A map showing the handicraft and tourism sites are shown in figure

Figure 1.3: Handicrafts and Tourism Sites Map



1.6.7.1 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Municipality is noted for traditional handicraft activities like kente weaving, Adinkra weaving, woodcarving and beads making. These traditional handicraft activities when well-developed will serve as a major source of employment to the numerous youth and also serve as a tourist destination for foreign and local tourists.

Land is owned by the traditional authorities who release it to prospective farmers on the abunu and abusa systems. As a result of these systems it becomes very difficult for the farmers to get the large tracts of land for commercial farming activities.

1.6.8 GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The main rock types found in the Municipality are biotite, granite and granodiorites whose weathered products are fine textured granitic soils found in areas like Antoa, Abira, Sakora Wonoo, Wadie Adwumakase and Kenyase. Biotite, gneiss and granitised biotites have formed a number of large rocky outcrops in Kenyase and Aboaso. Low-grade alluvial gold deposits have been sited at Sakora Wonoo. Diamonds have also been located at Safo and Kasaam in the northeast. Clay and sand deposits are found in the central portion of the District

1.6.8.1 IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The siting of low – grade alluvial gold deposits at Sakra Wonoo and the location of diamonds. At Safo and Kasaam when well exploited will be a major source for employment of the youth and also increase the revenue base of the Assembly. However, the over exploitation of the minerals may lead to environmental degradation

1.6.9.0 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

Biodiversity

The fast growing urbanized nature of the Municipality is dwindling the vegetation cover, drying up the water bodies and generally disturbing the natural environment.

In spite of these developments, the Assembly has over a couple of years emphasized on the need to maintain green belts in all approved schemes and also encourage the creation of green buffer zones along water bodies. There has also been advocate for tree planting in the communities and grassing of compounds of resident of citizens and premises of all public institutions.

Climate Change

The Climate Change phenomena is a global issue with its negative implication for socio-economic development in all societies. The Municipality has over the years suffered some of the negative impact of climate change. Erratic rainfall pattern has negatively affected agricultural productivity as the agricultural practices in the Municipality is virtually rain- fed. Some parts of the Municipality have also been experiencing occasional flooding. This situation becomes even more serious when human activities such as pollution and building on water ways are on the increase.

Lapses in our spatial planning and management have also contributed to the problems. In order to reduce the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity farmers have been trained to adopt scientific methods of farming and the introduction of climate variability resistant seeds and seedlings. More needs to be done to sustain these interventions. There is also the need to introduce small irrigation schemes to support vegetable farming which is becoming more popular in the Municipality. The spatial planning and management strategies should focus on creating the necessary environmental conditions for sustainable development.

Climate Change Data Analysis

The impact of climate change has negatively affected the socio-economic activities in the District. Some of the identified issues are:

- Erratic rainfall pattern and long period of drought resulting in Bush Fires, etc.
- Occasional flooding
- Low crop yield.

List of Issues	Areas Affected	Proposed Intervention
1. Erratic rainfall pattern - Long period of Drought - Sometimes excessive rainfall within a short period	Farming communities such as Kasaam, Asonomaso, Abira, Adense, Bamang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education for awareness creation in all communities • Promote tree planting
2. Low Crop Yield	Farming communities such as Kasaam, Asonomaso, Abira, Adense, Bamang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote drought resistant seeds for planting
3. Occasional Flooding	Bosore, Ahwiaa, Adwumam Manhyia, Kenyase, Brofoyedru, Dumanafu, Ntonso Zongo, Mamponteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of storm drains and culverts • Promote grassing instead of pavement • Desilting of drains
4. Severe Erosion	Ahwiaa, Bamang, Dumanafu, Mamponteng etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote tree planting • Promote grassing instead of pavement in construction
5. Loss of Soil Fertility	Ahwiaa, Bamang, Dumanafu, Mamponteng etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of organic and inorganic manure or fertilizer to improve soil fertility

Source: DPCU, KEMA, 2017

Green Economy

Green Economy is generally the practice of judicious use of resources for sustainable development. It aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

In the implementation of the plan consideration would be given to the judicious use of resources in areas such as:-

- Reduction in the use of paper in the administration process by relying more on digitization of official activities.
- Application of recycling and reuse of plastic materials.
- The use of solar energy where appropriate.
- The use of local materials for construction in a sustainable manner.
- Exploring waste to energy technologies in the management solid and liquid waste.

1.6.9.1 Water Security

The water situation in the Municipality is not threatening as sources of potable water are well-secured. The major sources of drinking water in the district are boreholes, piped water and Small Town Water System. The only small town water system is at Mamponteng, the District Capital. Most Communities depend on boreholes with hand-pumps. Communities such as Safo, Kasaam, Adanwomase, Asonomaso, Amape, Bamang and Wadie Adwumakase have most of their boreholes mechanized.

Few areas in communities such as Ahwiaa and Kenyase enjoy the pipe system. However, few rural communities make use of streams and rivers for their household chores and other agricultural activities. These streams still maintain their natural forms as there is little or no pollution to them.

The major problem is the increasing population of the Municipality that is putting more pressure on the existing water facilities. Many of the communities will now need Small Town Water Systems as their population is now far and above the threshold for boreholes.

1.6.9.2 Natural and Man- Made Disaster

The Municipality has not witnessed any major natural or man-made disaster in recent years. However, there have been some rainstorms and other occasional flooding in certain areas of the Municipality. The causes of these minor disasters are mainly natural but some human activities tend to increase the effects of these disasters.

The occasional flooding mostly occurs in areas where people have constructed in river valleys, muddy and low-lying areas. The phenomena mostly occur in the peri-urban areas of the district such as Ahwiaa, Bosore, Fawoade, Abirem and others.

Another important factor for this problem is the poor drainage systems. There are few well-constructed drainage systems and there is the need to take a holistic approach at addressing the poor drainage system in the district.

Occasional bush-burning is another disaster that occurs in the rural parts of the district especially in the dry seasons. These occur as a result of human activities. Educational campaigns have been going on already by the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), Ghana National Fire Service and Department of Agriculture at the district. There is the need to intensify these activities and to train volunteers at the community level to deal with the problem.

1.6.9.3 Natural Resource Utilization

Few communities in the municipality such as Aboaso, Asonomaso, Safo, Kasaam, and others are endowed with sand and stone deposits. The construction industry is taking advantage of the existence of these natural resources. Cost of construction is relatively low as a result of the closeness of these materials to their construction sites.

The deposits have also created employment opportunities for many of the youth. A Kanim, a quarry company employs a number of people in the district. The District also gets some revenue from their operations. In the past, sand winning activities created many environmental challenges but the situation is now under control. There is the need to manage these resources sustainably for the benefit of the people.

1.6.9.4 Population

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the Municipality has a population of 115,556 with an urban - rural split of 58:42. This implies that the Municipality has a dominant urban settlement structure and so the development strategy should promote effective management of the urban areas whilst managing the development of the rural settlements.

Settlements along the southern fringes of Kwabre East Municipal have grown into peri-urban settlements as Kumasi spreads into the Municipality.

The high population could be attributed to the proximity of the Municipal to Kumasi Metropolis. Major settlements in the Municipality, especially those at the fringes of Kumasi (such as Ahwiaa, Meduma, Mampong, Aboaso and Kenyase), appear to have dormitory status to the metropolis, thus attracting increasing numbers of migrants.

1.6.9.4.1 Some Major Communities and Their Projected Population

The table below shows the major communities and their population.

Table 1.3: Some Major Communities and Their Population

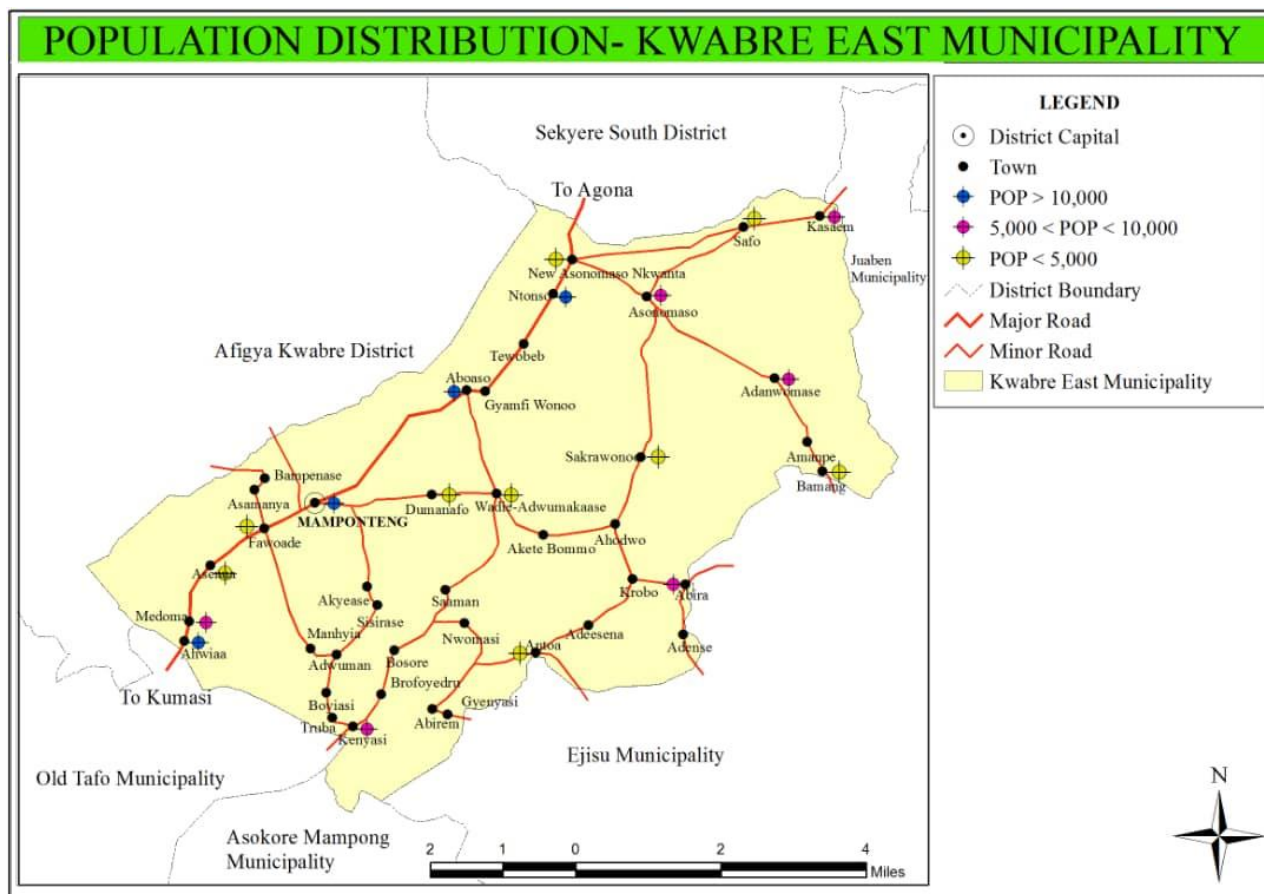
NO.	SETTLEMENT	POPULATION/YEAR						
		2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Meduma	14,654	17026	17457	17898	18352	18816	19292
2.	Ahwiaa	12,934	15027	15407	15797	16197	16607	17027
3.	Mampong	10,688	12418	12732	13054	13384	13723	14070
4.	Kenyase	7,511	8727	8948	9175	9407	9645	9889
5.	Aboaso	7,318	8502	8717	8938	9164	9396	9634
6.	Fawoade	6,264	7278	7462	7651	7845	8043	8247
7.	Ntonso	5,762	6694	6863	7037	7215	7398	7585
8.	Asenua	4,826	5607	5749	5894	6044	6197	6354
9.	Bampenase	4,212	4894	5018	5145	5275	5409	5545
10.	Abirem	3,554	4129	4234	4341	4451	4593	4679
11.	Abira	3,158	3669	3762	3857	3955	4055	4158
12.	Antoa	2,967	3447	3534	3624	3716	3810	3904
13.	Adwumam	2,562	2977	3052	3129	3208	3290	3373
14.	New Asonomaso	2,495	2899	2972	3047	3125	3204	3285
15.	Adanwomase	2,316	2691	2759	2829	2900	2974	3049
16.	Dumanafu	2,236	2598	2664	2731	2800	2871	2944
17.	Wadie Adwumakase	2,229	2590	2655	2723	2791	2862	2935
18.	Brofoyedru	2,068	2403	2463	2526	2590	2655	2723
19.	Sakra Wonoo	1,976	2296	2354	2413	2475	2537	2601
20.	Old Asonomaso	1,931	2244	2300	2359	2418	2479	2542

Source: MPCU Secretariat, 2017

1.6.9.4.2 Population Density

The Municipality has a very high population density when compared with the Regional and National averages. The Kwabre East Municipality has an average of about 780 persons per square km. The high population density in Kwabre East Municipality may be attributed to its proximity to the Kumasi metropolis as lots of people reside in the Municipality and commute to work in Kumasi on a daily basis. This has consequently created overcrowding, especially in Ahwiaa, Meduma and Kenyase exerting pressure on existing social facilities. Anti-social problems are widespread, house occupancy is high, and there is high rate of degradation, thereby putting a lot of stress on the scarce resources of the Assembly.

Figure 1.4: Population Distribution



1.6.9.4.4 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the average urban household size is 8.9 and that for rural areas is 8.8. However, there are variations in the household size distribution in the District, ranging between single persons to 20 persons per household.

1.6.9.4.5 HOUSING DENSITIES

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the number of houses in the Municipality was 13,022 made up of 6,978 for urban localities and 6,044 for rural localities. The district has a total household of 27,122 comprising 15,768 urban and 11,354 rural. The average household per house is 2.1 and the population per house is 8.7. The Municipality also has an average household size 4.2. The average number of rooms per house is 8.3 while rural parts of the district have average number of 10.0 rooms in a house. This is an indication of excessive pressure on housing facilities and there is a large housing deficit.

1.6.9.4.6 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

In terms of religion, Christians dominate, comprising 78.5% of the population as shown in Table 3. The Moslem population is also significant and represents 16.5% possibly due to the immigration of settlers from the northern part of the country.

The traditional religion which is made up of only 0.5% of the people in the District appears to be dying out.

Table 1.4: Religious Composition

Religion	Christians	Moslems	Traditionalists	No Religion	Others	Total
%	78.5	16.5	0.5	0.6	3.9	100

Source: GSS 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, 2013

1.6.9.4.7 AGE – SEX POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Males account for 47.7% of the total population and females 52.3%. This gives a male – female ratio of 91.2 males to 100 females, which means that there are more females than males in the District. Table 4 shows the population distribution by age and sex.

TABLE 1.5: AGE – SEX DISTRIBUTION

AGE	MALES	%	FEMALES	%	TOTAL	%
0 – 4	8,279	15.0	8,013	13.3	16,292	} 39.3
5 – 9	7,615	13.8	7,372	12.2	14,987	
10 – 14	6,946	12.6	7,192	11.9	14,138	
15 – 19	6,178	11.2	6,574	10.9	12,752	} 57.3
20 – 24	5,200	9.4	6,299	10.4	11,499	
25 – 29	4,516	8.2	5,862	9.7	10,378	
30 – 34	3,968	7.2	4,592	7.6	8,560	
35 – 39	3,408	6.2	3,780	6.3	7,188	
40 – 44	2,638	4.8	2,636	4.4	5,274	
45 – 49	1,835	3.3	2,034	3.4	3,869	
50 – 54	1,492	2.7	1,662	2.7	3,154	
55 – 59	932	1.7	1,064	1.8	1,996	
60 – 64	690	1.3	835	1.4	1,525	
65 – 69	417	0.8	623	1.0	1,040	} 3.4
70 – 74	425	0.8	722	1.2	1,147	
75 – 79	252	0.5	498	0.8	750	
80+	315	0.6	692	1.1	1,007	
TOTAL	55,106	47.7	60,450	52.3	115,556	100

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, 2013.

Table 1.6: Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
0 – 14	22,840	41.4	22,577	37.4	45,417	39.3
15 – 64	30,857	55.9	35,338	58.5	66,195	57.3
65+	1,409	2.7	2,535	4.1	3,944	3.4
Total	55,106	100	60,450	100	115,556	100

Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2013

1.6.9.4.9.1 AGE DEPENDENCY

The population distribution in Table 5 shows that about 42.7% of the population is in dependent age groups, that is those between 0 – 14 years and 65 years and over, and 57.3% constitute potential labour force in the District. This gives an age dependency ratio of .74:1, implying that every person in the working age group takes care of himself / herself and an additional person.

There is the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependents. The large percentage population of the youth calls for extensive investments in education, infrastructure and other social services to take care of the children. Additional investment is also required in health care delivery to cater for children and the aged.

1.6.9.1 MIGRATION (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration to the Kwabre East Municipality is felt strongly in urban settlements, where about 52.4% of residents are migrants from within and outside the region. This is due to the fact that urban settlements (such as Kenyase, Ahwiaa and Mampong) have the highest concentration of social amenities and economic activities, which present considerable attraction to migrants. It is clear that the immigration trends is more pronounced in the district than emigration. Much more people are moving into the Municipality than out of the Municipality.

The proximity of the Municipality to Kumasi and the inadequacy of land for housing and other development activities have pushed many people to migrate to any of the adjoining districts of Kumasi of which Kwabre East is not an exception.

The influx of people into the Municipality has improved socio-economic activities in the districts. The increased population in the Municipality through migration also has its attendant negative implications on existing social amenities such as water, education and health facilities. The pressure has also increased and one serious challenge to effectively deal with is the sanitation situation as solid waste generated daily has increased sharply.

It is important to take Family Planning issues more seriously.

1.6.9.2 Gender Equality

Gender Equality is a critical issue that must always be considered in plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure sustainable development. The roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls in the district follow the general culture of the

people in Ghana. Men are regarded as heads of the family and are responsible for providing general upkeep of the household. Some of the responsibilities for men are payment of school fees, providing for food and shelter among others. Most men own and control the property of the family. Women on the other hand are mainly responsible for keeping the house and taking care of the children. In the rural setting, they also assist the men in farming activities. These roles of women are quickly changing especially in the urban and peri-urban communities.

Many women are becoming carrier women and those who are engaged in some trading activities are always busy just like the men. Women are now taking up some of the responsibilities of men. Many women are also now owners of properties just as their men counterparts.

Boys and Girls basically assist parents in their domestic activities and sometimes at work especially in the rural areas. However, they must basically be in school. The analysis below gives the current picture of the district in terms of population profile and gender situation people in some public institutions.

1.6.9.7 Child Protection Issues.

The Municipality is confronted with some child protection issues including abuse of children, parental neglect, and physical abuse, abuse of children in orphanages, peer pressure and entertainment.

Some children have become victims of broken homes where the children are neglected and separated from their parents. Children in such situations go through not having enough to eat and also become school dropouts.

Another critical issue related to this is the high incidence of teenage pregnancy in the Municipality. Physical abuse of children is another phenomena in the Municipality. There has been some incidence of physical abuse of children either by their parents or guardians.

There has also been some incidence of a physical abuse of children in some of the orphanages in the Municipality. Peer Pressure and entertainment are some of the critical problems confronting the children in the Municipality. Children engagement in video games is a serious issues and the Assembly has made several attempts to ban the activity as it has encouraged the children to be involved in many nefarious activities. Strategies must therefore be put in place to address these child protection issues.

Capacity of the Social Welfare staff should be built and logistics provided to deal with the problems. There should also be public education to create the awareness of stakeholder of the negative implications of the issue.

1.7 Population Profile

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the entire population of the Municipality at 115,556. The male population is 55,106 accounting for 47.7% and the female population of 60,450 making 52.3%.

Table 1.7: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
0 – 14	22,840	41.4	22,577	37.4	45,417	39.3
15 – 64	30,857	55.9	35,338	58.5	66,195	57.3
65+	1,409	2.7	2,535	4.1	3,944	3.4
Total	55,106	100	60,450	100	115,556	100

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report (2014).

1.7.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and the economic development of the Municipality and the country as a whole cannot be over – emphasized. In considering gender issues, it is important to make gender analysis of data on education especially enrolment at all levels.

The table below depicts the enrolment at all levels of education in the District

Table 1.8 Enrolment Level in Schools – Public & Private (2015 /2016)

LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)	
				MALE	FEMALE
PRE – SCHOOL	9,966	9,812	19,778	50.38	49.6
PRIMARY	17,378	17,777	35,155	49.4	50.6
JHS	7,288	7,580	14,868	49.0	50.9
SHS	5,390	6,466	11,856	45.5	54.5
TOTAL	40,022	41,635	81657	49.0	51.0

Source: Municipal Education, Directorate, 2017

It can be observed from the table that the total enrolment in schools at all levels is 81657 comprising 40,022 males and 41635 females forming 49.0% and 51.0% respectively.

This indicates that generally there are more females in schools than males. The situation is the same at both the primary (50.6%) and the Senior High School levels (54.5). The situation is, however, different at the pre – school and the Junior High School levels where the male population is more than that of the females. The female proportion at the Senior High School level is due to the fact that out of the Eight (8) Senior High Schools in the District, one is wholly girls and the rest are mixed. It has also been observed that there is high dropout rate of girls in Junior High Schools without proper toilet facilities.

The general situation depicts that fact all stakeholders are taking the issue of education very seriously as the figures show almost equal rate of participation for both males and females. It is therefore important to encourage good practices and adopt more new strategies to continue to encourage full participation of both males and females.

To encourage female participation, there should be strategies to deal with:

- (a) Teenage pregnancy resulting from parental neglect and poor parental control.
- (b) Parental Neglect.
- (c) Peer pressure influence.
- (d) Lack of facilities (especially modern toilet) in schools that discourage female girls

The table below shows data of teachers in the public schools in the Municipality.

Table 1.9: Staffing in Public Schools (2015/2016)

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRE – SCHOOL	11	254	265
PRIMARY	229	423	625
JHS	497	350	847
SHS	399	155	567
TVET	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,136	1,182	2,318

Source: Municipal Education Office, 2017

Information from the table indicate that out of the 2,318 teachers 1,182 are females and 1,136 are males. More females as teachers in the communities could serve as role models for the female pupils and students to encourage them to take their studies more seriously.

1.7.3 Sanitation Situation in School

The sanitation situation in some schools is not good as many of the schools do not have toilet facilities. The result is that many of the girls in such schools, especially the adolescent ones, either drop out of school or are not regular. Effort must therefore be made to provide such school with toilet facilities.

1.7.4 Health

The total number of health personnel in the District is 268. There are 2 Doctors, 223 Nurses, 38 Midwifery and 5 Physician Assistant. This is indicated in the table below.

Table 1.10: Health Personnel in the District

NO.	TYPES OF PERSONNEL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	DOCTORS	2	0	2
2.	NURSES	25	198	223
3.	MIDWIFERY	0	38	38
4.	PHYSICIAN ASSITANT	2	3	5
TOTAL		29	239	268

Source, Municipal Health Administration (2016)

From the table, females are 239 forming about 85% of the personnel as against male number of 29 forming only 15%. The greater number of female health personnel in the communities will encourage the girls in the communities to aspire to be like them.

1.7.5 Local Governance and District Administration

The Kwabre East Municipal Administration has a total staff of 176 with 91 females and 85 males. However, there are few females in the management positions.

1.7.6 Members of the Assembly

Out of the 44 members of the Assembly, 40 are males forming 90% and females constitute only 10% of the entire membership. Clearly, the gap between the males and female members of the Assembly is too wide. Strategies should therefore be adopted to encourage more women to come to the Assembly.

This could be achieved by supporting future women candidates financially and logistically and organize programmes to build their capacities to win district level elections.

1.7.7 HIV AIDS

The general awareness on HIV and AIDS in the district is high. It is difficult to ascertain the incidence of HIV and AIDS in the Municipality. However, data available on reported cases is indicated in table 27 below.

Table 1.11: Reported Cases HIV and AIDS (2010 – 2017)

YEAR	REPORTED CASES		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2010	49	87	136
2011	46	85	131
2012	54	105	159
2013	27	80	107
2014			
2015	81	101	182
2016	99	141	240
2017	15	24	
TOTAL			

Source: Municipal Directorate of Ghana Health Services, 2017

The first case of AIDS in the Kwabre East District was diagnosed in 1990 and by the end of 2009 an estimated number of 362 people were HIV positive. The increase in the number of HIV and AIDS cases calls for more aggressive strategies to combat the menace. The District recognizes the fact that HIV and AIDS is a developmental issue and requires multi sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches for solutions to be effective. Effective structures, systems and processes need to be put in place to prevent the spread of the disease and support the infected and the affected people in the District.

The Municipal, through its Municipal Response Management Team (MRMT), has been embarking on a number of activities to minimize the impact of HIV and AIDS on the people in the Municipality. Some Non-Governmental Organisations are also supported by Ghana AIDS Commission to embark on similar activities including counseling and testing. The issue of stigmatization and the need to know one's status is being pursued. Anti – retroviral treatment is also available in the Municipality.

1.8 SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

This stage of the analysis deals with organization of human and economic activities in space with regard to the Kwabre East Municipality. This approach to Development Planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development of the Municipality.

The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of development. Those considered important for analysis of the Kwabre East Municipal's Spatial Organization are:

- Scalogram Analysis
- Surface Accessibility Analysis

1.8.1 HIERACHY OF SETTLEMENTS

The hierarchy of settlements in the Kwabre East Municipal was distinguished by calculating the centrality index of each of the selected settlements as a percentage of the total weighted centrality index as illustrated in the figure. The Scalogram Analysis depicts the various facilities that are available in the Municipality.

1.8.2 SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS

The scalogram is a tabular representation that is illustrated in the form of matrix chart to show the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their availability. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or Municipality. This helps in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities.

It is also useful in categorizing settlements in the Municipality into levels of functional complexity. The complexity serves as the means to the determination, in future the types and diversity of services of the Municipality at various levels in a hierarchy. In effect scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy. In constructing the Municipality scalogram, a total of 25 functions were considered for all the selected settlements. The settlements included in the analysis were selected using four (4) services as the cut-off point. Since the scalogram does not give any indication of quantitative and qualitative features of services and facilities, a weighting technique based on the frequency of occurrence of service was applied. The criteria for ranking the settlements according to their facilities are given as follows:

1st rank covers between 550 and 370, 2nd rank ranges between 204 and 369.9. the 3rd rank are communities with centrality index between 91 and 203.9 whiles the 4th rank ranged between 20 and 90.9. The facilities and services available were identified and weighted. The total centrality index for each settlement was calculated by adding all the weighted centrality (the Total Centrality divided by the number of functions applicable to each settlement) For example, the index for Safo was obtained by: $4.3+4+3.8+3.7+3.8+8.3+4+3.8+6.7+7.1=45.9$ (refer to table 6).

Table 1.12: Scalogram Analysis

SCALOGRAM FOR KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL																													
	POP 2010	TERTIARY/ UNIVERSITY	SHS	JHS	PRIMARY	K. G. NURSERY	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	MATERNITY	AGRIC EXT	MARKET	BANK	POST OFFICE	POLICE STATION	TELEPHONE / BOOTH	ELECTRICITY	PIPE BORNE	BORE HOLE	HAND DUG WELL	W/C.	VIP	KVIP	PIT LATRINE	1 ST CLASS ROAD	2 ND CLASS ROAD	3 RD CLASS ROAD	TOTAL SERV. TOTAL UNCTION (FACILITIES)	RANKING
Mampong	10,688		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	23	2 nd
Asonomaso	1,931			X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	15	2 nd
Adanwomase	2,316		X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X		X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X	17	2 nd
Antoa	2,967		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X		19	2 nd
Meduma	14,654			X	X	X		X			X					X	X		X		X	X	X		X		X	14	2 nd
Fawoade	2,264		X	X	X	X										X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	15	2 nd
Kenyase	7,511	X		X	X	X										X	X		X		X	X	X		X		X	11	2 nd
Kasaam	3,741			X	X	X			X		X					X	X		X			X	X				X	11	2 nd
Ntonso	5,762		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	13	2 nd
Ahwiaa	12,934			X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	13	3 rd
Bampenase	4,212		X	X	X	X			X		X					X	X		X		X	X			X	X		11	3 rd
Aboaso	7,318			X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	16	3 rd
Bamang	1,663			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X					X	9	3 rd
Wadie Adwumakase	2,229			X	X	X			X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X					X	14	3 rd
Abira	3,158			X	X	X	X				X	X				X	X		X		X	X	X			X		11	3 rd
Sakra Wonoo	1,976			X	X	X		X			X	X				X	X		X		X		X	X			X	11	3 rd
A. Nkwanta	2,495			X	X	X					X	X				X	X		X		X	X	X				X	11	3 rd
Dumanafo	2,236			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X	X			X		10	4 th
Safo	2,620			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X	X				X	11	4 th
Bosore	1,407			X	X	X		X			X					X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X		10	4 th
Old Abirem	2,816			X	X	X					X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	11	4 th
Manhyia	1,085			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X	X				X	10	4 th
Krobo	766			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X	11	4 th
Tano Adwumam	1,179			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X	X					8	4 th
Adeisina	478				X	X					X					X	X		X		X	X	X				X	8	4 th
Akitibomo	131			X	X	X					X					X	X		X		X		X			X		6	4 th
Brofoyedru	1,107				X	X					X						X		X		X	X	X					8	4 th
Nwamase	641			X	X	X					X					X	X		X				X	X		X	X	6	4 th
New Abirem	2,978			X	X	X					X	X				X	X		X			X				X		10	
Samang	90			X	X	X					X					X	X		X				X				X	8	
Tewobaabi	214			X	X	X		X			X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	

Asennua	4,826			X	X	X	X				X	X				X	X		X		X				X		X			
Gyamfi Wonoo	840			X	X	X		X			X	X				X	X		X		X				X		X			
Asamanya	1451			X	X	X					X					X	X		X								X			
Amaape	922			X	X	X					X					X	X		X				X				X			
Ahodwo	158			X	X	X					X					X	X		X			X					X			
Sisirase	63										X					X	X		X								X			
Old Akyease	33										X					X	X		X								X			
Truba					X			X									X		X								X			
Adense	158				X	X											X		X								X			
Total Functions			5	23	25	26	1	5	6	5	3	1	2	3	3	27	26	1	27	2	12	25	26	5	9	15	14			
Total Centrality			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Weighted Centrality			20	4.3	4	3.8	100	20	16.7	20	33.3	20	100	33.3	33.3	3.7	3.8	100	3.7	50	8.3	4	3.8	20	11.1	6.7	7.1			

1.9 PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICE

Facilities considered in analyzing accessibility were senior high schools, health facilities (hospitals and health centers), weekly markets, rural banks, agricultural extension services and postal services. Based on national planning standards, the maximum time (measured in minutes) that one needs to travel to enjoy a certain level of access to each of six facilities was defined as shown in Table 6. In addition, the average traveling speed on each of the three categories of road was determined: 60kph on the first class road: 40kph on the second class roads: and 20kph on the third class roads. Average walking speed was taken to be 5kph.

Table 1.13: Accessibility with Respect to Travel Time.

No.	Service or Facility	High	Medium	Low	Least
1.	Health and postal services	up to 25 minutes	25 to 30 minutes	30 to 35 minutes	Above 35 minutes
2.	Education and periodic markets	up to 30 minutes	30 to 40 minutes	40 to 45 minutes	Above 45 minutes
3.	Agricultural and bank services	up to 25 minutes	25 to 35 minutes	35 to 40 minutes	Above 40 minutes

Based on the above considerations, the maximum distance that needs to be travelled to enjoy various levels of access to the six facilities were computed. The results were then used to delineate zones of surface accessibility to each facility. (Optimum accessibility is accessibility to “all” the six services considered, while aggregate accessibility refers to accessibility to at least one of the six services.) The relative area covered by the various categories of accessibility (high, medium, low and least access) to each of the six facilities as well as the aggregate and optimum accessibility are shown in table in the below

Table 1.14: Areas in Different Accessibility Zones

Function	High Access		Medium Access		Low Access		Least Access		Total	
	Km2	%	Km2	%	Km2	%	Km2	%	Km2	%
Health	193.68	78.5	28.3	11.5	13.6	5.5	11.2	4.5	246.8	100
Agric. Extension	234.43	95.0	10.7	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	246.8	100
SSS	203.55	82.5	26.8	10.9	13.3	5.4	3.1	1.3	246.8	100
Weekly Market	228.43	92.6	16.6	6.7	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	246.8	100
Postal	212.18	86.0	24.0	9.7	7.4	3.0	3.2	1.3	246.9	100
Banking	138.37	56.1	33.7	13.7	27.1	11.0	47.6	19.3	246.8	100
Aggregate	240.99	97.6	4.6	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	246.8	100
Optimum	105.12	42.6	51.9	21.0	41.7	16.9	48.0	19.4	246.8	100

1.10 SURFACE ACCESSIBILITY

The Municipality is traversed by a centroid communications network. Most of the roads converge at the Municipal capital, Mamponteng. The Ahwiaa-Mamponteng-New Asonomaso road is the

only first class road and is oriented in a South-West/North East direction. Although it suffers from eroding shoulders in certain portions, it is nonetheless accessible at all points. There are a number of feeder roads that branch off the main network to the various towns as Sakora Wonoo, Amape and Wadie Adwumakase. Even though majority of the roads are motorable all year round they cannot be classified as good roads.

The Assembly has to grade them occasionally to make them motorable.

1.11 INTERACTION AND IMPLICATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS TO DEVELOPMENT

The performance of the Municipality is influenced greatly by the various characteristics. Its central location within the Ashanti Region puts it in a position to make the most of its resources in as much as it influences climate. Due to its location in the wet Semi-Equatorial Climatic Region, it receives double maxima rainfall which has helped in the development of agriculture in the Municipality. Generally, surface accessibility is good. This implies that movement from one part of the Municipality to another is effective and would result in higher production levels in all sectors of the economy. It would also help raise the level of skill development among the economically active labour force as a result of improved flow of information within Kwabre East Municipality. The road network is also a key factor in attracting investment in the Municipality as it facilitates movement of goods and service.

Enhanced communication and spatial integration result mainly from the nature of transport services and transport networks that exist among the settlements. The main modes for transport services and networks in the district comprise roads and footpaths. The population is therefore limited to using only motor vehicles, motor bikes, bicycles and their feet as means of transport. Transport services and networks determine the access of the rural and the peri-urban populations to functions and services within and outside the district. The more efficient these linkages are, the less expensive the cost of transport, and the better the mobility of the population will be. Such linkages are fundamental for the development of agriculture and commerce-the main occupation in the Municipality. The Municipality has a fairly spatially distributed road network. The total length of road network is about 189.5km out of which 23.5km and 15km are bitumen surfaced and asphalted respectively. Whereas the 80km third class roads are equitably spread throughout the district, 1st and 2nd class roads are Ahwiaa to Asonomaso Junction through Mampong on the Kumasi-Mampong Highway; Asonomaso-Junction to Kasaam through Safo and Kenyase-Antoa Roads. All the 2nd class roads in the districts are now in a deplorable state. Duase-Kenyase-old Abirem Road which stretches about 2.5Km has received some surfacing.

All the third class roads in the Municipality even though deplorable, are motorable all year round. Apart from third class roads, which spread fairly throughout the Municipality, the first and second-class roads are not fairly distributed. The 15.5km Kumasi-Mampong Highway stretching through Ahwiaa, Mampong, through New Asonomaso. The 6km second class road stretches from New Asonomaso to Asonomaso and New Asonomaso-Safo-Kasaam through Adanwomase to Bonwire. This road stretches to link the Kumasi-Accra Highway at Ejisu.

The high density and dependability of roads make mobility of the population very high whilst cost of transportation less expensive. The wide linkages make for better agricultural development and commerce. Again, the high surface accessibility makes for ease of access to services like, health, education, markets and postal services in both inside and outside the district.

The roads that need critical attention include;

- Asonomaso Nkwanta – Bonwire Road
- Mamponteng Town Streets (10km)
- Fawoade-Adwumam-Kenyase Feeder Road (6km)
- Fawoade-Bampenase-Bomfa Feeder Road (3km)
- Achiase – Bosore Feeder Road (3km)
- Asonomaso Nkwanta-Kasaam Feeder Road (6km)
- Kenyase-Brofoyedru-Aboaso (9km)
- Bonwire (Bamang Junc.)- Juaben (7km)
- Adanwomase-Sakra Wonoo (6km)
- Ahwiaa Oversea-Yam Market-Ahwiaa Market (5km)
- Antoa-Krobo-Bonwir (7km)
- Tano-Adwuman-Teacher Nkwanta Truba (3km)
- Old –Asonomaso-Safo Junction (2km)
- Mamponteng-Abrade (2km)
- Mamponteng-Ahodwo (5km)
- Antoa- Abirem-Nwamase (6km)
- Abira-Adense-Abankora (6km)

Culture

The Kwabre East Municipality is made up of people with a homogenous culture. The people are mainly Akans of Ashanti region and the predominant occupation of the people is farming. In addition to farming, kente weaving, Adinkra making and carving of handicraft is a major source of secondary occupation. Petty trading and other formal forms of jobs are increasing as the District becomes urbanized.

1.13 Traditional Set Up

The Traditional Authority which is embedded in chieftaincy institutions is perhaps the oldest and much revered institution in the country. The traditional status and sphere of influence of chiefs in the Municipality unlike other areas, present a complex interwoven web-like phenomenon.

Some of the traditional rulers are ‘Abrempong’ who fall directly under the Asantehene as exemplified by the chief of Adanwomase whilst other chiefs come under the jurisdiction of Kumasi Traditional Council and owe much allegiance to them, The third category of the traditional rulers falls under some paramount chiefs such as Mampong and Nsuta. The situation presents much problem in terms of mobilization of the people for development through the chiefs, because it appears they are not regarded as a unified factor around which the people could be rallied together as a result of their differences in interest and allegiance.

In spite of this apparent dichotomy of traditional interest, the chiefs and people of the Municipality have in common, traditional festivals such as ‘Akwasidae’ and ‘Awukudae’ which are basically ‘stool cleansing’ and renewal of allegiance to the Golden Stool. The Municipal Assembly intends to create an annual Kente and Adinkra Festival which would eventually bring all the chiefs and people in the Municipal together to facilitate socio-economic and cultural development of the Municipality.

1.14 Ethnic Diversity

With regards to ethnic diversity, the Municipality to a large extent is homogenous with the Akans forming about 83.5%. About 10% of the entire Municipal Population come from Northern Ghana.

1.15 Communal Spirit

The communal spirit within many communities was high. It is however being diminished due to rapid urbanization.

1.16 Chieftaincy Disputes

Most communities are peaceful due to the absence of chieftaincy and other conflicts. This peaceful situation has helped the development process of the Municipality. None of the communities in the Municipality are saddled with any serious chieftaincy disputes.

1.16.1 Implications for Development

The ethnic structure and its predominately homogenous nature have contributed to the stability of the Municipality. Again, the absence of a specific festival which would serve as a rallying point for the people in the Municipality hampers development. There is therefore the need to put in place a festival that portrays the culture and craftsmanship of the people. An Adinkra, Kente and Akwaaba festival to showcase the rich Adinkra and kente cloth being done to serve the purpose.

The diminishing communal spirit should be reactivated to enable the people contribute positively to the development of the communities.

1.17 GOVERNANCE

The Kwabre East Municipal Assembly is a statutory body established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2265 and backed by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). It is the highest policy making body representing the entire political and administrative machinery of Central Government at the District level.

The Kwabre East Municipality until 2008 was part of the Kwabre District. A legislative instrument L.I 1894 promulgated in 2007 established Kwabre East District after the creation of Afigya Kwabre District. It was upgraded into a municipality by LI 2265 in 2017 but inaugurated in March, 2018.

The Assembly, headed by the Municipal Chief Executive, performs its functions through the Executive Committee and other statutory sub-committees. The Executive Committee exercises of executive and co-ordinating functions of the Assembly while the sub-committees collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. The statutory sub-committees are:

- Economic Development
- Social Services
- Works
- Finance and Administration
- Justice and Security

Another important committee of the Assembly is the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC) chaired by the Presiding Member.

There are also two Sub – committees to be responsible for issues of Tourism development and Agriculture and Local economic development.

1.18 KEY DEPARTMENTS

For administrative effectiveness, the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is supported by a Central Administration. The Central Administration is headed by a Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD) who reports to the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) and is in charge of the day –to-day administration of the Assembly. The Central Administration is broadly made up of general administration. The Planning, Budgeting, Human Resource and Records / Registry Units of the Assembly.

1.18.1 Departments of Kwabre East Municipal Assembly

Section 78(1) (4) and 198(4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and the LI.1961 give the departments of the Assembly. The heads of these departments are ex-officio members of the Assembly without voting rights but only provide technical advice to the Assembly. They report to the Assembly through the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. These departments are:

- Central Administration
- Education
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Physical (Town & Country) Planning
- Finance
- National Disaster Management Organization
- Health
- Agriculture
- Works
- Forestry, Wildlife and Natural Resource Conservation
- Urban Roads
- Transport
- Other specialized Units of the Assembly include
 - Birth and Death Registry
 - Information Services

Apart from the above departments, there are others such as the commissions and the security services which are present in the District including

- National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
- Non Formal Education Division (NFED)
- Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- Electoral Commission
- Ghana Police Service
- Ghana National Fire Service.
- Ghana Immigration Service
- The Judicial Service (District Court)
- National Service Scheme (NSS)
- National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
- Youth Employment Agency (YEA)
- Centre For National Culture
- Rent Control

The task of realizing the aspirations of the people in the Municipality depends on the effective implementation of the Municipal Assembly's responsibilities. This is to be executed in close collaboration and involvement of both Governmental and Non- Governmental Organizations, the private sector, individual entrepreneurs and all stakeholders.

1.19 SUB DISTRICT STRUCTURES

There are six Zonal Councils in the Municipality. These are Ahwiaa, Ntonso Town Councils, Mampong, Old Asonomaso (Kwabre No. 1 North), Wadie Adwumakase and Krobo (Kwabre No. 1 South) Zonal Councils. The basic problems facing these Area Councils are the inadequate staff to man these offices, inadequate logistics (furniture and office equipment), and inadequate office accommodation. Besides Ntonso Zonal Council, all the others are in temporal offices. Krobo (Kwabre No.1.South) has an office accommodation but it is in a deplorable situation and needs serious renovation.

To make the sub-structures more functional efforts have been made over the last two years by the Assembly through activities including

- Posting of Community Development Officers as secretaries to the Zonal Councils
- Provision of furniture to 4 Zonal Councils
- Opening of Accounts by all the Councils
- Ceding of some revenue items for collection
- Recruitment of revenue collectors to all the councils.

More need to be done to make them fully functional to bring full meaning into the decentralization concept and local governance at the door-step of the people.

1.20 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Social Accountability has become very important in the local governance process as it affords the people the participatory approach to demand accountability from service providers especially from the local political leadership. The Assembly has over the years been involving all stakeholders in the planning and budgeting processes through data collection, community needs assessment process, public hearings, Stakeholder engagement in fee-fixing resolution and budgeting process.

Stakeholders are also involved in the dissemination of reports and activities of the Assembly through Town Hall Meetings, Public fora, radio discussions and display of reports on notice boards of the Assembly and Zonal Council levels. One of the most important tools adopted for social accountability is the Public Financial Management (PFM) guidelines for Community engagement. The Assembly has also developed a Public Participation Action Plan. The Municipality also has a website where people can get information about the Municipality.

SECURITY

There are five Police Stations in the Municipality. These stations are found in Mamponteng, Antoa, Asonomaso, Kenyase and Ahwiaa. Mamponteng and Kenyase have two separate Municipal Divisional Commands.

The basic problem facing the Police Service in the municipality is inadequate residential accommodation for the officers and men. There are inadequate necessary communication gadgets and other logistics such as vehicles, telephones, etc. at the various police stations.

1.21.1 Police Strength

The Police strength in the Municipality currently is 74, comprising 45 males and 29 females. The total number of police stations in the municipality is 5. This number is inadequate given the size and population of the municipality. The stations are also located away from many of the communities. There is the need to increase the number of police officers and the establishment of more police stations to improve on the security situation in the Municipality. It is therefore in the right direction that a police station has been established at Ahwiaa.

1.21.2 The Judicial System

The judicial administration of the Municipality is regulated by the statutory legal systems enshrined in the constitution and other acts such as Acts 936,455, etc. The District Assembly is mandated to formulate bye-laws for the effective governance of the Municipality. There is a Circuit Court at Mamponteng to uphold the administration of justice in the Municipality.

Local Economic Development (LED)

Many issues relating to Local Economic Development have been highlighted already. In order to be more focused, there is the need to consider innovative programmes to enhance the capabilities of micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMES).

The existence of the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), in the Municipality would help to facilitate these programmes. Currently,

the Municipality is a beneficiary of the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) which has already put in place some of these interventions. There is also the need to develop our market centres and the handicraft industry to boost local economic activities.

Capacities of Artisans such as tailors/dressmakers, hairdressers, mechanics are being built by the BAC under the Rural Enterprise Programme. The youth especially women and the vulnerable people are being given some skills, training in income generating activities.

Agriculture is another area especially livestock and poultry development in the Municipality.

The Assembly takes LED activities seriously and has therefore constituted a sub – committee at the Assembly level to take responsibility of MSEs and Agriculture. A lot needs to be done to create sustainable livelihood for the people in the Municipality.

The Municipality has also positioned itself to take advantage of the Government’s One – District One Factory Programme. Some parcels of land have been secured to facilitate the establishment of factories under the programme.

1.22 ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Production activities in the Municipality have been categorized into 3 major sectors namely, Agriculture, Industry and Service. The agricultural sector is dominated by food crop farming, which is mostly done on subsistence basis and employs rudimentary production techniques. Fruits, vegetables, cocoa and livestock are also grown but on a smaller scale. However, poultry and livestock farming are fast developing as there is limited land now for large scale food and cash crop farming.

The industrial sector consists of a wide range of micro, small and medium scale manufacturing and processing activities, including agro processing, wood-based, textiles, metal based, quarrying, construction and other activities. Trading, personal services such as hairdressing and barbering, drinking and ‘chop bar’ operations, transport, tourism and other services are referred to as services sectors.

1.24 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of dominant economic activities due to the number of people it employs. It constitutes about 40% of the aggregate household income. Agriculture in the district comprises crop (food and cash crops) and livestock farming. Many households practice a mixture of the two. However, most farmers are food crop farmers and mostly in subsistence basis.

1.24.1 Source(s) of Farm Labour

Most farmers in the Municipality depend on both family and hired labour for crop production. About 44 and 50 percent in the rural and urban areas depend on family labour, while 54 and 45.5 percent in urban and rural areas respectively depend on hired labour according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

1.24.2 Access to extension services

There are only ten front-line extension agents to over 3,000 farmers. Consequently, few farmers have access to extension services.

1.24.3 Livestock Farming

Cattle production is not popular in the Municipality. However, pig production is becoming more popular in the district. Poultry production is more popular in the district.

1.24.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming is also picking up gradually. A lot of training and sensitization are being done to encourage farmers to enter into aqua culture.

1.24.5 Problems of Agricultural Production

The following have been identified as problems militating against increased agricultural production in the Municipality.

- Soil infertility and low yield of crop varieties;
- Crop and livestock pests and disease;
- Farmers inability to expand due to financial and other resources;
- Low productivity of labour, due to use of rudimentary tools
- Unfavourable climate, reduction in annual rains;-Climate change
- Farmers limited access to technical advice-inadequate access to extension services
- Persistent use of traditional system of crop and livestock production; and
- Problem of marketing farm produce.
- Ageing farmers in the municipality.

1.24.6 Planting for Food and Jobs and Agriculture Modernization Programme

The Municipality is also a key participant in the Planting for Food and Jobs as well as the Modernization of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) Programmes. These programmes will help to ensure food security, improve farmer's income and increase employment.

1.24.7 Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

Under the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) Programme, the Assembly is supporting Cocoa farmers with free Cocoa seedlings to boost Cocoa production to increase export and farmers' income.

1.25 SERVICE

The significant economic activities in the municipality include petty trading, transportation, hair dressing and dressmaking. Commodities traded in range from agricultural produce to industrial products (food and non-food items). The bulk of the commodities traded are mostly brought from Kumasi. Others are also brought from within the communities. Products like kente and adinkra cloths are sold in Kumasi and other towns outside the municipality.

1.25.1 Financial Services

There are more than 10 banking and non-banking financial institutions in the Municipality including Sekyere Rural Bank. It has branches at Ntonso, Ahwiaa and Mamponteng. Due to the Municipality proximity to Kumasi, many residents get financial services from the regional capital.

1.25.2 Tourism

The Kwabre East Municipality is renowned for its tourism potential. The main tourism attractions are the manufacturing and sale of traditional textiles such as kente and adinkra, woodcraft and artifacts. Ahwiaa is noted for wood-carving, Ntonso is also noted for Adinkra- making and Adanwomase, Wonoo, Bamang and others renowned for the rich kente-weaving.

These handicrafts are heavily patronized by tourists especially the foreigners. An average of 50 tourists a day visits these sites. The sites also serve as training centres for foreigners who are interested in learning these handiworks.

In spite of these potentials, basic infrastructure which can boost the tourism industry is lacking. The Municipal Assembly needs to initiate policy and create the enabling environment for investments in the development of the sites and the creating of recreational centres at these sites to attract more local and foreign tourists. Some of the issues to be addressed are poor roads to the sites and lack of sanitation facilities.

Another important tourist attraction site is the Antoa Shrine at Antoa which brings not less than 100 people daily to the place. This site offers a huge potential which the traditional authority can collaborate with the District Assembly to exploit to the benefit of the people.

All these sites are less than 10 km from Kumasi, the regional capital.

1.26 INDUSTRY

Most of the industries in the Municipality are small scale. The following types of industries could be identified:

- Traditional textile industry
- Forest/wood- based related industries
- Blacksmithing and
- Metal- based manufacturing such as metal gates, sliding windows etc.
- Dressmaking/tailoring industries
- Auto mechanics and technicians

1.26.1 Traditional Textile and Wood Carvers

The Kwabre East Municipality is well known for the production of quality traditional textiles (Adinkra & Kente) and wood carving of different styles and shapes. These local products are sold directly by local people to tourists along roadsides on wholesale and retail bases. Other buyers sell the product in other parts of the country. The main market for wood carvers is local, although a significant portion is international.

1.26.2 Wood industries

The only saw mill in the Municipality which employed about 150 people at Ahwiaa has collapsed. The wood industry is now left with some individuals who sell the less processed wood. There is an emerging wood market at Ahwiaa which employs more than 120 people directly and indirectly.

1.26.3 Other Small Scale Industries

There are spots of auto mechanics workshop especially at the peri-urban communities like Ahwiaa, Meduma, Kenyase and Mampongeng. There are other small scale industries established which include cassava processing, soap making, leather works, furniture making, tailoring and dressmaking.

1.26.4 One – District – One Factory

The Municipality is taking advantage of the government's One – District – One – Factory Programme. More than 30 acres of land have been made available to support potential investors.

1.27 ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FROM 2014 – 2017

1.27.1 Revenue

For the period 2014 to 2017, the total estimated revenue from all sources was GH¢ 32,067,519.41. Out of this, the actual amount realized was GH¢ 14,046,202.57 constituting 43.80% of the estimated revenue. The difference was GH¢18,021,316.84. This is illustrated in the table below;

Table 1.15: Total Revenue Generated From 2014 – 2017

Year	Estimate	Actual	Variance	Percentage Received
2014	7,449,225.08	3,048,195.25	4,401,029.83	40.92
2015	7,571,588.43	4,343,665.58	3,277,922.85	57.37
2016	8,334,236.90	5,846,089.31	2,488,167.59	70.15
2017	8,461,032.68	4,770,120.94	3,690,911.74	56.38
Total				

Source: Municipal Budget and Finance Offices, KEMA – Mampongeng (2017)

1.27.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Total revenue estimated to be collected internally from 2014 to 2017 was GH¢4,061,624.06. Out of this, a total amount of GH¢ 2,525,394.09 representing 62.18% was actually collected leaving a shortfall of GH¢ 1,536,229.97. The performance of the Assembly for the past four years was above average however not satisfying. Details are found in the table below;

Table 1.16: Total Internally Generated Revenue from 2014 – 2017

Year	Estimate	Actual	Variance	Percentage collected
2014	868,203.06	680,395.65	187,807.41	78.37
2015	984,681.00	774,121.04	210,559.96	78.37
2016	1,010,595.00	818,926.80	85,474.37	81.03
2017	1,198,145.00	991,800.93	206,334.07	56.38
Total	4,061,624.06			

Source: Municipal Budget and Finance offices, KEMA – Mampongeng (2017)

From the table above, the Assembly could not achieve the 100% target but the general performance could be considered appreciable. However, on year to year basis, the Assembly performed creditably during the first three years of the plan period.

1.27.3 District Assemblies' Common Fund (2014 – 2017)

For the period under assessment, an amount of GH¢10,922,374.00 was estimated to be received as District Assembly's Common Fund. Out of the estimated amount GH¢4,045,050.19 was released representing 37.03% leaving a gap of GH¢ 6,877,323.81 representing 62.97%. The Assembly during the four years did not receive the full estimated amount. This affected the implementation of projects and programmes funded from the DACF. In the case of 2014 less than half of the estimated amount was realized. Even though 2015 and 2016 released funds was above 50% it was not sufficient to implement all projects and programmes. As at first quarter 2017, no funds have been realized and has therefore delayed most projects and programmes. This is illustrated in the table below;

Table 1.17: Total Revenue from the DACF: 2014 – 2017

Year	Estimate	Actual (Gross)	Variance	Percentage Received
2014	1,925,551.00	531,163.73	1,394,387.27	27.59
2015	2,630,076.00	1,469,099.98	1,160,976.02	55.86
2016	3,007,872.00	2,054,873.14	952,998.86	68.32
2017	3,358,875.00		3,358,875.00	0
Total	10,922,374.00	4,055,136.85	6,867,237.15	37.13

Source: District Budget and Finance Offices, KEDA – Mampong (2017)

It must be emphasized that the deductions at source greatly affected the implementation of the projects and programmes that were funded from the District Assemblies' Common Fund since most of the deductions were not anticipated and therefore not planned for. The programmes and projects that could not be undertaken because of the shortfalls and the deductions are therefore to be rolled into the next Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021).

1.28.4 Other Sources of Revenue

The Assembly also received other sources of fund apart from the internally generated funds (IGF) and District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). The Assembly also receives central government grant for payment of salaries of mechanized staff, District Assemblies Common Fund for Member of Parliament, District Development Fund, funds for school feeding, fumigation and sanitation fund.

The total amount of GH¢17, 083521.35 was estimated to be received from other sources. An amount of GH¢ 7,475,758.29 was received representing 43.76% to support the Assembly programme and projects.

Table 1.18: Revenue from other sources (2014 – 2017)

Year	Estimates	Actual	Percentage received
2014	4,655,471.02	1,836,635.87	39.45
2015	3,956,831.43	2,100,444.52	53.08
2016	4,315,769.90	2,957,278.36	68.52
2017	4,155,449.00	581,399.54	14.00
Totals	17,083,521.35	7,475,758.29	43.76

Source: Municipal Finance Office, Kwabre East – Mampong (2017)

The release of the amount of GH¢7,229,219.63 from the above sources, though not up to the estimated figure, greatly assisted the Assembly to implement some of the projects and Programmes in the 2014 -2017 Medium Term Development Plan.

1.29 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

According to the 2010 Population & Housing Census, economically active population consists of those persons 15 years and older who either worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the census night. This includes persons who are in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to and persons who are unemployed.

Out of the total population of the Municipality, there are 70,139 persons 15 years and older, representing 60.7 percent of the population. The Population & Housing Census shows that out of this population 67.3 percent are economically active and 32.7 percent are economically not active. Economically active males constitute (70.7%) and the economically not active males are (29.3%). Of the female population, the economically active constitutes 64.3 percent whereas the economically not active are 35.7 percent. There are also more unemployed females than males.

1.30 FOOD SECURITY

Food security is the availability and affordability of food in terms of quality and quantity for people at all time.

Although the region produces industrial crops such as oil palm, citrus, and cocoa, the Municipality is not one of such Districts.

The major crops grown in the Municipality are mainly; cassava, maize, rice, plantain and vegetables. Current maize production has suffered major setback because of Fall Army Worn (FAW) infestation. An estimated acreage of 263.6 hectares was lost given rise to fall of yield 262 hectares. Therefore, maize production is likely to reduce hence affect maize consumption in the Municipality. However, production of crops such as cassava, rice, plantain and vegetables are likely to increase in production due to good rainfall and the Municipality will enjoy good quality and affordable food supply. The Planting for Foods and Jobs as well as the Modernization of Agriculture Programmes will help increase food production in the Municipality.

1.31 NUTRITION

Nutrition is an integral part of total health and needs to be taken very seriously. Malnutrition is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity among children in low and middle – income countries including Ghana.

Multiple interventions and multiple - sectoral approach are needed to prevent different aspects of nutritional depletion and depreciation such as severe malnutrition, anemia, wasting and stunting.

The 2016 Annual Report of the Municipal Health Directorate showed that the Municipality recorded 4.9% of the children being stunted, 5.6% wasted and 9.8% underweight. The Ghana Health Service and for that matter the Municipal Health Directorate runs several specific nutrition intervention programmes which aim to improving the health of the entire population with emphasis on children and women. These include Promotion and Support for Breastfeeding, infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Micronutrient Supplementation Control Programme, Growth Monitoring and Promotion. Adolescent Health and Nutrition Services and Nutrition Health Education.

The School Feeding Programme in the Municipal is also helping to address the nutritional problems in some of the basic schools.

Some of the causes of malnutrition in the Municipal are poor infant and young children feeding practices, poor content of animal source food among others.

Scaling- up Nutritional Programme (SUN)

The Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) is a Movement of leaders, civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations, donors, businesses, and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition. USAID is the donor convener for SUN movement and recognizes that chronic malnutrition or stunting has multiple causes and that is why it requires People and Programmes to work together to put nutrition into all development efforts and develop sustainable solutions that works. The priorities under SUN include increasing government nutrition funding, prioritizing nutrition among key stakeholders, and improving the measurement of nutrition indicators.

1.32 CHALLENGES

Despite these interventions and the progress made at reducing malnutrition, several challenges exist that has slowed down progress. Currently donor agencies have dominated the initiation and implementation of nutrition activities and this has created a degree of donor dependence by government and other policy actors, leading to inadequate commitment to providing funding for the implementation of nutrition interventions. However, translation of intends into action has been impeded by challenges that include inadequate human capacity (numbers and skills), logistics, and financial.

There is inadequate prioritization of nutrition activities, implemented nutrition programmes without nutrition policy and these serves as key barriers to accelerating nutrition actions.

Difficulty in full implementation of the Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding, including the international Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes which will help project against

commercial influences that discourage breastfeeding, and the Baby Friendly Hospital initiative and community activities, which can promote and support improved infant and young child feeding.

Additionally, there is inadequate awareness creation on food fortification; supplementation and food based approaches as well as scaling up fortification of widely consumed food staffs among others.

There is the need for overall nutrition programme to be seen as an integral part of the health improvement strategy for maternal and child health. Also there is the need to set priorities right and ensure allocation of adequate funds and other resources to support nutrition programmes.

1.33 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.33.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the Municipality in particular cannot be over-emphasized.

In a developing peri-urban Municipality like Kwabre East, the need for skilled manpower is important. The Assembly in the past has directed over 60% of its resources into educational programme and projects.

The educational facilities in the Municipality are as follows; 169 Pre-schools, 170 primary schools, 136 Junior High Schools (JHS) and 9 Senior High Schools. (SHS) The schools are both private and public.

The number at all levels in both public and private schools is shown in the table. It is clear that at the pre – school and the primary levels, the private schools have more schools and actually enrolled more pupils at the pre – school level than the public schools.

Table 1.19: Classification of Schools in the Municipality.

TYPE / LEVEL	PRE – SCHOOL	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	TOTAL
Public	62	65	73	6	206
Private	107	105	63	3	278
Total	169	170	136	9	484

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

Table 1.20: Enrolment Level in Public Schools (2016 / 2017)

Level	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
PRE SCHOOLS	3,061	2,917	5,978
PRIMARY	8,903	9,060	1,7963
JHS	5,124	5,358	1,0482
SHS	4,696	5,597	1,0293
TVET	-	-	-
TOTAL	21,784	22,932	44,716

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

Table 1.21 Enrolment Levels in Private Schools (2016 / 2017)

Level	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
PRE SCHOOLS	6,905	6,895	13,800
PRIMARY	8,475	8,717	17,192
JHS	2,164	2,222	2,792
SHS	694	867	1,561
TVET	-	-	-
TOTAL	18,238	18,701	36,939

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mamponteng (2017)

Table 1.22 Percentage of Trained Teachers in Public and Private Schools (2016/2017)

Level	Public percentage (%)	Private percentage (%)	Total
PRE – SCHOOL	88.30%	6.00%	83.04%
PRIMARY	92.50%	6.50%	49.24%
JHS	95.70%	8.10%	71.08%
SHS	92.40%	72.22%	89.60%
TVET	-	-	-

Source; Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mamponteng (2017)

It can be deduced from the table that the percentage of trained teachers in private schools is very small. However at the basic level the pupil’s performance are better.

1.34 Trained and Untrained Teachers

As high as 79% of teachers for all the levels are trained. The expectation is to obtain 100% by 2021. The table above shows the number of trained and untrained teachers in the Municipality.

Table 1.23 Staffing in Public Schools (2016 /2017)

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Pre – school	11	254	265
Primary	229	423	750
JHS	497	350	800
SHS	399	155	567
TVET	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,136	1,182	2,318

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mamponteng (2017)

1.34.1 Pupil-Teacher Ratios

The teacher-pupil ratio stands at 23:1, 28:1 and 12:1, 19:1 for pre-school, primary, junior high and Senior High school respectively. The ratios looks encouraging, however, there is the need to encourage parents to enroll more children in school to better utilize the teacher in the district. Table depicts the pupil-teacher ratio in the district.

Table 1.24 Pupil- Teacher Ratio in Public Schools (2016- 2017)

LEVEL	PRE SCHOOL	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS
ENROLMENT	5,978	17,963	10,482	10,293
TEACHING STRENGTH	265	652	847	554
PTR	23:1	28:1	12:1	19:1

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mampondeng (2017)

Table 1.25 Staffing in Private Schools (2016 - 2017)

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRE- SCHOOL	67	360	427
PRIMARY	473	187	660
JHS	273	59	332
SHS	73	17	90
TVET	-	-	-
TOTAL	886	623	1509

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mampondeng (2017)

Table 1.26 Pupil Teacher Ratio in Private School (2016 - 2017)

LEVEL	PRE SCHOOL	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS
ENROLMENT	13800	11638	4386	1561
TEACHING STRENGTH	427	435	332	90
PTR	32:1	26:1	13:1	17:1

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mampondeng (2017)

Table 1.27 School Performance BECE Pass Rate by Gender

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2012- 2013	94	93.3	93.7
2013-2014	93.7	92.6	93.2
2014- 2015	91.9	91.8	91.9
2015- 2016	88.4	86.1	87.2
2016-2017			
2017-2018			
2018-2019			

Source: Municipal Education Office, KEMA – Mampondeng (2017)

The trend of BECE performance is not encouraging and therefore efforts must be made to improve on the situation.

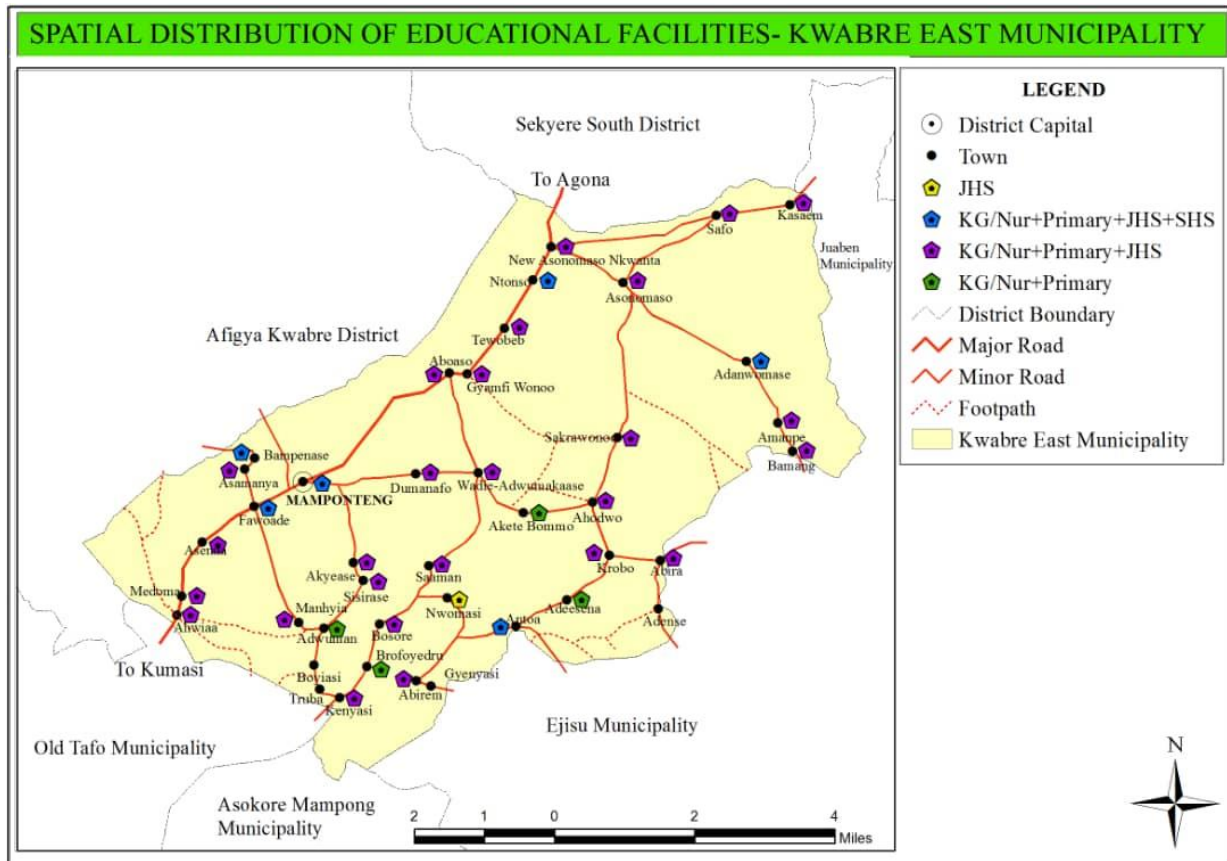
1.35 WASSCE PASS RATE BY GENDER

The WASSCE pass rate by gender for 2011/12 academic year indicated a total pass rate of 94.8%, males having a pass rate of 91.9% and 98.2% for females. At the senior high school level, the performance is quite encouraging.

Technical and Vocational Institutions Surprisingly, there is no technical or vocational institution in the district. This is a critical issue that must be addressed to develop the skills of many of the youth.

A map showing the distribution of educational facility is shown in figure 8

Figure 1.5: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities



1.35.1 Problems/Gaps in the Education Sector

The following problems were identified to be facing the education sector:

- Lack of teachers accommodation
- Inadequate classroom infrastructure especially in the peri-urban communities.
- Lack of school libraries
- Lack of maintenance of school buildings
- Inadequate dormitories in all the senior high schools.
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials

1.36 HEALTH

The Municipality has 18 health facilities. There are 6 government hospitals, 11 private and 1 Mission hospitals. The proximity of the municipality to the Kumasi Metropolis makes easy access to general and specialized health services. The table below shows the distribution of major health facilities in the Municipality

Table 1.28: Health Facilities and their Locations.

Health Facilities in the Kwabre East Municipality

HEALTH FACILITY	LOCATION	SUB – DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP
Mampong Health Centre	Mampong	Mampong	Government
Asonomaso District Hospital	Asonomaso	Asonomaso	Government
Sakra Wono Health Centre	Sakra Wono	Asonomaso	Government
Aboaso Health Centre	Aboaso	Aboaso	Government
Kenyasi Health Centre	Kenyase	Kenyasi	Government
Antoa Health Centre	Antoa	Kenyasi	Government
St Joseph's Clinic (Abira)	Abira	Asonomaso	CHAG
Joy Maternity Home	Mampong	Mampong	Private
Maame Rose Maternity Home	Ahwiaa	Mampong	Private
Meduma Clinic	Meduma	Mampong	Private
Victory Hospital	Asennua	Mampong	Private
Kaakyire Clinic	Meduma	Mampong	Private
Christ Our hope mat. Home	Ntonso	Aboaso	Private
African Diaspora Clinic	New Abirem	Kenyasi	Private
Right Care Hospital	New Abirem	Kenyasi	Private
Adom Mmoroso Maternity	Kenyasi	Kenyasi	Private
Zion Praise Hospital	Ntonso	Aboaso	Private
Royal Place Maternity Home	New Abirem	Kenyasi	Private
Antwi Maternity Home	Adanwomase	Asonomaso	Private

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

1.36.1 Common Diseases (Top 10 OPD Cases)

Table 1.29 OPD Attendance (Morbidity, 2017)

2015			2016		2017	
	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases
1.	Simple Malaria	33,908	Simple Malaria	33,300	Simple Malaria	31,232
2.	Respiratory Tract Infection	4466	Anaemia	4640	Respiratory Tract infection	6117
3.	Anaemia	3345	Respiratory Tract infection	3367	Typhoid Fever	4232
4.	Diarrhoea Diseases	2726	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	1864	Anaemia	4051
5.	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	2013	Typhoid Fever	1791	Diarrhoea Diseases	3317
6.	Intestinal worms	1182	Skin Diseases	1411	Hypertension	2571
7.	Hypertension	1147		1309	Skin Diseases	2502
8.	Skin Diseases	1141	Urinary Tract infections	1151	Urinary Tract infection	2157
9.	Urinary Tract infections	807	Hypertension	1086	Intestinal Worms	2033
10.	Pneumonia	708	Intestinal Worms	876	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	1885

Source: Municipal Health Administration, 2017

The dominant disease in the municipality is malaria which is caused primarily by poor environmental sanitation. Generally, sanitation is poor in the municipality. Most communities do not have properly laid out drainage systems. There is therefore the need to promote healthy lifestyles and healthy environment.

1.36.2 Availability of Health Professionals

Inadequate health professionals impeded service delivery. Even though quite a number of health extension workers were posted to the facilities, it is inadequate.

The total number of health personnel stands as 268. The table 28 below gives the data on the status of health personnel in the Municipality.

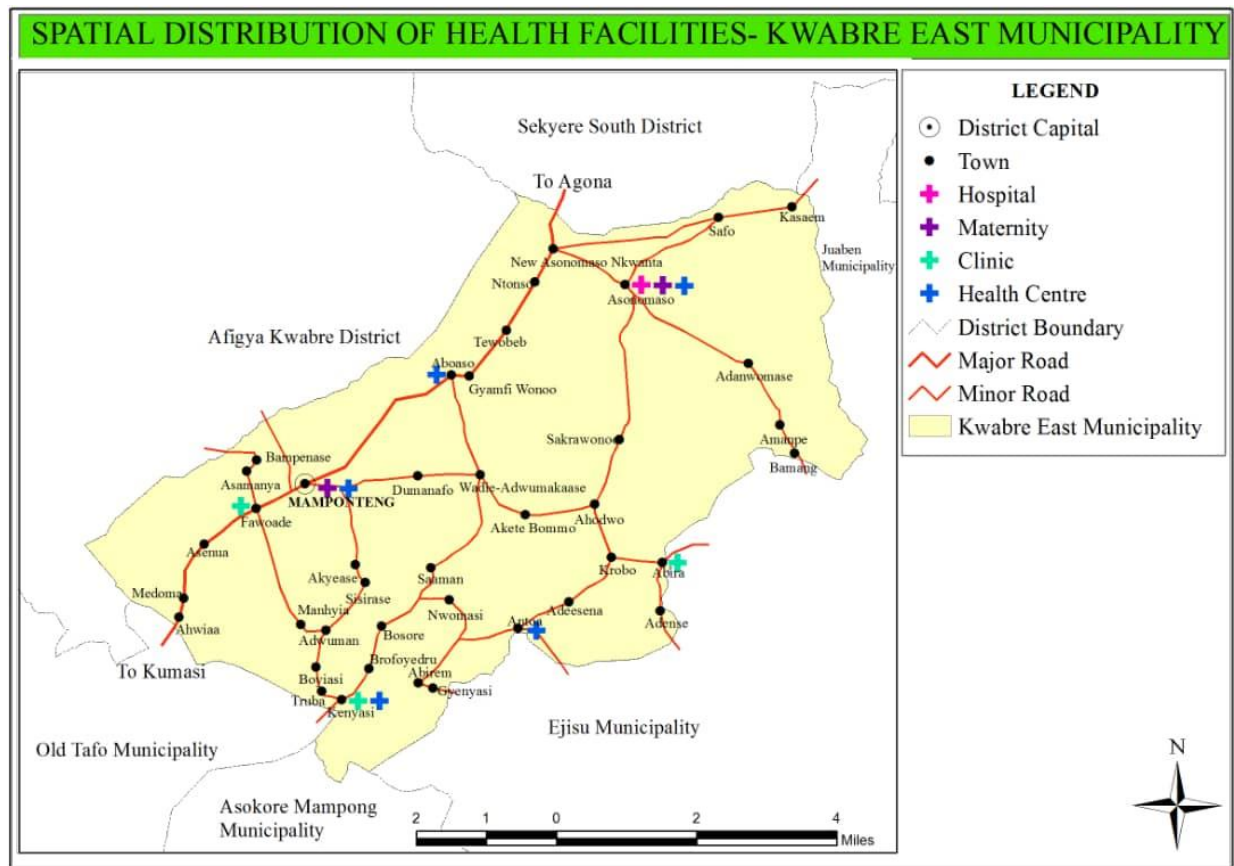
Table 1.30 Number of Health Personnel in the District

Personnel	Males	Females	Total
Doctors	2	0	2
Nurses	25	198	223
Midwifery	0	38	126
Physician Assistant	2	3	5
TOTAL	29	239	268

Source: Municipal Health Administration, KEMA – Mampong (2017)

A map showing the distribution of health facilities as indicated in.....

Figure 1.6: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



1.36.3 HIV AIDS

The general awareness on HIV and AIDS in the Municipality is high. It is difficult to ascertain the incidence of HIV and AIDS in the Municipality. However data available on reported cases is indicated in table below.

Table 1.31: Reported Cases HIV and AIDS

YEAR	REPORTED CASES		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2010	49	87	136
2011	46	85	131
2012	54	105	159
2013	27	80	107
2014			
2015	81	101	182
2016	99	141	240
2017	15	24	
TOTAL			

Source: Municipal Directorate of Ghana Health Services, 2017

The first case of AIDS in the Kwabre East Municipality was diagnosed in 1990 and by the end of 2009 an estimated number of 362 people were HIV positive. The number of reported cases of HIV and AIDS between 2006 and 2009 is indicated in table 27. The increase in the number of HIV and AIDS cases calls for more aggressive strategies to combat the menace. The Municipality recognizes the fact that HIV and AIDS is a developmental issue and requires multi sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches for solutions to be effective. Effective structures, systems and processes need to be put in place to prevent the spread of the disease and support the infected and the affected people in the Municipality.

The Municipality, through its Municipal Response Management Team (MRMT), has been embarking on a number of activities to minimize the impact of HIV and AIDS on the people in the district. Some Non-Governmental Organisations are also supported by Ghana AIDS Commission to embark on similar activities including counseling and testing.

1.36.4 Status of Municipal Health Insurance Scheme

The active membership trend of the National Health Insurance Scheme in the Municipal shows a significant increase annually,

The scheme registered 25,542 in 2014 34,563 in 2015 and it increased to 44,658 at the 2016. However, the 2016 figure constitute only 34% of the entire current population of the Municipality.

1.36.5 Infant and maternal mortality

Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 LB was 0.8 in 2013, 0.2 in 2014, 0.5 in 2015 and 2.0 in 2016. The significant increase from 0.5 in 2015 to 2.0 calls for an increased effort to curb the increase.

The implementation of the CHPS programme must be taken more seriously to improve upon the emerging trend of both the infant and the maternal issues.

1.37 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

The Assembly recognizes Science Technology and Innovation (STI) as important ingredient in the development of the Municipality. In the area of construction, the Assembly is now promoting the use of burnt bricks especially by its contractors. This is to promote the development enormous clay deposits in the Municipality. Biogas technology is also being adopted by some Senior High School to produce gas. The adoption of new farming technology has also increased agricultural production against the background of limited farm land. The Municipal Education Directorate has also been supported to enable pupils and students in the Municipality to participate in Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovation Education (STMIE) clinics every year. This programme has since 2014 trained over 300 pupils comprising 120males and 150 females.

1.38 WATER AND SANITATION

1.38.1 WATER

Access to safe water and sound environmental practices constitute essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the district are piped water, boreholes; hand-dug wells fitted with pump, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people in the District. About 75% of the people depend on it, followed by well water constituting 15% and then stream or river. Pipe borne water is not very much accessible to the people in the District. Only Mampong has a small town water system. What is worthy to note is that rivers and streams being used as source of drinking water often drying up thus making water supply difficult especially during the dry season, depriving about few people who depends on this source in the District to get access to drinking water.

Water supply from streams is usually prone to many water related diseases. Such diseases affect the health of a substantial part of the productive time of women and children who are at school going age. Potable water coverage in the District is about 85%. Almost all the 43 communities have access to potable water. The problem, however, is adequacy especially the peri-urban communities and the small towns where small town water systems will be needed

Currently, the Municipal Assembly, in collaboration with Safe Water Ghana has constructed mechanized boreholes in communities such as Safo, Kasaam, Adanwomase, Asonomaso, Amape and Wadie Adwumakase. A programme intended to construct 16 No. mechanized boreholes in 13 selected communities and 3 institutions is also underway.

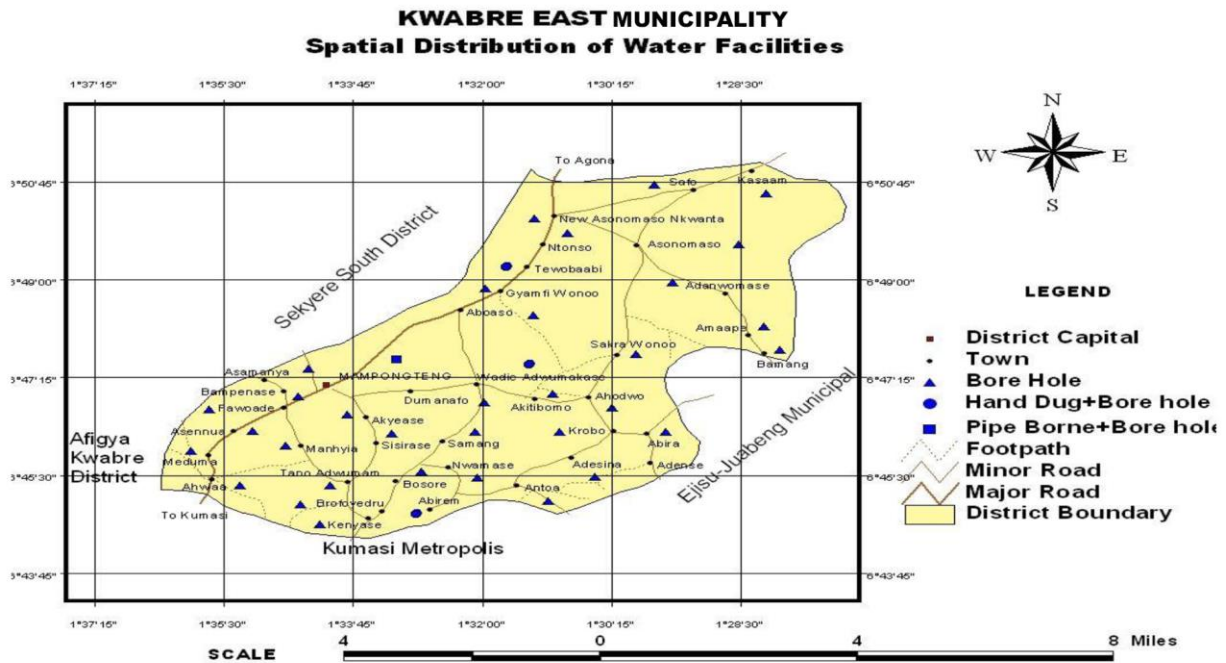
1.38.2 SANITATION

The practice of good sanitation and sound environmental practices ensure the quality of health of the people. Unfortunately, the sanitation situation in the Municipality is still deplorable. Toilet facilities available in the district are KVIPs, aqua privy, pit and VIP (household) latrines. There are some few public W/C Toilets in communities such as Mampong, Ahwiaa, Fawoade Ntonso and Kenyase. Majority of the people (54%) depend on public toilet facilities while the remaining (20%) have access to private place of convenience. The inadequate public toilet facilities compels some of the people to dispose of human excreta in bush (5%) while a good number of them use to bury their human waste behind their house whiles the remaining (21%) use pit latrine. (2010 Population and Housing Census Report, 2013)

It is against this background that the Assembly in collaboration with private organizations is promoting the construction of 40 modern public toilet facilities in the Municipality. The construction of household toilets is also being encouraged. Any new construction without toilet facilities will not be given permit.

A map showing distribution of Water and sanitation facilities in the Municipality is shown below:

Figure 1.7: Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities



1.39 DRAINAGE

Most communities do not have properly constructed drainage system. Waste water from households gathers in gullies or flows into the streets and become breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease vectors. About 82% use the free flow method to get rid of their wastewater, 12% use the drains and 6% use soak away method.

1.40 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The insanitary methods of waste disposal are largely responsible for the frequent occurrence of diseases such as malaria and other intestinal infections. Refuse disposal is still open dumping system. In some rural communities they bury or burn refuses at their backyard.

Generally, dumping sites are not properly managed leading to huge scattered refuse.

However, the Assembly in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited, a private waste management company, is managing the sanitation situation in the municipality. The challenge however is the difficulty in the acquisition of final disposal site. Other private entities are also coming on board in the management of solid waste.

1.41 HOUSING

There is a high housing deficit as many of our communities are becoming peri-urban. People are now moving from Kumasi to settle in most of our communities. The situation has made rent and land acquisition very expensive. However, the potential for success in the real estate industry is very high in the district.

The condition of the housing in the urban and the rural areas is indicated in the table 29 below:

Table 1.32 Condition of Housing in the District

Urban		Rural	
Condition	%	Condition	%
Good	65	Good	48
Fair	25	Fair	44
Poor	10	Poor	12

2010 Population and Housing Census Report, 2013.

The condition of housing in the urban and the peri-urban areas are better than that of the rural area. The situation in the rural areas is however improving as people are now building better houses with the basic facilities.

1.42 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Telecommunication services are available in the Municipality. Vodafone mobile and fixed line services, Glo, MTN and Airtel-Tigo are all available at almost every corner of the Municipality. The challenges is however, poor network in most part of the Municipality. Internet facility is also available at Ahwiaa, Kenyase, Adanwomase and Mampongeng. The Municipality receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV, TV 3, NET2 TV and TV Africa. There is an ICT Centre at Mampongeng and Kenyase which are intended to train the youth in the district in ICT. Some few centres are also available for information dissemination, local radio stations and information Centres. There is also a high patronage of the emerging social media for quick information sharing and dissemination. The Assembly itself will soon be part of the e-governance process. It already have a Website and email facilities.

1.43 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Municipality is gradually becoming more urbanized. The rural – urban split is 52:48 according to 2010 Population and Housing Census.

There are pockets of areas in both the rural and urban settings where poverty levels are relatively high. In the rural communities, the predominant economic activity is subsistence farming where most farmers have less than one acre of farm land. Communities such as Safo, Kasaam, Bamang and Amape are in this category. Children in these communities are always in school, however, they support their parents in some farming activities.

The poverty situation in the urban areas cuts across almost all the urban communities such as Ahwiaa, Meduma, Mampongeng, Aboaso and Kenyase. Many people especially the women

engage in petty – trading and their children always give those helping hands in the trading activities. In communities where the handicraft activities are predominant, some children are always fund engaged in these activities in support of their parents.

There are some few children that are found engaging in street hawking. People with disability in the district are organised into associations and they are easily identified and supported. They are supported regularly with the Disability Fund from the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). Some use the fund to support their trading, education, learning of trade and other income – generating activities.

Even though the Municipality is a beneficiary of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme since 2016, few people have benefited. There is the need to expand it to cover more poor people.

The increasing population through immigration also poses a threat in terms of the sprees of HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease spread. Even though some NGOs in collaboration with Assembly and the Health Directorate are doing public education in the communities on the dangers of the diseases a lot needs to be done.

The School Feeding Programme is also helping to deal with some of the nutritional deficiency in some of the school children in the Municipality. The program needs to be expanded to cover more schools as it covers only 24 basic school children in the Municipality.

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

(a) Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

1. Undeveloped Tourist Sites.
2. Inadequate Access to Credit.
3. Inadequate Entrepreneurial Skills.
4. Poor Market Facilities

(b) Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management.

5. High Cost of Inputs.
6. Untimely Supply of Farm Inputs.
7. Inadequate Access to Land.
8. Limited Access to Extension Services.
9. Degradation of Forest.
10. Lack of Agro – Processing Factories.
11. Inadequate Access to Land.
12. Limited of Climate Change Awareness.

(c) Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

13. Poor Roads.
14. Poor Drainage System.

15. Inadequate Access to Quality Water.
16. Poor Waste Disposal.
17. Poor Development Control.
18. Weak Enforcement of Planning Regulations.

(d) Human Development Productivity and Employment

19. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure.
20. Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials.
21. Poor Quality of Teaching and Learning.
22. Inadequate Health Infrastructure.
23. Inadequate Logistics for Quality Health Service Delivery.
24. High Stigmatization and Discrimination towards People with HIV and AIDS.
25. High Level of Unemployment.
26. High Poverty levels among the Vulnerable.
27. Parental Neglect.
28. Child Abuse.

(e) Transparent And Accountable Governance

29. Inadequate Office and Residential Accommodation for Staff.
30. Poor Revenue Generation.
31. Inadequate Capacity of Assembly Staff, Revenue Collectors, Assembly and the Unit Committee Members.
32. Malfunctional of the Sub – District Structures and Unit Committees.
33. Inadequate Representation of Women at the Assembly.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Introduction

This Chapter considers the development priorities of the Kwabre East Municipality for the 2014 – 2017 plan periods. These priorities were solicited at the community level particularly with all the major stakeholders and all the issues were harmonized at the Area Council level. The issues were validated at a public hearing with a cross section of all stakeholders in the Municipality namely Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Opinion Leaders, Chiefs, Queen mothers, etc. It was then agreed that the development of the district in order of priority during the 2014 – 2017 plan period should be as follows. These priorities are grouped under the development dimension of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II.

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS UNDER THE GSGDA II THEMATIC AREAS

I. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

1. Outdated revenue data
2. Low capacity of revenue collectors
3. Inability to revalue property

II. Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

1. Provision of skills training with emphasis on income generation.
2. Improving and strengthening the linkages between the formal and the informal sectors.
3. Strengthening of local enterprises.
4. Construction of new markets and renovations of existing weak ones.
5. Provision of vocations
6. Promotion of saving and investment culture among the populace
7. Provision and improvement of market facilities
8. Development of tourists sites

III. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

1. Provide credit facilities for farmers
2. Provide preservation and storage facilities
3. Provision of adequate extension services to farmers
4. Provide Improved livestock and poultry production

5. Encourage reforestation
6. Provide small –scale irrigation schemes to promote dry season vegetable production.
7. Establish Agro- processing factories.

IV. Oil and Gas Development

1. Making Oil and Gas products accessible and affordable
2. Sponsor students to study oil and gas related discipline
3. Create public awareness on oil and gas issues

V. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

1. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas and reliable supply.
2. Rehabilitation of deplorable roads and construction of bridge culverts and drains
3. Provision of water facilities
4. Provision of street lights
5. Improved environmental sanitation
6. Promotion of household and public latrines
7. Improved institutional latrines
8. Improved control of physical development

VI. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

1. Improvement in Maternal and child health
2. Improve Disease control
3. Provision of adequate health infrastructure.
4. Provision of adequate medical equipment and logistics
5. Supply of adequate health personnel
6. Improved school infrastructure
7. Improvement of performance of teachers
8. Improved school management and supervision.
9. Provision of adequate safety nets for the needy and the vulnerable
10. Increased education

VII. Transparent and Accountable Governance

1. Regular and adequate financial support to the district sub-structures.
2. Accommodation for public officers(especially for community nurses and teachers)
3. Improved information dissemination from the Assembly to the public

4. Improved service delivery
5. Improved participation, accountability and empowerment at all levels
6. Build capacity of public officers for improved performance
7. Build capacity of Assembly and Unit Committee Members.

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 above horizontally on the 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:	799		
Community Needs:	32		
Average score	<u>799</u>		
The average score	32	=	24.97

The 24.97 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 issues 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.

Harmonization of Community Needs With Identified Key Development Issues

Community Needs And Aspirations	Identified Key Problems/Issues																															
	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector																															
	Undeveloped Tourist Sites	Inadequate Access to Credit	Inadequate Entrepreneurial Skills	Poor Market Facilities	High Cost of Inputs	Untimely Supply of Farm Inputs	Limited Access to Extension Services	Degradation of Forests	Lack of Agro-Processing Facilities	Inadequate Access of Land	Limited Climate Change Awareness	Poor Roads	Poor Drainage System	Inadequate Access to Quality Water	Poor Waste Disposal	Poor Development Control	Weak Enforcement of Planning Regulations	Inadequate Educ. Infrastructure	Inadeq. Teach. and Learning	Inadeq. Health Infrastructure	Inadeq. Log. for Quality health Ser. Delivery	High Stig. & Discr. towards people with HIV/AIDS	High Level of Unemployment	High Poverty Levels among the vulnerable	Parental Neglect	Child Abuse	Inad. Office & Resid. Accom. for Staff	Poor Revenue Generation	Inad. Capa. of Assem. Staff, Rev. Col., Assem. & the Unit Com. Members	Malfunctional Sub-Dist. Struct. & Unit Com.	Inad. Repres. of Women at the Assem.	Score
1. Provision of Skills Training with Emphasis on Income generation.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	25
2. Provision of Market Facilities.	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	27	
3. Development of Tourist Sites.	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	34	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resources																																
4. Provide Credit Facilities to Farmers.	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	39	
5. Provide Storage Facilities.	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	25	
6. Provision of Adequate extension Services to Farmers.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	25		
7. Provide Support for Improved Livestock and Poultry Production.	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	25		
8. Encourage Reforestation.	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	31		
9. Provide Small – Scale Irrigation Schemes to Promote Dry Season Vegetable Production.	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	31		
10. Establish Agro – Processing Factories.	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	30		
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement																																
11. Extension of Electricity to Newly Developed Areas.	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	19	

12. Rehabilitation of Poor Roads and Construction of Bridges, Culverts and Drains.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	19
13. Provision of Water Facilities.	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	24
14. Provision of Street Lights.	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	13	
15. Provide Improved Environmental Sanitation.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	17	
16. Promotion of Household and Public Latrines.	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	
17. Provide Effective Control of Physical Development	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	27
Human Development, Productivity and Employment																																
18. Improvement in Maternal and Child Health Services.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	14	
19. Provision of Adequate Health Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	21
20. Provision of Adequate Medical Equipment and Logistics.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	13	
21. Supply of Adequate Health Personnel.	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	18	
22. Improved Educational Infrastructure	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	21
23. Improved School Management and Supervision.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	19
24. Provision of Adequate Safety Nets for the Needy and the Vulnerable.	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	31
25. Inadequate Information and Services on Family Planning.	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	28

Transparent and Accountable Governance

26. Provide Adequate Financial and Logistical Support to the District Sub – Structures.	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	46
27. Provide Adequate Office and Residential.	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	28
28. Improved Information Dissemination from the Assembly to the Public.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	26
29. Improved Service Delivery.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	
30. Improved Participation, Accountability and Empowerment at all Levels.	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	26
31. Build Capacity of Public Officers for Improved Service Delivery.	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	42
32. Build Capacity of Assembly and Unit Committee Members.	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	37

Grand Total = $\frac{799}{32} = 24.97$

The harmonized key development issues with implications for 2018-2021 is also presented in a matrix under the GSGDA II in table.

Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021.

Table 2.3: key development issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Development issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021.
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana Private Sector	1. Undeveloped Tourist Sites. 2. Inadequate Access to Credit. 3. Inadequate Entrepreneurial Skills. 4. Poor Market Facilities
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management.	5. High Cost of Inputs. 6. Untimely Supply of Farm Inputs. 7. Inadequate Access to Land. 8. Limited Access to Extension Services. 9. Degradation of Forest. 10. Lack of Agro – Processing Factories. 11. Lack of Land Bank for Agricultural Activities. 12. Limited awareness of Climate Change and its Impacts.
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	13. Poor Roads. 14. Poor Drainage System. 15. Inadequate Access to Quality Water. 16. Poor Waste Disposal. 17. Poor Development Control and Management. 18. Weak Enforcement of Planning and Building Regulation.
Human Development Productivity and Employment.	19. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure. 20. Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials. 21. Poor Quality of Teaching and Learning. 22. Inadequate Health Infrastructure. 23. Inadequate Logistics for Quality Health Service Delivery. 24. High Stigmatization and Discrimination towards People with HIV and AIDS. 25. High Level of Unemployment.

	26. High Poverty levels among the Vulnerable.
Transparent and Accountable Governance	27. Inadequate office and Residential Accommodation for staffs 28. Poor Revenue Generation 29. Inadequate capacity of Assembly Staff 30. Ineffective functioning of the sub-Municipal Structure(Town/Area Councils) and unit Committees 31. Inadequate Representation of women at the Assembly.

Table 8: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 - 2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro - Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of revenue collection. 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and 100 poles among others. • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls. • Lack of contiguous land for large – scale industrial development • Serve poverty and underdevelopment among peri - urban and rural communities • Limited local participation in economic development • Inadequate access to affordable credit • High Cost of Capital • Limited Access to Credit by SMEs • Poor marketing system. • High Cost of Production. • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields. • Inadequate Agric. Business Enterprise along the value chain. • Lack of Credit for Agriculture • Inadequate Access to land for Agriculture Production • Low Productivity and Poor Handling of Livestock/Poultry Products • Poor Tourist Infrastructure and Service
Enhancing competitive of Ghana’s private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Infrastructure. • Inadequate Job creation. • Crowding out the private sector by government. • Poor entrepreneur culture. • Inadequate market information. • Slow pace of implementing the private development strategy. • Inadequate Infrastructure such as road, electricity, etc. • Inadequate investment in the tourism sectors. 		
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowding out the private sector by government. • Poor agriculture infrastructure. • Limited access to extension services. • Limited age/gender disaggregated data for policy making. • Poor rural road infrastructure. • Inadequate agric – business enterprises. • High dependence on seasonal or erratic rainfall. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of the nation’s forests. • Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact. • Indiscriminate sand – wining • Poor land use management. 		
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate local technical and financial capacity. • High national unemployment levels, especially among the youth. 	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Quality of Education at all levels • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of health care services • High Stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS • Poor Sanitation and Waste Management • Rising inequality among socio – economy groups and between geographical areas • Gender Disparities Access to Economic Opportunities • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable group • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society. • High level of unemployment and under employment amongst the youth • High disability employment • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self – employment • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network. • Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country. • Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network. • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation especially in the urban areas. • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations. • Limited capacity of Government to provide social housing units. • Inadequate incentives and capacity support for private sector involvement in housing delivery 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate access to Ghana's and affordable water, programme, monitoring and evaluation Poor disposal of waste.• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities.		
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Human Development
Productivity and Employment

- Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level.
- Weak management and supersession.
- Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials.
- High levels of unemployment and under employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs.
- Low awareness of and regard for rights of children.
- Inadequate appreciation of issues with disability.
- Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning.
- Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care.
- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical mix.
- High morbidity and mortality for Malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB.
- Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absent of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools.
- Inadequate training and skills development.

		<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Inappropriate Farming Practices
		<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak capacity of Governance institutions • Politicization & the recurring threats of political violence • Monetization of elections • Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government • Inadequate capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight function over Executive • Weak implementation of Administrative decentralization • Ineffective functioning of the Sub – District structures • Inadequate capacity of Assembly Staff, Members, Revenue collectors, Area councils and Unit Committees • Poor service delivery at the local level • Poor coordination in preparation & implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfer • Weak involvement & participation of citizenry in planning & budgeting • Ineffective public service delivery • Poor work ethic

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor record keeping • Lack of a comprehensive database of public services • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate office and residential accommodation • Inadequate personnel • Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education • Traditional Authorities • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Weak capacity of development communication institutions • Poor appreciation of national culture
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Table 2.4: Adopted Goals and Issues

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018 – 2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018 – 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant under performance due to breakages and Loopholes among other • Weak expenditure management and Budgetary controls
	Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Contiguous Land for large scale Industrial Development • Severe Poverty and Underdevelopment among Peri – Urban and Rural Development • Limited Local Participation in Economic Development
	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to affordable Credit • High cost of Capital • Limited access to Credit by SMEs
	Agriculture/Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Marketing System • High cost of Production • Inadequate Development of Investment in processing and Value Addition • Low application of Technology especially among Smallholder Farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Inadequate Agric. business enterprise along the Value Chain • Lack of Credit for Agriculture • Inadequate access to land for Agricultural Production • Low Productivity and Poor handling of Livestock and Poultry Products

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Tourism Infrastructure and Service
Social Development	Education and Training Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of Education at all levels
	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in Physical access to quality Health Poor quality of Health Services High Stigmatization and Discrimination of HIV & AIDS High Incidence of HIV & AIDS among young persons
	Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate coverage of Reproductive Health and Family Planning services Inadequate Financial Support for Family Planning Programmes
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for Household Water Supply Inadequate maintenance of Facilities Poor Sanitation and Waste Management
	Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising Inequality among Socio-economic groups and between Geographical areas
	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Disparities in access to Economic Opportunities
	Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and Limited coverage of Social Protection Programmes for Vulnerable groups
	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Opportunities for persons with Disabilities to contribute to society

	Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of Unemployment and Under-employment amongst the youth • High disability employment • Lack of Entrepreneurial Skills for Self-employment
	Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and under-employment among Rural and Urban youth
	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate Engineered Landfill Site and Waste Water Treatment Plans
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate Farming Practices
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Institutional Capacity to adopt to Climate Change and undertake Mitigation actions • Loss of Tree and Vegetative cover
	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak Legal and Policy framework for Disaster Prevention
	Transport, Infrastructure, Road, Rail, Water and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and Inadequate Road Transport Network • Rapid Deterioration of Roads
	Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Waste Disposal Practices • Poor Drainage System • Silting and Choking of Drains
	Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and Inadequate Maintenance of Infrastructure
	Land Administration and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex Land Tenure System • Indiscipline in the Purchase and Sale of land
	Human Settlement and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak Enforcement of Planning and Building Regulations • Scattered and Unplanned Human Settlements

	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of Rural-Urban Migration • Poor and Inadequate Rural Infrastructure and Services
	Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion and Over Crowding in Urban Areas • Urban Sprawl • Growth of Slums • Rapid Urbanization resulting in Urban Sprawl
	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of Slums • Weak enforcement of Legal Framework to tackle Slum Development
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective Sub-District Structures • Poor Service Delivery at the Local Level • Weak capacity of Local Governance Practitioners • Poor Co-ordination in Preparation and Implementation of Development Plans • Inadequate Exploitation of Local Opportunities for Economic Growth and Job Creation • Weak Involvement and Participation of Citizenry in Planning and Budgeting • Inefficient Public Service Delivery • Poor Work Ethic • Poor Record Keeping
	Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Comprehensive Database • Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of Development Policies and Programmes • Inadequate Financial Resources • Weak Research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
	Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and Poor quality Equipment and Infrastructure

	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective Advocacy strategies by Relevant Institutions responsible for Public Education
	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Attitudes negatively Impacting Quality of Life
	Development Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of Development Communication Institutions
	Culture for National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Appreciation of National Culture

TOTAL SCORE=141

TOTAL NO. OF HARMONISED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES=30

AVERAGE SCORE=141/30

AVERAGE SCORE=4.7

This means that there is a strong linkage between MTDP thematic areas and the identified key issues in the Municipality. This indicates that the harmonized key issues are in consonance with MDTP thematic areas.

2.3 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Having identified the major development issues, the next stage is the setting of priorities of the development issues.

Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Impact, and Sustainability analysis have been used for the prioritization exercise.

2.4 POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC) ANALYSIS

This section deals with the analysis of the identified issues based on the Municipality's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) in relation to the municipality. The potentials refer to the internal enabling factors when exploited can withstand the constraints and facilitate the development of the Municipality.

The opportunities are however the external enabling factors that positively affect the development of the Municipality whilst challenges refer to the external inhibiting factors that negatively affect the development of the Municipality.

2.4.1 APPLICATION OF POCC ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFIED ISSUES/PROBLEMS

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
I. Ensuring and Sustaining Micro - economic Stability				
1. Low Revenue Generation of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of sub-structures in support of revenue collection. - Availability of revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of legal instruments - Availability of land valuation board for property valuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enforcement of bye-laws against tax evaders - High rate of embezzlement in the past by revenue collectors - high rate of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate trained revenue collectors - Low level of economic activities
CONCLUSION				
The well-trained and highly motivated revenue collectors with the support of the Area Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development				
II. Build, Safe and Well - Planned Communities whiles Protecting environment				
2. Poor Market Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of periodic market centres - Availability of land - Assembly and donor assistance (DACF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of District Assemblies' Common Fund and others to construct and maintain markets centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor organization of markets especially in the rural areas. - High construction cost - Poor condition of feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exportation of Agric. products outside the district by middlemen - scattered settlements - Inadequate funds to construct markets in the various service centres
CONCLUSION: The high population of the district constitutes a potential market and when market facilities are provided and roads improved, the economy of the district would improve to reduce the poverty level of the people.				
3. Poor Condition of Feeder Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of department of feeder roads - There exist a road network - Availability of grader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from development partners - The road fund is available to maintain and improve feeder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Inadequate equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority of the roads are third class - High cost of road maintenance

		roads in the Kwabre east district	- Negative attitude of people	- inadequate personnel - Irregular release of funds from the Central Government
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CONCLUSION: The availability of the grader and the improvement in the activities of the department of feeder roads, the communities would be opened up and movement of goods and services would be greatly improved.

4. Inadequate Access to Potable Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of the District Assembly to pay its counterpart funding towards capital cost - Existence of DWST and CWSA projects - Existence of other water source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of Donors involved in the provision of potable water in the district - Support from CWSA - National Water and Sanitation Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - High poverty levels - Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution of water bodies in the district - Delay in the release of donor funds - High cost of maintenance
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CONCLUSION: Willingness of District Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of Donor funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the District.

5. Inadequate and Poor Drainage System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of environmental Health officers. - Availability of Private Sanitation Organisation (Zoomlion). - Existence of Works Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from MLG&RD. - Availability of Ghana Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds. - Inadequate human resources. - Indiscriminate disposal of refuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited support from MLG&RD and other Partners.
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CONCLUSION: The issue of inadequate and poor drainage system in the district could be addressed when funds are available to equip our Works Department with technical support from Ghana Highways and Feeder Roads. The poor insanitary situation could also be dealt with by strict implementation of Assembly by – laws and equip the Environmental Health Unit.

III. Build an Industrial Inclusive and Resilient Economy

6. High Cost of Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of subsidy by Government. - Timely supply of farm inputs by government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low price of farm produce resulting in low income of farmers.
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CONCLUSION: Inputs are available but farmers cannot afford to buy due to the low income. With good price for their produce, they will be in a better position to buy the inputs. Government subsidy is welcomed by farmers but must be provided timely.				
7. Untimely Supply of Farm Inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land and labour for farming. - Availability of Agric. Extension officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA). - Support from Development Partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited land for farming. - Ageing farmer's release of support for farmers. - Inadequate logistical support for extension officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untimely release of support from MOFA and other partners.
CONCLUSION: The supply of inputs to farmers at the appropriate time from the MOFA and other partners to farmers would help farmers improve on their productivity with technical assistance from extension officers.				
8. Inadequate Access to Land for Agricultural Activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Labour. - Availability of Extension officers. - Availability of land for development purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from MOFA and other partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of traditional authorities to release land for agricultural purposes in the peri – urban areas. - Failure of the Assembly to acquire land for farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid urbanization of the district.
CONCLUSION: The traditional authorities must willingly give land to farmers and the Assembly should also acquire land basic for agricultural interventions.				
9. Inadequate Managerial and Entrepreneurial Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of BAC/NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance on the part of entrepreneurs on the existence of support institutions - High poverty levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low literacy level - lack of entrepreneurial acumen
CONCLUSION: The strengthening of the NBSSI/BAC to create the necessary awareness and training, people will take advantage of the available opportunities to improve on their entrepreneurial and managerial skills.				
IV. Social Development				
10. Poor Quality of Teaching and Learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of schools - Availability of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 40% of the schools are private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate classrooms due to the introduction of the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some of the teachers are untrained

			feeding programme - Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers.	
CONCLUSION: Improvement in physical infrastructure including teachers accommodation and the provision of adequate teaching materials would improve the performance of school children				
11. High Poverty Level among the Vulnerable.	- The vulnerable are willing to engage in productive activities	- Government policies on the vulnerable and excluded	- Inadequate employable skills among the vulnerable	- Inadequate funds for the vulnerable and excluded
CONCLUSION: If the vulnerable and excluded are given employable skills and supported with startup capital, their quality of life would improve				
12. Lack of Access to Credit	- Existence of financial institutions - Presence of organization to support farmers	- Assistance from other institutions like IFAD	- Delay in the disbursement of funds - Lack of collateral security - High interest rates	- Lack of trust in the beneficiaries by banks - Inadequacy and untimely release of credit
CONCLUSION: The willingness of financial institutions to give adequate funds timely to farmers and SMEs, local enterprises would develop to create employment and reduce poverty				
13. Inadequate job opportunities	- Low labour cost. - The existence of the weaving and carving industry.	- Availability of training programmes for semi and unskilled labour. - Existence of enabling environment for the private sectors involvement in creation of jobs.	- Low skills of the labour force. - Poor condition of feeder roads.	- Inadequate funds for the District to develop the carving and weaving industries - Limited donor support in job creation
CONCLUSION: The carving and weaving industries when well-developed will create more jobs for the citizenry				
14. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	- Availability of DACF	- Existence of interventions such as GETFUND, CBRDP, DDF, etc.	- Inadequate funding - Low local revenue generation	- Irregular release of funds.

	- Availability of land, cheap labour, sand, stones, etc.		to support investment projects. - Poor communal support.	
CONCLUSION: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DDF, CBRDP, etc. together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector				
15. Inadequate Access to Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of a wide range of health facilities e.g. traditional healers, hospital, clinics, etc. - Availability of some health professionals - The existence of the District Health Insurance Scheme in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Central Government, MOH, GHS and NGOs. - Proximity of the District to Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels (High poverty levels) - Poor accessibility to health facilities (road network). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate equipment at health facilities. - High cost of drugs.
CONCLUSION: Improvement in health facilities, increase in staff and provision of equipment for health facilities would help improve access to health services.				
16. Poor Sanitation Poor Waste Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District environmental health dept. - Existence of unit committee. - Availability of DACF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from MLGRD and support from other intervention such as HIPC,CBRDP, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor environment culture of the people. - Inadequate waste disposal sites. - Inadequate financial support locally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular release of funds from Central Government . - Inadequate logistical support from MLG&RD.
CONCLUSION: The support from MLG&RD if complemented with the efforts of the District Environmental Health Unit and support from other interventions, the poor sanitary condition in our communities would greatly improve.				
17. Poor Qualify Health Service Delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of 18 health facilities. - Availability of health professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Ghana Health Service and Ministry of Health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics. - Inadequate funds of facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of support from MOH

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the District Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Development Partners. - Support from Citizens abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor attitudes of Health personal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and Development Partners.
CONCLUSION:				
18. High stigmatization and discrimination of people with HIV and AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Health facilities. - Availability of health professional offering counselling services. - Existence of family support system. - Availability if NGOs in HIV and AIDS activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Ghana AIDS Commission and Development Partners. - Support from MOH and GHS. - Support from DACF for HIV and AIDS activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for HIV and AIDS activities. - Lack of interest by people in HIV and AIDS issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate support from GAC and Development Partners.
CONCLUSION: The high stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS victims could be addressed when funds become available to the health sector and the NGOs to intensity public education to enable people appreciate all the issues of HIV and AIDS.				
19. Inadequate Information and Service on Family Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Health Facilities and Personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Development Partners (UNFPA). - Availability of MOH and GHS. - Support from CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial support for FP programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of funds. - Cultural unacceptability of FP issues.
CONCLUSION: When the health facilities are supported in the implementation of their Family Planning Programmes and Services, more awareness would be created and issues of Family Planning would be more acceptable.				
20. Parental Neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. - Existence of BAC/NBSSI. - Availability of Magistrate Court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. - Support from Judicial Service. - Existence of Domestic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate logistics. - Inadequate skills of staff of Social Welfare and Comm. Development. - Lack of appreciation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for child protection activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Ghana Education Service - Existence of National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) 	Violence and Victims Support Unit (DoVVSU)	issues of child protection by stakeholders.	
CONCLUSION: When the skills of the staff are improved and they are supposed with the necessary logistics, awareness would be created with the involvement of all stakeholders and the child protection issue in the Municipality would be addressed.				
21. Abuse of Children	-	-	-	-
CONCLUSION: Inadequate skills and logistics to deal with Child protection issues could be addressed to strengthen the existing institution to take advantage of opportunities available to address the issue of child abuse and the broader issues of Child protection.				
V. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
22. Inadequate Residential and Office Accommodation for Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Availability of district structures e.g. District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Central Government and Development partners - Availability of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate local revenue base - Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate donor support - Untimely release of funds - Unstable economy
CONCLUSION: Funds should be release on time so as to help provide adequate accommodation of staff				
23. Inadequate capacity of staff of the assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There exist the District Assembly and its Decentralized Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of training institution to build the capacity of staff e.g. GIMPA - Availability of DDF capacity building grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of training 	.Inadequate funding for capacity building
CONCLUSION: Funds should made adequate to help train staff of the District Assembly and capacity building should form an integral part of the Assemblies programmes				

24. Ineffective functioning of substructure (area councils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of sub-structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a legislative instrument backing the setup of area councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low morale of the staff of the area council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of office accommodation for some area councils - Inadequate logistics - Low remuneration
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CONCLUSION: If the remuneration is improved and office accommodations are provided with logistics then the area councils will be very effective.

25. inadequate Empowerment of Women in their Socio – Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) - Existence of Rural Enterprise Programme (REP). - Existence of CSOs to support women empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of MASLOC office. - Supply from CSOs (NGOs). - Enforcement of affirmative action protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of information on the existence of opportunities. - Cultural barriers against women empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of support from Development Partners.
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CONCLUSION: Inadequate empowerment of women in their socio – economic development can be addressed with the availability of BAC and REP. The creation of MASLOC office in the district will also be an opportunity for them to get access to credit. The constraints can be addressed by making information available to make the women take advantage of opportunities available. The challenges can be managed through dialogue with the Ministry of Gender and Development Partners.

VI. Oil and Gas Development

26. Limited Access to Oil and Gas Products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land. - High demand for oil and gas products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial production of crude oil underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High expectation of the society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular price fluctuation
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CONCLUSION: The availability of land and the high demand for oil and gas products coupled with the commercial production of crude oil will help increase access to oil and gas products

27. Deforestation due to the use of wood related fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anticipated accessible and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competitive demand of land for other uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand for foodstuff
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	- Availability of NGOs and CSO	affordable oil and gas products		and wood related fuel
CONCLUSION: Oil and Gas products are anticipated to be accessible and affordable this will help reduce the use of wood related thereby reducing deforestation				
28. Inadequate Knowledge about the Potentials and Impact of Oil and Gas Resources on local Development.	- Availability of ISD and information centres	- Availability of experts in oil and gas issues	- Conservative nature of the people	- Untimely release of funds
CONCLUSION: The availability of oil and gas experts, ISD and information centres would help in sensitizing people about the potentials and impacts of oil and gas to local development				
29. Inadequate capacity of the youth to take advantage of opportunities in the oil and gas industry.	- Existence of second cycle and tertiary institutions - Existence of scholarship scheme at the District Assembly	- Willingness of development partners to support human resource development	- Inadequate support for brilliant but needy students	- Untimely release of funds
CONCLUSION: The existence of institutions and the willingness of the District Assembly to support students pursuing Oil and Gas courses will open opportunities for the youth in the Oil and Gas Industry.				

2.5 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. Develop Tourist Sites

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

2. Promote the Establishment of 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.

3. 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. It will also have opportunity for climate change as a cross-cutting issue as it affects socio-economic development.

4. Provision of School Infrastructure

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 income and reduction in poverty.

5. 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.

6. 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, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS.

7. 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.

8. Train Farmers on Scientific methods of Farming

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.

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

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The basic aims and objectives of the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment will focus on

- Effects on Natural Resources
- Effects on Socio – Cultural Issues.
- Effects on Economic Issues.
- Effects on Institutional Issues.

Key Activities for the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

Key activities to be subjected to the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment include the following:

KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Construction of Teachers' Quarters - Antoa, Amape, Abira.
2. Construction of Classroom Blocks – Meduma and others.
3. Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads – District wide
4. Completion of 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block at Meduma
5. Construct 20 No. Mechanized Boreholes – District wide.
6. Completion of CHPS Compounds at Kasaam and Truba.
7. Construction of 2 Unit Staff Quarters at Mamponteng.

Table 1.0: Sustainability Test for Construction of Teachers' Quarters - Antoa, Amape, Abira.

Activity Statement: Construction of Teachers' Quarters - Antoa, Amape, Abira.		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 2.0: Sustainability Test for Construction of Classroom Blocks – Meduma and Others.

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks – Meduma and Others.		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 3.0: Sustainability Test for Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads – District wide

Activity Statement: Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads – District wide		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Hectares of land degraded	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ Type of fuel/energy required	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/ Type of pollutants and waste	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity/Type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Number of rivers and water bodies that do not dry up	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 4.0 Sustainability Test for Completion of 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block at Meduma

Activity Statement: Completion of 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block at Meduma		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and 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
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage 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 the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 5.0 Sustainability Test for Construction of 20 No. Mechanized Boreholes – District wide.

Activity Statement: Construction of 20 No. Mechanized Boreholes – District wide.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and 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
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage 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 the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 6.0 Sustainability Test: Completion of CHPS Compounds at Kasaam and Truba.

Activity Statement: Completion of CHPS Compounds at Kasaam and Truba.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and 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
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage 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 the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 7.0 Sustainability Test: Construction of 2 Unit Staff Quarters at Mampongeng.

Activity Statement: Construction of 2 Unit Staff Quarters at Mampongeng.						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS						
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and 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
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(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
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage 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 the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

2.5.2 The Compatibility Matrix

To ensure effective implementation of the programmes and projects, there is the need to compare the programmes against themselves to determine whether they support or work against each other. Where there is a compatibility, a positive sign is indicated while a negative sign is recorded for non-compatibility. A zero sign also indicates neutrality of the programme, that is, no significant interaction.

Compatibility Matrix

Activity	Train farmers on Scientific methods of farming	Develop tourist sites	Renovate Assembly Office Buildings	Promote establishment of Agro-based industries	Awareness creation on climate change & promote the use of improved seeds	Rehabilitate Feeder roads	Improve access to quality water	Organize public education on planning regulation	Provide Refuse containers	Provide classroom blocks	Provide School furniture	Provide Health Infrastructure	Provide Hospital beds and other equipment	Organize training programmes for revenue collectors and other staff
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Train farmers on Scientific methods of farming		+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
2	Develop tourist sites	+		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	Renovate assembly office buildings	0	+		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
4	Promote establishment of Agro-based industries	+	+	0		+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
5	Awareness creation on climate change & promote the use of improved seeds	+	0	0	+		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
6	Rehabilitate Feeder roads	+	+	0	+	+		+	0	0	0	0	0	+
7	Improve access to quality water	0	+	0	+	0	+		0	0	0	0	0	+
8	Organize public education on planning regulation	0	+	0	0	0	+	0		0	0	0	0	+
9	Provide Refuse containers	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	+
10	Provide classroom blocks	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		+	+	+
11	Provide desks	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		+	+
12	Provide Health Infrastructure	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+		+
13	Provide Hospital beds and other equipment	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	
14	Organize training programmes for revenue collectors and other staff	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Development projections, adopted goals, and strategies are presented in this chapter. The development requirements for 2018-2021 have been outlined in this chapter. The Municipality development prospects for 2018-2021 for population, education, health and water and sanitation facilities have also been carried out. The Assembly has also adopted the relevant policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDPF-2018-2021. (The Agenda for Job Policy Document.)

3.1 National Development Focus

The National Medium Term vision as articulated in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017 – 2024) is to

“Create an optimistic, self – confident and prosperous nation through the creative exploitation 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.

3.1.1 Broad National Goals and Objectives

Four main goals derived from the vision for the period 2018 – 2021 are

- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians
- Safeguard the Natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.
- Maintain a united safe society
- Build a prosperous society.
- To achieve these goals the medium term priority policies, programmes and projects will be anchored on the following strategic areas;
- Restoring the economy
- Transforming agriculture and industry
- Strengthening social protection and inclusion
- Revamping economic and social Infrastructure
- Reforming public service delivery institutions.

The policy objectives and strategies in the policy framework are under the following development dimensions;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana’s Role in International Affairs.

3.2 Development Focus of the Municipality

The development focus of the Kwabre East Municipal Assembly within the Medium Term Development Policy Framework is to ensure that all people in the Municipality have access to basic social services such as quality health care, education and to create an enabling environment for job creation, poverty reduction and the protection of the vulnerable in collaboration with all stakeholders

3.4 The Goal of the Municipality

The goal of the Municipality under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) is to ensure that all people in the Municipality have access to basic social services such as quality health care, education and to create an enabling environment for job creation, poverty reduction and the protection of the vulnerable in collaboration with all stakeholders. The focus includes the following:

1. To improve the mobilization and management of internally generated revenue
2. To improve accessibility to basic socio-economic facilities and services
3. To improve agricultural production and productivity through agriculture modernization
4. To promote effective public-private collaboration in district level planning and development.
5. To promote access to quality education
6. To improve access to quality health care
7. To promote good environmental sanitation
8. To enhance access to potable water
9. To improve the performance of the sub-district structures
10. To strengthen the capacity of departments and agencies in service delivery
11. To enhance the popular participation in planning and implementation.
12. To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded
13. To promote entrepreneurial skills and create the necessary condition for sustainable local economic development.

3.5 Development Projections

The first phase of the plan preparation process focused on a situation analysis of the Kwabre East Municipality. This part of the report presents a forecast of the future situation of the Municipality. It includes the future outlook of the socio economic system of the Municipality. Based on this and the findings (problems, constraints, potentials and constraints) proposals have been formulated to provide short and medium term interventions that need to be pursued in order to sustainably accelerate economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement in general living conditions as well as enhancing good governance practices.

3.6 Development Framework

The Development Framework, as a prelude to the formulation of long term and medium term plans, defines the overall scope within which development interventions are to take place. It is prepared against

the background of the current development status of the Municipality and the broad National Policy Framework. It covers a projection of the future development situation of the Municipality.

3.6.1 Population Projections

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the population of the Kwabre Municipality at 115,556. The current growth rate of the Municipality is 2.2% which is lower than the regional and national growth rates of 3% and 2.7% respectively. The population has been projected for the next four years. The growth rate is measured by assuming an exponential rate of change given by $P_n = P_o e^{rt}$

Where	P_n	=	Current population
	P_o	=	Previous population
	r	=	Rate of Growth
	t	=	Time in years
	e	=	Exponent.

The projected population is shown below:

Table 1.40: Projected Population 2010 – 2021

PROJECTED POPULATION (2010-2021)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2010	55,106	60,450	115,556
2011	55,931	60,733	116,664
2012	57,280	60,970	118,250
2013	59,367	61,760	121,127
2014	60,871	63,219	124,090
2015	62,386	64,678	127,064
2016	63,932	66,180	130,112
2017	65,505	67,720	133,225
2018	67,097	69,293	136,390
2019	68,710	70,878	139,588
2020	70,338	72,479	142,817
2021	71060	72500	143560

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017.

3.6.2 Housing

The housing demand in the Municipality is supposed to increase as the population increases. However the current room occupancy rate of 2.5 and average persons per house of 8.3 is projected to remain the same as shown in the table below. With the population increase however, the district would need 404 houses to meet demand projected housing stock.

Table 1.41: Projected Housing Stock

Parameter	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	136,390	139,588	142817	143,560
Room Occupancy	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
No. of Room Required	54556	55835	57127	57424
No. of Room Per House	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
No. of Housing Unit Required	6573	6727	6882	6919

Source: MPCU, Mampong, 2017

Water

Even though about 65% of the populations have access to potable water, communities in the peri-urban areas need to have more access to potable water due to pressure on existing facilities. With the required standard it is projected that the municipality would need a commutative figure of 6,919 water points to meet water demand and adequate access to potable water in the Municipality. Small Town Water Systems need to be provided in the small towns and the peri-urban communities.

Table 1.42: Projected Water Points Required

Parameter	2010 Existing	2014 Requires	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	115,556	124,090	136,390	139,588	142,817	143,560
No. of Person per Water	300	300	300	300	300	300
No. of Water Pts Required	385	414	455	465	476	479
Backlog of water Pts (commutative)		29	70	80	91	94

Source: Municipal Water and Sanitation Unit, 2017

3.6.4. Revenue Projections from 2018– 2021

Table 1.43: Revenue projections for the plan period (2018-2021)

No.	Item	2018	2019	2020	2021	Totals
1	Rates	235,050.00	239,751.00	244,546.02	249,436.94	968,783.96.
2	Lands	700,000.00	714,000.00	728,280.00	742,845.60	288,5134.6
3	Fees	54,082.00	55,163.64	56,266.91	57,392.25	222,904.8.
4	Fines	2,500.00	2,550.00	2,601.00	2,653.02	10,304 .02
5	Licenses	199,825.00	291,536.40	297,367.13	303,314.47.	1,092,043.00
6	Rent	10,400.00	10,608.00	10,820.16	11,036.56	42,864.16
7	Grants	642,793	7,016,053.66	7,156,374.74	7,299,502.24	27,884,720.64
8	Investment	-	-	-	-	-
9	Miscellaneous	13,400.00	13,668.00	13,941.36	14,220.19	55,229.55
TOTAL		1,858,050.00	8,343,330.70	8,265,651.3.00	5,805,380.00	31,959,991.95

Source: Municipal Budget Office, KEMA – Mampong, 2017

From the Table above, total revenue expected between 2018 and 2021 is GH¢31, 959, 991.95 Out of this figure, an amount of GH¢5,363,250.61 is expected from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), GH¢38,529,198.53 is expected from the Central Government and the remaining amount of Gh¢ 6090288.42 00 is expected from other sources such as GETFund, DDF, IPEP, LEAP, etc.

3.6.7 Education

Table 1.44: Educational Needs Assessment (Senior High School)

Year	Population	Standard	Number Available	Number Required	Backlog	Surplus
2014	124090	20000	9	9	-	-
2018	136,390	20000	9	9	-	-
2019	139,588	20000	9	9	-	-
2020	142,817	20000	9	9	-	-
2021	143,560	20000	10	10	-	-

It is expected that at the end of the plan period, the total number of Senior High Schools to be provided will be 10.

Table 1.45: Health Needs Assessment (Hospital, Health Centre, AND Health Post)

Year	Facility	Population	Standard	Number Available	No. Require	Backlog	Surplus
2018	Hospital	136,390	30000	1	2	1	-
	Health Centre		10000	5	10	5	-
	Health Post		5000	8	15	7	-
2019	Hospital	139,588	30000	1	2	1	-
	Health Centre		10000	5	10	5	-
	Health Post		5000	8	15	7	-
2020	Hospital	142,817	30000	1	2	1	-
	Health Centre		10000	5	10	5	-
	Health Post		5000	8	15	7	-
2021	Hospital	143,560	30000	1	2	1	-
	Health Centre		10000	5	10	5	-
	Health Post		5000	8	15	7	-

The health needs as projected using the planning standards shows health needs of the Municipality in the planning period. The Municipality will need 1 hospital, 5 more health centres and 7 health posts (CHPS Compounds) for the 2018-2021 planning period.

3.7 THE MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

3.7.1 Service

Table 1.46: Key Essential Services in the Municipality

Sector	Existing No. Of Service	Total Need	Back Log	Remarks
Police station /Post Police population Magistrat courts	5 76 1	5 140 3	2 71 2	There is the need to provide additional police stations to combat crime in the municipality. Target for Police – Citizen ratio should be 1:500 to meet the UN Standard. To speed up administration of justice in the Municipality.
Banks	5	8	5	Additional Bank is needed to cater for the banking needs of the population
Agriculture Extension Officer farmer ratio	1:3600	1:1600	18	More extension agents needs to be recruited to improve the ratio
Farm sizes per farmer	2 acre	4 acres	2acres	Farm sizes per farmer needs to be increase and supported with new agricultural technologies
Active farmer groups	15	35	20	To facilitate access to credit facilities from banks, there is the need to increase the number of farmer groups in the district
Education KG/ Nursery Primary JHS	169 170 136	160 155 110	16 14 14	Additional educational infrastructure is needed to educate the youth of the Municipality to development human resource base.

3.7.2 Projection for the Economically Active Population

The potential labour force is aged between 15-64 years. They constitute 52.3% of the total population. The potential working force is shown in the table below:

Table 1.47: Projected Labour Force (15-64 years) 2010-2021

Projected Population (2017-2021)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2017	65,505	67,720	133,225
2018	67,097	69,293	136,390
2019	68,710	70,878	139,588
2020	70,338	72,479	142,817
2021	71060	72500	143560

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017.

3.8 Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

This section outlines the goal, objectives and strategies of the Assembly in line with the guidelines of the NDPC, the objectives and strategies were adopted from the Agenda for Jobs (2018 – 2021) alignment of the key development issues to the appropriate development dimensions that enabled the Assembly adopt the appropriate policy objectives and their corresponding strategies that the Assembly will focus on during the plan period (2018-2021).

3.1 National Development Goal Linked to the Sustainable Development Goals and African Union Agenda 2063.

In the pursuit of the National and the District Development goals and objectives, the Assembly will take into consideration the International development issues such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda (2063). The focus areas of the SDGs and the AU Agenda are indicated below;

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact (acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change)

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 – (2013-2063)

Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa Based On Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All

Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for Increased Productivity and Production

Goal 6: Blue/Ocean Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth

Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable Climate-Resilient Economies and Communities

Aspiration 2: An Integrated Continent, Politically United and Based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and Vision of African Renaissance

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa

Aspiration 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

Goal 11: Democratic Values, Practices, Universal Principles of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law entrenched

Goal 12: Capable institutions and Transformed Leadership in Place at All Levels

Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

Goal 14: A fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture

Aspiration 5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

Goal 15: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

Aspiration 6: An Africa Whose Development Is People-Driven, Relying on the Potential of the African People

Goal 16: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

Goal 17: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Aspiration 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Partner

Goal 18: Africa as a Major Partner in Global Affairs and Peaceful Coexistence

Goal 19: Africa takes full Responsibility for financing its Development

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				
Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
Strong & Resilient Economy 1. Poor revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and 100 poles among others. Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability (SDG Targets 16, 5, 16, 6, 17, 1) Strengthen and strictly enforce the public financial management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 17, 1, 17, 3) (SDG Targets 16, 5, 16, 6, 17, 1) 	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
Industrial Transformation i. Inadequate access to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of contiguous land for large – scale industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve Access to land for industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi – purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves and enterprise free zones. (SDG Targets 3, 4, 7, 9) 	SDG 4, 5, 7, 9
ii. High poverty levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serve poverty and underdevelopment among peri - urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development 			
iii. Inadequate access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to affordable credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Business Enabling Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support private sector growth and development (SDG Targets 16, 3, 16.b) 	SDG 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 4, 5, 20

<p>Private Sector Development</p> <p>i. Inadequate Access to Credit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Capital • Limited Access to Credit by SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Business Financing • Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development • Formalize the Informal Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the mandate and position the NIB National Investment Bank to provide financing to the industrial sectors (SDG Targets 8.10, 16.6) • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8, 3, 8, 6) • Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurial training infrastructure and facilities across the country. (SDG Targets 8, 3, 8.5, 8.6) • Merge National Board for Small Scale Industrial (NBSSI) and Penal Enterprises project and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and biz development services. (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3) • Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas and strengthen consumer financial protective (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 	<p>SDG 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 4, 5, 20</p> <p>SDG 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 4, 5, 20</p> <p>SDG 16 AU 12, 4, 5</p>
<p>Agricultural/ Rural Development</p> <p>i. Poor Market.</p> <p>ii. High Cost of inputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing system. • High Cost of Production. • Inadequate development of and investment in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development. • Ensure improved public investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products. (SDG Targets 2, 3, 12.2) • Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water. (SDG Targets 2.9, 9.1) • Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment. (SDG Targets 1, 4, 2.9, 9.3) 	

iii. Lack of Agro – processing factory	processing and value addition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development at least two exportable agriculture commodities in each district. (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) 	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20
iv. Inadequate Access to Extension Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Production Efficiency and Yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies. (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6) • Establish modalities and regulatory framework for production of seed/planting materials and other agric. inputs. (SDG Targets 2, 5, 2, a) 	
v. Lack of Agro Processing Factories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Agric. Business Enterprise along the value chain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the application of Science, Technology and Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations. (SDG Targets 2, 4, 2, c, 5, b, 9c, 17.8) 	
vi. Inadequate Access to Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Credit for Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a data base on all farmers drawn from the nation's identification system. (SDG Targets 16.9, 17, 18) 	
vii. Inadequate Access to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Access to land for Agriculture Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Implement special programme to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Targets 3, 4, 7, 9) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Productivity and Poor Handling of Livestock/Poultry Products 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country. (SDG Targets 2, 3, 2.a) 	

Tourism And Creative Arts Development i. Undeveloped Tourist Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Tourist Infrastructure and Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversify and Expand the tourism Industry for Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and Enforce Local Tourism and Develop Available and Potential Sites to meet Internationally Acceptable Standards. (SDG Targets 14.7, 14b) 	
DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL				
Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
Education/ Training i. Poor Quality of Teaching and Learning ii. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Quality of Education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing Arithmetic at all pre-tertiary level (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6) Expand Infrastructure and Facilities at all levels (SDG Targets 4.a) 	
Health Services i. Inadequate Health Infrastructure ii. Poor Quality Health Care Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Affordable, equitable easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate Implementation of Community based health planning and Services (CHPS) Policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and Equip Health facilities (SDG Targets 3.8) Strengthen the district and sub – district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary health care strategy. (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5) Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). (SDG Targets 1.3, 3c) 	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3

<p>iii. High Stigmatization and discrimination against people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIS, especially among the vulnerable groups High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes. (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Targets 3.7) Intensify behaviour change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV ,AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Strengthen collaboration among HIV, AIDS and TB and Sexual and reproductive health programmes. (SDG Targets 3.3) Intensify efforts to eliminate Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (MTCT HIV) (SDG Targets 3.3) 	<p>SDG 3 AU 3</p>
<p>Poor Waste Disposal</p> <p>Poverty And Inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High poverty levels among the vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Sanitation and Waste Management Rising inequality among socio – economy groups and between geographical areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Targets 1.7, 17) Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign Improve the Management of existing waste disposal sites to control GAGS emissions. Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life (SDG Targets 1.4) 	<p>SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 20</p> <p>SDG 1, 16 AU 1, 17</p>
<p>Gender Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Empowerment of Women for their Socio – Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Disparities Access to Economic Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Economic Empowerment of Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re – introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 % of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to serve women’s enterprises. (SDG Targets 5.c) Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants. (SDG Targets 5.c) Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (nayayie) (SDG Targets 5.c) 	<p>SDG 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 3, 17, 20</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute mentoring of girls programme to create a pool of potentials female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) • Encourage women artisans and other tradesman including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5c) 	
<p>Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Poverty Level among the Vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen social protection especially for children, women's person with disability and the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets. (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups. (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 	
<p>Disability And Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs. (SDG Targets 16.6) 	<p>SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18</p>
<p>Employment And Decent Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Level of unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of unemployment and under employment amongst the youth • High disability employment • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self – employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Human Capital Development and Management • Improve Human Capital Development and Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp public employment centre across districts. (SDG Targets 16.6) • Strengthen existing laws to eliminate in formalization of jobs in the formal economy (SDG Targets 8.3) • Develop and promote schemes that support skills training internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10) • Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to vulnerable groups for participation in public internship interventions 	<p>SDG 4, 8, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs 	
<p>Youth Development</p> <p>High Level of Unemployment among Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote effective participation of the youth in socio – economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information. Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment including promotion of entrepreneurial skills Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for our - of school youth and graduates. 	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
<p>Environmental Pollution</p> <p>i. Poor Waste Disposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper Disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Environmental Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Science and Technology in Waste recycling and waste – to energy technologies. (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5) Promote the use environmentally friendly methods and products. (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1) 	<p>SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 7, 11, 12</p>
<p>Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion</p> <p>i. Degradation of Forest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate Farming Practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combat Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and Restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves. (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) 	<p>SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 7, 11, 12, 20</p>

Climate Variability and change i. Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Institutional Capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Loss of trees and vegetative cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Climate Change resilience • Reduce greenhouse gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds • Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities. 	SDG 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 11, 12
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak Legal and policy Framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction. • Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization to perform effectively 	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12
Transport Infrastructure; Road, Rail, water and Air i. Poor roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing lines • Provide bitumen surface for road network in district capital and areas of high agricultural production and tourism • Mainstream climate change into the transport sector 	SDG 9, 11, 14, 15, 17 AU 1, 2, 6,7, 10, 12, 19
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of guttera 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address recurrent devastating floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify Public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs. 	SDG 2, 9, 17 AU 10, 11, 12
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT i. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex land tenure system • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop efficient land administration and management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land • Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide. 	SDG 5, 9, 11, 15, 17 AU 10, 11, 12

<p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & HOUSING</p> <p>i. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced & orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925). • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning & management nation-wide. 	<p>SDG 1, 6, 9, 15, 17 AU 1, 5, 10, 12</p>
<p>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>i. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish rural service centres to promote agro-based industries • Fully implement the rural development policy • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing etc 	<p>SDG 1, 6, 9, 15, 17 AU 1, 5, 10, 12</p>
<p>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>i. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas • Urban sprawls • Growth of slums • Rapid Urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resilient urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish special growth centres & urban networks with spatially targeted investment interventions • Implement the five-tier hierarchy of urban centres involving towns, secondary cities and city regions (conurbations) • Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 & 3 settlements • Mainstream security & disaster prevention into urban planning management systems 	<p>SDG 1, 6, 9, 15, 17 AU 1, 5, 10,12</p>
<p>ZONGOS & INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>i. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of slums • Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of life in slums, zongos and inner cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities • Promote investment in social programmes, including education, training, supporting local businesses, culture and arts in zongos • Upgrade inner cities, zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones 	<p>SDG 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 12.</p>

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED & SAFE SOCIETY

Focus Area	Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/Regional Linkages
Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively weak capacity of Governance institutions • Politicization & the recurring threats of political violence • Monetization of elections • Uneven balance of power between the three arms of government • Inadequate capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight function over Executive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen democratic governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen independent governance institutions to effectively perform their functions (SDG Targets 16.6) • Modernize the various security services to make them more responsive to the demands of democratic process. (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10) • Reform the electoral process to make it supportive of the development process. (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) • Strengthen capacity of Parliament to exercise oversight on government finances & implementation of policies & programmes (SDG Targets 16.a, 16.6) 	SDG 16 AU 11, 12, 13, 15
Local Government & Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of Administrative decentralization • Ineffective functioning of the Sub – District structures • Inadequate capacity of Assembly Staff, Members, Revenue collectors, Area councils and Unit Committees • Poor service delivery at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political & Administrative decentralization • Improve decentralized planning • Improve popular participation at regional & district dialogue • Improve popular participation at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a) • Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation. (SDG Targets 16.1) • Complete the establishment of the departments of MMDAs. (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16a) • Strengthen the sub – district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.a) • Strengthen the capacity of the institute of local government studies to deliver on its mandate (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.a) • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting. • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning 	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation & implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfer • Weak involvement & participation of citizenry in planning & budgeting 	regional and district level	<p>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level. (SDG Targets 17, 14, 17.17) • Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability. (SDG Targets 16.7) • Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Targets 16.7) 	
Poor Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective public service delivery • Poor work ethic • Poor record keeping 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve leadership capability and delivery in the public service (SDG Targets 17, 14, 17.17) • Improve accountability in the public service • Empower citizens to demand quality public services • Improve documentation within the public sector 	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a comprehensive database of public services • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources 	• Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of development plans • Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting. (SDG Targets 17.9) • Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 17.9) • Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects. 	SDG 1, 16, 17 AU 11, 12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 		<p>(SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process (SDG Targets 17.14) 	
Human Security & Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate office and residential accommodation Inadequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance security service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations between law enforcement agencies & citizenry. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.6) 	SDG 16 AU 11, 12, 13
Civil Society & Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media. (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 	SDG 1, 10, 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 13
Attitudinal Change & Patriotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote discipline in all aspects of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Targets 4.7) 	SDG 4, 12, 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 16

Development Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of development communication institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12
Culture For National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor appreciation of national culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote culture in the development process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development. (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14) 	SDG 4, 8, 12, 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 16

CHAPTER FOUR
4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES OF THE
ASSEMBLY.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the Development Programmes and sub- programmes of the Kwabre East Municipal Assembly for 2018 – 2021 reflecting International obligations and sustainable measures. It also involves the development programmes / sub programmes of Action of the Assembly linked to the programmes based budgeting.

The indicative financial strategy for the implementation of the District Medium Term Plan (2018 – 2021) is also spelt out in this section of the plan.

4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES

Development Programmes and sub – programmes of the Municipal Assembly 2018 – 2021. The Municipal Assembly programmes are categorized under the following

- Management and Administration
- Infrastructure Delivery and Management
- Social Service Delivery
- Economic Development
- Environmental and Sanitation Management

The matrix in the table below shows the Assembly’s Programmes and sub- programmes and the relevant adopted objectives and their strategies

MMDAs Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB -PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization • Improve decentralized planning • Strengthen fiscal decentralization • Improve popular participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting • Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capacity of MMDAs • Promote effective stakeholders involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration • Finance • Human Resource • Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation 	

MMDAs Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development • Ensure improved skills development for industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market • Support services for selected industrial crops to enhance production for exports • Establish apprenticeship and skills development centers to train skilled labor force for specific industrial sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural services and management • Trade, Industry and Tourism services 	

MMDAs Adopted Goal: Create opportunity for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social services delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, youth and sports and library services • Public health services and management • Environmental health and sanitation services • Birth and death registration services • Social welfare and community services 	

MMDAs Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built environment

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL LINKAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proper maintenance culture • Promote sustainable spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlement • Promote resilient urban development • Enhance quality of life in rural areas • Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance • Fully implement land use and spatial planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) • Establish special growth centers and urban networks with spatially integrated involvement interventions • Fully implement the rural development policy • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban roads transport services • Spatial planning • Public works, rural housing and water management • Disaster prevention and management • Natural resource conservation and ,management 	

4.2 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

This section of the plan presents the programmes and projects that are to be implemented within the plan period (2018 – 2021). The programmes and projects are in line with the development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. These are

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana Role in International Community

The programmes and projects were selected with the active involvement and support of the communities, the Municipal Assembly, and other stakeholders.

The table below presents the goal and objectives under each development dimension, the strategies to be adopted to achieve the set objectives, the time frame, the implementing agencies and their collaborators and indicative budgets.

DISTRICT COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Programmes	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability	Eliminate Revenue Collection Leakage	Revenue mobilization		1. Organize Training workshops for Revenue Collectors at Mamponteng.	Revenue Collectors trained	→				10,000.00	30,000.00		Finance	C.A
				2. Provide incentive package for Revenue Collectors – District Wide.	Incentive Packages Provided	→				20,000.00			Finance	C.A
				3. Prosecute Tax Evaders – District Wide.	Tax Evaders Prosecuted	→				10,000.00			Finance	Judicial Service /C.A
				4. Compile Revenue and the other Socio – economic Data – District Wide.	Revenue Data and Valuation List Compiled	→					100,000.00	10,000.00	Finance	C.A
				5. Revaluation of Properties – District Wide.	Properties Revaluated	→					100,000.00		Finance	C.A
				6. Public Education on Payment of levies – District Wide.	Public Education of payment of tax organised	→				10,000.00	15,000.00		Finance	C.A

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating	
Promote Demand-driven Approach to Agricultural Development Improve Production Efficiency and Yield	Promote and Expand Organic farming to enable Producers Access the Growing World Demand for Organic Product Institute tax and Incentives for Agriculture investment	Food Security and Job creation		7. Facilitate formation of Farmers groups and facilitate their access to loans – District wide.	Farmers groups formed and loans accessed					2,000.00	8,000.00		C.A	Sekyer e Rural Bank, MOFA	
				8. Acquire 100 acres of Land as land bank for Agricultural food production, industrial purposes and other activities – District wide.	100 acres of land acquired							50,000.00		C.A	MOFA, Trad. Leaders
				9. Promote the use of improved seeds (Climate Variability resistant) to farmers – District wide.	Improved seeds used by farmers							10,000.00		MOFA	C.A
				10. Train farmers on scientific under crops, poultry and livestock – District wide.	Farmers trained in scientific Farming							20,000.00		MOFA	C.A
				11. Promote establishment of Agro – Based Industries - District wide	Agro – based Industries established							10,000.00		C.A	C.A
				12. Train Department of Agric. Staff in Modern Technology – District wide.	Department of Agric. Staff trained in modern technology							10,000.00		MOFA	C.A

				13. Promote Livestock Farming – District wide.	Livestock farming promoted						10,000.00		MOFA	C.A
				14. Promote Fish Farming – District Wide.	Fish Farming promoted						10,000.000		MOFA	C.A
				15. Promote Poultry Farming – District wide.	Poultry Farming Promoted						10,000.00		Forestry	C.A
				16. Promote other income generating activities (Bee – keeping etc.) – District wide							20,000.00		MOFA	BAC
				17. Support for Vertinary Services.	Vertinary programmes supported						20,000.00		MOFA	C.A
				18. Train farmers in prevention of bush fire – District wide.	Communities sensitized						10,000.00		MOFA	C.A
				19. Organise training programmes on Climate Change and other Environmental Issues for Assembly Members, Area Council Members and Staff of the Assembly.	Training organised on Environmental Issues						10,000.00		Forestry	C.A







Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
		Local Economic Development		20. Complete Mampondeng Market Complex at Mampondeng.	Mampondeng Market Complex completed	→					20,000,000.00		RCC	C.A
				21. Support BAC/NBSSI to Promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SMEs) LED activities – District wide.	BAC/NBSSI to Promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SMEs) LED activities promoted	→					30,000.00		BAC/NBSSI	C.A
				22. Construct 5 No. 100 Unit Open Market Stalls at Dumanafa, Ahwiaa Zongo, Asennua, Safo Adanwomase and Asonomaso Nkwanta.	5 No. 100 Unit Open Market Stalls constructed	→					150,000.00		Works	C.A
				23. Train 900 people in income generating activities at District wide.	900 people income generating activities trained	→					100,000.00		C.A	
		Tourism Promotion and Job Creation		24. Expand and upgrade Ahwiaa Craft Centre, Ntonso and Adanwomase Tourist Centre at Ahwiaa, Ntonso and Adanwomase.	Ahwiaa Craft Centre, Ntonso and Adanwomase tourist Centre expanded	→					200,000.00		Works	C.A

				25. Construct Weaving Centre at Asonomaso and Abira	Weaving centre constructed				20,000.00	80,000.00		C.A	
				26. Support Sporting activities – District wide	Sporting activities supported Cultural activities supported				20,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	
		Local Economic Development		27. Support for Cultural activities (Kente/Adinkra Akuaba Anwenee Festival)– District wide	Public-Private Partnership promoted				10,000.00	50,000.00			CA
				28. Promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP) – District wide	Adanwomase Market rehabilitated				10,000.00	30,000.00			CA
				29. Rehabilitate Adanwomase Market – Adanwomase	Land for Industry acquired					100,000.00		CA	
				30. Acquire land for One District-One Factory programme - District wide	25 MSEs supported with REDF					40,000.00		BAC	
				31. Disburse Rural Enterprise Development Fund (REDF) to 25 MSEs - District wide.	12 MSEs supported with Matching Grant Fund					30,000.00		BAC	
				32. Support 12 MSEs with Matching Grant Fund - District wide									

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adopted Goals: Safeguard the Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment.

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
		Transportation Improvement		33. Construct Car Park/Terminal at Mampongeng, Meduma & Others	Car Park/Terminal constructed						100,000.00		Works	Dept. of Highways
				34. Rehabilitate 100km Feeder Roads – District wide.	100km Feeder Roads rehabilitated					50,000.00	350,000.00		C.A	Dept. of Feeder Roads
				35. Tar Mampongeng Street at Mampongeng (10km).	Mampongeng Street Tarred						2,000,000.00		Works	C.A
				36. Construct 10 No. Concrete Pipe Culverts and Storm Drain – District wide	10 No. concrete pipe culverts and storm drains constructed						400,000 .00		Works	C.A
				37. Construct Speed Rumps/Road Marking at Asonomaso Nkwanta, Meduma, Fawoade, Asennua, Ahwiaa, Antoa and Kenyase.	Speed Rumps Road Marking constructed						50,000.00		Works	C.A

		Electrification		38. Extend Electricity and Street Lighting – District wide (Newly Developed Areas).	Electricity coverage extended and street lights provided			400,000.00		ECG	C.A
		Development Control		39. Organise Public Education on Planning Regulations – District wide.	Public Education on Planning Regulations organised		5,000.00	15,000.00		TCPD	C.A
				40. Facilitate the Development of 8 No. Planning Schemes and revise 12 old ones – District wide.	Planning Schemes for communities developed		10,000.00	20,000.00		TCPD	C.A
				41. Vetting and approval of 1,000 Development applications.	1,000 Development application approved		15,000.00			TCPD	C.A
				42. Regularize 8 Planning Schemes.	8 Planning Schemes regularized		5,000.00	150,000.00		TCPD	C.A
				43. Complete Street Naming and Property Numbering (SNPN) programme – District wide.	Street Naming and Property Numbering programme completed		50,000.00	200,000.00		TCPD	C.A

				44. Support Community Initiated Programmes and Projects – District wide.	Community Initiated Programme and Projects supported.				50,000.00	350,000.00		C.A	Works
				45. Organise Tree Planting Exercise – District wide	Tree Planting Exercise organised					10,000.00		MOFA NADMO	C.A
				46. Enforce Environmental by – laws to protect water bodies – District wide.	Environmental by – laws to protect water bodies enforced							MOFA HEAL.	C.A
		Sanitation		47. Construct 20 No. 20 Seater Water Closet (W/C) Toilet – District wide.	20 No. 20 Water Closet Toilet constructed					500,000.00	1,000,000.00	Works	C.A
				48. Construct 2 No. Small Town Water Systems at Ahwiaa, Ntonso, Aboaso and Kenyase.	2 No. Small Town Water Systems constructed					500,000.00	1,500,000.00	Works	C.A
				49. Acquire Land Fill Sites at Ebuoso and another place.	Land Fill Sites Acquired.					40,000.00		C.A	Works ,Zoom lion
				50. Construct 10 No. Institutional Water Closet Toilet with	10 No. Institutional Water Closet Constructed					500,000.00		Works	C.A

				Mechanized Boreholes – District wide.																					
				51. Evacuate 20 No. Refuse Dumps – District wide.	20 No. Refuse Dumps evacuated	→														2,000,000.00			C.A	Private Sector	
				52. Provide 35 No. Metal Refuse Containers – District wide.	35 refuse containers provided	→															350,000.00			C.A	Private Sector
				53. Organise regular Clean – up Exercise – District wide.	Regular clean – up exercise organised	→															240,000.00			C.A	Environ. Health Unit
				54. Organise Environmental Health Educational Programmes in Schools and Communities – District wide.	Environmental Educational Programmes organised.	→															40,000.00	5,000.00		C.A	Environ. Health Unit
				55. Construct slaughter slab at Ntonso.	Slaughter slab constructed.	→															70,000.00			Environ Health Unit	C.A

Development Demission: Social Development
 Adopted Goal: Create Opportunity for All

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
		EDUCATION		56. Construct 6 No. Teachers' Quarters- W/Adwumakase, Antoa, Kasaam, Amape, Asonomaso, Abira.	6 No. Teachers' Quarters Constructed	→					900,000.00		CA	GES, MOE, GetFund,
				57. Rehabilitate 10 No. 6 Unit Classroom Blocks – District wide.	10 No. 6 Unit Classroom Blocks rehabilitated	→					1,500,000.00		CA	GES, MOE, GetFund,
				58. Construct 10 No. 6 Unit Classroom Blocks - District wide.	20 No. 6 unit classroom Blocks constructed	→					5,000,000.00		DA	GES, MOE, GETFUND,
				59. Construct 5 No. Dining Halls and kitchen for School Feeding Programme - Selected Communities.	5 No. Dining halls	→					250,000.00		CA	GES, GETFUND
				60. Construct 10 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block- District wide.	10 No. 3 Unit Classroom constructed	→					2,500,000.00		Works	GES, GETFUND
				61. Complete of 1 No. 12 Unit Classroom Block at Meduma.	1 No. 12 Unit Classroom Block completed	→					200,000.00		Works	C.A,GES, GETFUND, MOE

				62. Construct 1 No. 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block at Mampongeng.	1 No. 12 Unit 2 Storey Classroom Block constructed					700,000.00		Works	CA,GETFUND,MOE,GES
				63. Complete Ground Floor of 2-Storey 3 Unit Bedroom Quarters for Antoa SHS at Antoa.	Ground Floor of 2- Storey 3 Unit Bedroom completed					100,000.00		Works	CA,GETFUND,MOE,GES
				64. Construct 3No. ICT Centres at Ahwiaa & Others.	3No. ICT Centres at Ahwiaa & Others					450,000.00		Works	CA,GETFUND,MOE,GES
				65. Award Scholarship to 500 Brilliant but Needy Students – District wide.	Scholarship awarded to 500 Brilliant but Needy Students					100,000.00		CA	GES
				66. Expand School Feeding Programme - District wide.	School Feeding Programme Expanded					20,000.00		CA	GES
				67. Provide 5,000 Mono Desks, 2,000 Dual Desks and Teachers Tables and Chairs- District wide.	5000 Mono and Dual Desks for Schools provided					2,000,000.00		Works	GES,MOE,GETFUND
				68. Organize In-service Training for Teachers- District wide.	In-service Training for Teachers organized					20,000.00		GES	C.A

			69. Organize 3 No. Best Teachers Awards - District wide.	3 No. Best Teachers Awards organized					15,000.00		GES	C.A
			70. Complete 6 No. 2 Storey Dormitories at Antoa SHS, Adanwomase SHS, Gyaman Pensan SHS, SIMMS SHS.	6 No. 2 Storey Dormitories completed.					6,000,000.00		Educati on	GETF UND
			71. Complete 2 No. Teachers Quarters at Antoa SHS, Gyaman Pensa SHS.	2 No. Teachers Quarters completed.					2,000,000.00		Educati on	GETF UND
			72. Complete 6 Unit Classroom Block at Antoa SHS, 18 Unit at Adanwomase and 12 Unit at Adventist Girls and Gyaman Pensan.	Classroom Blocks completed					2,000,000.00		Educati on	GETF UND
			73. Complete Assembly Hall at Antoa SHS.	Assembly Hall completed					1,000,000.00		Educati on	GETF UND
			74. Complete Administrative Block at Kofi Agyei SHS.	Administration Block completed					1,000,000.00		Educati on	GETF UND
		Social Protect ion and	75. Update Database on people with Disability (PWD) - District Wide.	Database on people with Disability updated					10,000.00		Dept. of Social Welfare	CA



		Vulnerability	76. Skill training for people with Disability - District Wide.						20,000.00		NBSSI CA CA	Dept. of Social Welfare
		Gender	77. District response Initiative (HIV and AIDS) - District Wide.	People with Disability trained HIV and AIDS responded					30,000.00	20,000.00	NADMO	GHS
			78. Disaster Relief and Prevention - District Wide.	Disaster managed and prevented					5,000.00	70,000.00	CA	C.A
			79. Train market women and artisans on simple Book –keeping - District Wide.	Market women and Artisans trained in book-keeping						15,000.00	CA	NBSSI /BAC
			80. Train and Equip Women in Leadership & Economic Empowerment- District Wide.	Women train in Economic Empowerment						20,000.00	C.A	MOW AC, Soc. Welfare
			81. Procure 2 No. Motorbike for Department of Social Welfare.	2 No. Motorbike procured for Dept. of Soc. Welfare						10,000.00		SW & CD
			82. Organise community engagement on Child Protection issues in all communities – District wide	Community engagement on Child Protection issues organised						15,000.00	C.A	SW & CD

			98. Support Family Planning programme - District wide.	Family Planning programme supported	→						20,000.00		MOH, GHS	CA
			99. Organize Education on Child Welfare and Nutrition - District wide	Education on child's nutrition organized	→						20,000.00		MOH, GHS	CA
			100. Support for PLHIV - District wide.	PLWHA supported	→						20,000.00		MOH, GHS	CA
			101. Promote VCT and PMTCT on HIV and AIDS- District wide.	VCT Promoted	→						20,000.00		MOH, GHS, NHIS	CA CA
			102. Monitor and Evaluate HIV and AIDS activities- District wide.	HIV and AIDS activities monitored and evaluated	→						20,000.00		C.A	
			103. Support OVCs - District wide.	Vulnerable children supported	→						10,000.00			HEALTH
			104. Monitor and Support NHIS	Operations of NHIS monitored	→						100,000.00			
			105. Complete CHPS Compounds at Kasaam and Truba.	CHPS Compound completed	→						20,000.00			
			106. Construct 5No. CHPS Compounds - District wide.	5No. CHPS Compounds constructed	→									

				107. Revise Work place Policy on HIV and AIDS – District wide	Work place Policy on HIV and AIDS revised.									
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Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted Goal: Maintain A Stable, United And Safe Society.

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Programmes	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
		Governance and Effective Service Delivery		108. Construct Office Accommodation for Decentralized Departments at Mamponteng.	Office Accommodation Constructed for Decentralized Departments						300,000.00		CA	
			109. Complete rehabilitation of District Assembly Office Building at Mamponteng.	District Assembly Office Building rehabilitated							100,000.00		CA	
			110. Renovate Other District Assembly Office Buildings (Finance, Agric., and Storey Building) at Mamponteng.	Other Assembly Buildings renovated					50,000.00		100,000.00		CA	
			111. Procure Office Equipment at Mamponteng.	Office Equipment procured					10,000.00		30,000.00		CA	

			112. Procure 2 No. 4 Wheel Drive Vehicles at Mamponteng.	2 No. Vehicles Procured					100,000.00	150,000.00		CA	
			113. Connect Internet & Intercom facilities to District Admin. Block and Marketing KEDA (Publications. etc.)	Internet & Intercom Connected to District Admin. Block					20,000.00	30,000.00		CA	
			114. Construct 2 No. 3 Unit Staff Quarters at Mamponteng.	2 No. 3 Unit Staff Quarters Constructed						300,000.00		CA	Fire Service
			115. Rehabilitation of Mamponteng Fire Station.	Fire Station Rehabilitated					15,000.00	35,000.00		CA	Area Councils
			116. Complete 5 No. Kitchen at Police Barracks at Kenyase.	5 No. Kitchen at Police Barracks Completed					10,000.00	20,000.00		CA	
			117. Equip Area Council Offices with Furniture, etc. - District wide.	Area Council offices equipped with furniture, etc.					5,000.00	15,000.00		CA	Communities
			118. Organize 15 No. Community and Town Hall Meetings/Forum - District wide.	15 No. Community and Town Hall Meetings Organized					5,000.00	15,000.00		CA	
			119. Organize Training Programmes for DA Staff & Assembly	DA Staff & Assembly Members trained					10,000.00	20,000.00		CA	Training Institut

				126. Construction of District Court at Mampongeng.	Court Constructed	→					80,000.00	150,000.00		C.A	
				127. Procure Stationery.	Stationery procured	→					20,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	
				128. Procure Office Equipment	Office Equipment procured	→					300,000.00	40,000.00		C.A	
				129. Organise Meetings (Assembly, Management and all other meetings).	Meetings organised.	→					100,000.00			C.A	
				130. Procure Office furniture.	Office Furniture procured.	→						20,000.00		C.A	
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub – Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame 2018 – 2021				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GoG	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating	
				1. Construct 6 No. Teachers' Quarter at W/Adwumakase, Antoa, Kasaam, Amape,	6 No. Teachers' Quarter constructed	→						200,000.00		C.A	GES,MOE, GETF

				<p>Aboaso, Ntonso, Dumanafu, Truba, Kenyase (Gyidim), Asonomaso (East), Adwumam – Manhyia, Antoa, Asamanya (Bampenase), Adanwomase, Adeisina, Adense and Others.</p> <p>8. Construct 10 No. Institutional Water Closet Toilet with Mechanized Boreholes at Abirem, Antoa, Meduma, Akitibomo, Kasaam CHPS, Ntonso SHS and Others.</p>	<p>10 No. Institutional Water Closet Toilet with Mechanized Boreholes Constructed.</p>						250,000.00		Works	C.A
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4.5 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

This section takes a look at the resource mobilization strategies to finance the programmes and projects.

The sources of funding include the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and the expected Central Government In-Flows which comprise of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) and other such supports.

The successful implementation of the activities will largely depend on the adequate and regular in-flow of resources in order not to distort the implementation schedules.

Table 1.48: Internally Generated Funds for 2017 and Projections for 2018, 2019 2020 and 2021.

NO	REVENUE ITEM	2017 ₵	2018 ₵	2019₵	2020 ₵	2021	TOTAL
1	Rate	211,050.00	235,050.00	239,751.00	244,546.02	249,436.94	9,687,83.96
2	Land	700,000.00	700,000.00	714,000.00	728,280.00	742,845.60	2,885,125
3	Fees & Fines	57,220.00	56,582.00	57,713.64.00	58,867.91.00	60,045.27	290,428.82
4	Licenses	199,825.00	285,820.00	291,536.40	297,367.13	303,314.47	1,178,038.00
5	Rents	17,000.00	10,400.00	10,608.00	10,820.16	11,036.56	4,286,472
6	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Miscellaneous	13,400.00	13,400.00	13,668.00	13,941.36	14,220.19	5,522,955.
	TOTAL	1,198,495.00	1,301,252.00	1,327,277.00	1,353,822.58	1,380,899.03	5,420,470.00

Table1.49: Revenue Projections from External Sources (2018-2021)

No	Revenue Item	2018 (Gh¢)	2019 (Gh¢)	2020 (Gh¢)	2021 (Gh¢)	Total (Gh¢)
1	DACF	3,431,675.00	3,423,808.50	3,492,284.67	3,562,130.36	13,909,898.53
2	DACF-MP	100,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	130,000.00	475,000.00
3	PWD – CF	102,500.00	103,600.00	103,800.00	104,400.00	414,300.00
4	GETFUND	5,000,000.00	5,500,000	5,700,000	6,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
5	DDF	670,238.00	683,642.76	697,315.62	711,261.93	2,762,458.31
6	MSHAP-CF	20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	110,000.00
7	LEAP	300,000.00	350,000.00	370,000.00	400,000.00	1,420,000.00
8	OTHER	1,055,000.00	1,665,040.00	1,678,340.80	1,691,907.62	6,090,288.42
	TOTAL	10,679,413.00	11,871,091.26	12,196,741.09	12,634,699.91	47,381,945.26

The table below shows the summary of the indicate Financial Strategy.

Annex 13: Template for Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018 – 2021 (GHC)	Expected Revenue						Summary of Resource Mobilization Strategy	Alternative Course of Action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue	Gap		
Management & Administration	4,590,000.00	1,597,416.74	3,715,045.70	200,000.00	118,057.68	5,630,520.10	(-1,040,520.01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop proposals to solicit for funding • Street Naming & Property Addressing. • Traditional authorities to solicit for funding. • Outsource critical revenue items. • Digitize Revenue Management 	
Infrastructure Development & Management	3,235,000.00	1,674,985.22	862,498.70	260,648.06	218,057.68	3,016,189.66	218,810.34		
Economic Development	21,720,000.00	14,047,097.78	444,085.15	299,706.73	2,018,057.68	16,808,947.30	4,911,052.07		
Social Service Delivery	33,825,000.00	21,169,409.59	293,385.78	1,976,064.41	3,718,057.68	27,156,917.00	6,668,083.00		
Environmental Management	120,000.00	40,299.20	48,235.25	26,039.11	18,057.68	117,631.27	2,368.73		
TOTAL	63,490,000.00	38,529,198.53	5,363,250.61	2,762,458.31	6,090,288.42	52,745,205.80	10,759,794.13		

STRATEGIES TO MOBILISE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following strategies would be considered:

Traditional Source

1. Broadening our local revenue base
2. Training and motivating our revenue collectors
3. Enforcement of our bye-laws against defaulters
4. Revaluation of properties
5. Recruiting additional revenue collectors
6. Outsourcing collection part of revenue sources
7. Intensify stakeholders engagements.
8. Street Naming and Property Addressing.

External Sources

1. Soliciting assistance from Development Partners
2. Creating an enabling environment to attract private sector investments
3. Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations
4. Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance.
5. Digitise Revenue Management.

EXPENDITURE AREAS

Resources would be strictly applied to programmes and projects that are spelt out in the annual action plans under the five pillars of the NMTDF (2017 – 2021).

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development
4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability
5. Ghana and International Community

EXPENDITURE CONTROL MECHANISMS

Expenditure control mechanisms that would be adopted include:

1. Proper records keeping
2. Prompt and regular expenditure reports
3. Monitor strictly the use of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
4. Compliance with all Financial Regulations and guidelines
5. Reduce financial improperly by ensuring regular auditing of the Assembly's Accounts.
6. The Internal Audit Unit would be strengthened to make it more effective.

The resources needed to successfully implement the DMTDP Ghana Cedis (GH¢63,120,000.00).

It is expected that an amount of GH¢ 63,120,000.00 would be realized from all possible sources to carry out the programmes, projects and activities of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

Efforts must be made to generate enough internal revenue to supplement the support of the Central Government and Development Partners.

In the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities, consideration would be given to the strategic needs of men, women and the vulnerable social groups which have already been identified.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCTION

The Composite Programme of Action is phased out into Annual Action Plans to be implemented by Departments and Agencies of the Municipal Assembly and other stakeholders. The implementation arrangements for 2018 2019, 2020 and 2021 are shown in the tables below.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR SMOOTH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The effective implementation of the planned activities of the DMTDP depends on the commitment of all stakeholders.

However, the critical aspect of the implementation process is the effective mobilization of resources to carry out the various activities. The following strategies have therefore been put in place to mobilize local resources:

- Broadening our local revenue base
- Training and motivating our revenue collectors
- Enforcement of our bye-laws against defaulters

External assistance will also be sought through the following:

- Soliciting assistance from Development Partners
- Creating an enable environment to attract private sector investments
- Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations
- Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance
- Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment
- Floating of District Bonds

The capacities of Stakeholders will be built through regular workshops and training programmes to equip them to know their respective roles and responsibilities.

The DMTDP will be vigorously marketed to attract Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners to buy into the Plan.

Recognition will be given to changes and improvement of roles, procedures and institutional structures for effective implementation of the plan

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Revenue Mobilization	1. Train Revenue Collectors	Mamponteng		Revenue Collectors trained				→	8,000.00	2,000.00		Finance	C.A
	2. Organise Pubic Education on Payment of Levies	District – wide		Public Education of payment of Levies organised.				→	7,000.00	3,000.00		Finance	C.A
	3. Update Revenue Data.	District – wide		Revenue data updated				→	20,000.00			Finance	C.A
	4. Revalue Properties.	District – wide		Properties revalued				→	12,675.00			Finance	C.A
Food Production	5. Promote the use of improved seeds (Climate variability resistance)	District – wide		Improved seeds promoted				→	5,000.00			Agric	C.A
	6. Train farmers (Crops, Livestock & Poultry) on scientific methods of farming	District – wide		Farmers trained in scientific methods of farming				→	10,000.00			Agric	C.A
	7. Promote agro-processing (One District-One Factory)	District – wide		Agro-processing promoted				→	20,000.00			Agric	C.A
	8. Organise public education on effects of indiscriminate bush –burning	District – wide		public education on effects of indiscriminate bush –burning organised				→	5,000.00			Agric	C.A
	9. Support for MSE Development	District – wide		MSE activities supported				→	10,000.00			BAC/ NBSSI	C.A

Local Economic Development	10. Support for Tourism and Cultural activities	District – wide		Tourism and cultural activities supported	→				50,000.00			C.A	CNC
	11. Complete 1No. Weaving Centre.	Bamang		1No. Waeving Centre completed	→				50,000.00			Works	C.A
	12. Construct Market Stalls	Yasore		Market shed constructed	→				30,000.00			Works	C.A

Development Dimension: Social Development

Adopted Goal: Create Opportunity for All

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Education	13. Financial Support for 20 Brilliant but Needy Students	District – wide		20 brilliant but needy students given financial support	→				20,000.00			Finance	C.A
	14. Construct Teachers Quarters	Abira		Teachers Quarters constructed	→				127,918.00			Educ.	Works
	15. Rehabilitation of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities.	Aboaso		2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet Facilities rehabilitated	→				120,000.00			Educ.	Works
	16. Completion of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block.	Aboaso		1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block completed	→				120,000.00			Educ.	C.A
	17. Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet facilities	Adense		of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Toilet facilities constructed	→				158,000.00			Educ.	C.A
	18. Completion of 1 No. Storey 12 Unit with Office, Store and Toilet Facilities.	Meduma		1 No. Storey 12 Unit with Office, Store and Toilet Facilities completed	→				100,000.00			Educ.	C.A
	19. Support STMIE Clinic	District – wide		STMIE Supported	→					5,000.00		Educ.	C.A
	20. Supply of 2500 Mono Desks and	District – wide		2500 Mono Desks and Teachers	→				90,000.00			Educ.	C.A

	Teachers Tables and Chairs			Tables and Chairs supplied										
	21. Completion of 1No. Ground Floor 2 Storey 3 Unit 2 Units Bedroom Teachers Quarters.	Antoa		1No. Ground Floor 2 Storey 3 Unit 2 Units Bedroom Teachers Quarters completed						140,000.00				Educ. C.A
	22. Construction of 1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Ahwiaa		1No. 3 Unit Classroom Block constructed						188,000.00				Educ. C.A
	23. Renovation of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block.	Mamponteng		1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block. renovated						70,000.00				Educ. C.A
	24. Construction of 1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block.	Bamang		1No. 6 Unit Classroom Block.						248,825.00				Educ. C.A
Health	25. Organize public education on HIV and AIDS	District – wide		Public education on HIV and AIDS organized						5,000.00				
	26. Construct Male and Female Ward at Mamponteng Health Centre.	Mamponteng		Ward provided for Mamponteng Health Centre						200,000.00				Health C.A
	27. Organise Educational Campaign on HIV/AIDS and Malaria	District – wide		programme supported						10,000.00				Health C.A
	28. Support for Immunization programme	District – wide		Immunization programme supported						5,000.00				Health C.A
	29. Organise VCT and PMTCT Exercise on HIV/AIDS.	Health Centre		VCT and PMTCT organised						5,000.00				Health C.A
	30. Organise Health Talks in Schools and Communities	District – Wide		Helath talks organised						5,000.00				Health
Social Protection	31. Update database on people with disability (PWD)	District – wide		Database of PWD updated						10,000.00				SW & CD CA
	32. Skills training for people with disability	District – wide		No of people with disability trained						10,000.00				SW & CD BAC/ C.A

	33. Give financial support to people with disability	District – wide		No of PWD supported					30,000.00			SW & CD	CA
	34. Disaster Relief and Management	District – wide		Disaster incident managed and prevented					20,00.00			NADMO	C.A
	35. Construct shed for Gari – Processing Factory	Dumanafo		shed for Gari – Processing Factory					5,000.00			BAC/ NBSSI	C.A
	36. Promote MSE development	District – wide		MSE promoted					40,000.00			NBSSI	Works
	37. Organise Public education/ training on Leadership and Economic Empowerment			Public education on Leadership and Empowerment					5,000.00			SW/ CD	C.A
Water	38. Support for Water Sanitation Programmes	District – wide		Water Sanitation Programmes supported					5,000.00			CWSA	C.A
	39. Organise Public Education on the protection of water bodies	District – wide		Public Education on the protection of water bodies organised					5,000.00			CWSA	C.A
	40. Construct 4 No. Mechanized Borehole	Anyinam, Meduma, New Asonomaso, Ntonso Zongo		4 No. Mechanized Borehole constructed					65,000.00			Works	C.A
Sanitation	41. Waste Management	District – wide		Waste Management supported					20,000.00			Environ	C.A

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements													
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Build Environment													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Roads, Drains and Culverts	42. Rehabilitate 25km of roads	District – wide	20km	Length of road rehabilitated	→				100,000. 00	50,000.0 0		Works	CA
	43. Construction 2 No. Double Pipe Culvert and Storm Drains	Mampongeng (SDA, Korea) & Dumanafa	5km	Storm Drains constructed	→				20,000.0 0			Works	C.A
	44. Desilting of Drains	Mampongeng & Ahwiaa		Drains Desilted	→				20,000.0 0			Works	C.A
	45. Construct 1 No. Culverts and Storm Drains	Ahwiaa Zongo		1No. of Storm Drains constructed	→				32,532.5 5			Works	C.A
	46. Construct Storm Drains at Insurance Junction	Mampongeng		Storm Drains constructed	→				10,000.0 0			Works	C.A
Human Settlement Development	47. Support for Other TCP department activities	District – wide		TCP department activities supported	→				2,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	48. Organise Public Education on development of planning schemes and spatial planning issues	District – wide		Public Education on development of planning schemes and spatial planning issues organised	→				10,000.0 0			TCPD	C.A
	49. Organise Public Education of effect of building on water ways	District – wide		Public Education of effect of building on water ways organised	→				2,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	50. Process and approve 250 permits applications	District – wide		No of permit approved	→				4,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	51. Revise 4 and prepare 4 new schemes and regularize 2 old ones	Mampongeng , Fawoade		Planning scheme prepared	→				10,000.0 0			TCPD	C.A
	52. Prepare 2 planning schemes	Bodede & Antoa			→				50,000.0 0	30,000.0 0		TCPD	C.A
		District – wide										TCPD	C.A

	53. Street Naming Programme			Street naming programme introduced					100,000.00			TCPD	C.A
Electrification Programme	54. Street Lighting programme	District – wide		No. of street light bulbs provided & No of communities covered					100,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Governance	55. Rehabilitate DCE Bungalow	Mamponteng		DCE Bungalow rehabilitated					188,989.00			C.A	Works
	56. Renovate other Assembly Buildings (Finance, Agric., Storey Building Res., Acc., Com. centre & Others)	Mamponteng		No of Buildings renovated					100,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	Works
	57. Procure 1 No. pick – up Vehicle	Mamponteng		1 No. vehicle procured					40,000.00			C.A	PROC.
	58. Procure Office Equipment, Furniture, Machines and Stationery	Mamponteng		Office equipment procured					50,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	PROC.
	59. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit Semi-Detached Staff Quarters	Mamponteng		1 No. 3 unit semi-detached Staff Quarters completed					150,000.00			C.A	Works
	60. Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings	Selected Communities		No. of Town Hall meetings organized					5,000.00	2,000.00		C.A	Inform.
	61. Training programme for District Assembly Staff and Assembly Members (Internal & External)	Mamponteng & other locations		No. of Training programmes organized					20,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	
	62. Support for Sub-District Structures.	All Six Area/Town Councils		No. of Area/Town Councils supported					20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Area/Town Councils

63. Organize Meetings (Gen. Ass., Sub-Com., Management & Others).	Mamponteng		No. of Meetings organized					100,000.00		C.A	
64. Procure 4x4 Pick – up Vehicle	Mamponteng		Procure 4x4 Pick – up Vehicle					100,000.00		C.A	PROCU.
65. Procure Motorbikes for Assembly Members	Mamponteng		Motorbikes for Assembly Members procured					100,000.00		C.A	PROCU.
66. Convert Area Council Office into Police Station	Ahwiiaa		Area Council converted					10,000.00		C.A	Works
67. National Day celebrations • Int. Day • Snr Citizens • My 1 st Day at school • Farmers Day etc.	District - wide		National Days celebrated					100,000.00	10,000.00	CA	
68. Support for DPCU/Composite Budget and DMTDP	Mamponteng		DPCU supported					15,000.00		C.A	
69. Monitoring and Evaluate programmes and Projects (M&E)	District – wide		Programmes and project monitored					20,000.00		C.A	
70. Legal Acquisition of Assembly Lands	District - wide		Assembly Lands legally acquired					50,000.00		CA	
71. Procure Building Materials to Support Community Initiated Projects	District -wide		Building Material procured					167,833.00		C.A	PROC.
72. Procure Office Equipment and furniture	Mamponteng		Office Equipment and furnitures procured					50,000.00		C.A	
73. Support Security Operations	District - wide		Security Operation supported					30,000.00		C.A	
74. Refurbish Metal Container for TCPD.	Mamponteng		5 No. Refurbish Metal Container for TCPD completed					20,000.00		C.A	Works

	75. Complete 5 No. Kitchen at Police Barracks.	Kenyase		5 No. Kitchen at Police Barracks completed					21,024.46			C.A	
	76. Maintain Assembly Grader	Mam ponteng		Assembly Grader maintained					50,000.00			C.A	
	77. Construction of Pond	Mam ponteng		Pond constructed					5,000.00			C.A	

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2019)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Revenue Mobilization	1. Train Revenue Collectors	Mampong		Revenue Collectors trained				→	8,000.00	2,000.00		Finance	C.A
	2. Educate the public on pay your levies and prosecute defaulters	District – wide		Public Education of payment of Levies organised.				→	3,000.00	2,000.00		Finance	C.A
	3. Update Revenue Data.	District – wide		Revenue data updated				→	25,000.00			Finance	C.A
	4. Revalue Properties.	District – wide		Properties revalued				→	25,000.00			Finance	C.A
Food Production	5. Promote the use of improved seeds (Climate variability resistance)	District – wide		Improved seeds promoted				→	5,000.00			Agric	C.A
	6. Support for planting for Food and Jobs	District – wide						→				Agric	C.A
	7. Train farmers (Crops, Livestock & Poultry) on scientific methods of farming	District – wide		Farmers trained in scientific methods of farming				→	10,000.00			Agric	C.A
	8. Promote agro-processing (One District-One Factory)	District – wide		Agro-processing promoted				→	10,000.00			Agric	C.A

	9. Acquire 25 acre land for agricultural and industrial purposes	District – wide		25 acre land acquired					50,000.00				Agric	C.A
	10. Support for Veterinary services programme	District – wide		Veterinary services programme supported					5,000.00				VET	C.A
	11. Train agric. extension	District – wide		Agric extension trained										
	12. Support for other agric. programme	District – wide		Other agric. programme supported					10,000.00					
Local Economic Development	13. Complete Mampondeng Market Complex	Mampondeng		Mampondeng Market Complex completed					5,000.00				Works	C.A
	14. Support for MSE Development	District – wide		MSE activities supported					10,000.00				BAC/NBSSI	C.A
	15. Construction of 2 No.100 Unit Market Stalls	Dumanafo Asennua		Market constructed at Dumanafo, Asennua					100,000.00					
	16. Train 200 people income-generating activities	District – wide		200 people trained in income-generating activities					25,000.00				BAC/NBSSI	CA
	17. Construct 50 No. Stores and Fence Wall at Craft Centre	Ahwiaa		50 No. stores and fence wall constructed					200,000.00				Works	C.A
	18. Renovate and Construct Fence Wall at Ntonso Town Centre	Ntonso		Town Centre renovated					100,000.00				Works	C.A

	19. Support for Tourism and Cultural activities	District – wide		Tourism and cultural activities supported					20,000.00			C.A	CNC
	20. Support for One District-One Factory Initiative (PPP)	District – wide		One District-One Factory supported					20,000.00			C.A	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Education	21. Financial Support for 50 Brilliant but Needy Students	District – wide		50 brilliant but needy students given financial support					20,000.00			Finance	C.A
	22. Construct Teachers Quarters	Kasaam		Teachers Quarters constructed					100,000.00			Educ.	Works
	23. Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Presby Primary School	Asonomaso		1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block constructed					100,000.00			Educ.	Works
	24. Support and expand School Feeding Programme	District – wide		School feeding programme supported and expanded						5,000.00		Educ.	C.A
	25. Supply 2000 School Furniture	District – wide		2000 school furniture supplied					200,000.00				
	26. Organize Best Teachers Award	District – wide		Best teachers awarded					5,000.00				
	27. Support STMIE Clinic	District – wide		STMIE Supported						7,000.00		Educ.	C.A

Health	28. Organize public education on HIV and AIDS	District – wide		Public education on HIV and AIDS organized					5,000.00					
	29. Construct CHPS Compound	Bampenase		CHPS compound constructed					150,000.00				Health	C.A
	30. Support for Malaria control programme	District – wide		Malaria control programme supported					5,000.00				Health	C.A
	31. Support for Immunization programme	District – wide		Immunization programme supported					5,000.00				Health	C.A
	32. Support for Family planning programme	District – wide		Family planning programme supported					5,000.00				Health	C.A
	33. Construct 1 No. Nurses Quarters	Mamponteng		Nurses Quarters constructed					150,000.00				Health	C.A
Social Protection	34. Update database on people with disability (PWD)	District – wide		Database of PWD updated					5,000.00				SW & CD	CA
	35. Skills training for people with disability	District – wide		No of people with disability trained					10,000.00				SW & C.D	BAC/ C.A
	36. District response Initiative (HIV and AIDS)	District – wide		HIV and AIDS activities monitored and evaluated					10,000.00				Health	C.A
	37. Give financial support to people with disability	District – wide		No of PWD supported					30,000.00				SW & CD	CA
	38. Disaster relief and management	District – wide		Disaster incident managed and prevented					20,00.00				NADM O	C.A
	39. Train and resource women for their Socio-Economic empowerment	District – wide		Women trained in Socio-Economic empowerment					5,000.00				BAC	C.A

	40. Organise sensitization on child protection issues in 10 communities	District – wide		sensitization on child protection issues organised					15,000.00			SW/CD	C.A
Water	41. Construct 10 No. Mechanized boreholes	Selected communities		10 No. Mechanized boreholes constructed					100,000.00			Works	C.A
	42. Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		10 No. boreholes Rehabilitated					50,000.00			Works	C.A

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILD ENVIRONMENT

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Roads, Drains and Culverts	43. Rehabilitate 25km of roads	District – wide	20km	Length of road rehabilitated					100,000.00	20,000.00		Works	CA
	44. Complete tarring of Mampong town road.	Mampong	5km	Length of road tarred					100,000.00			Works	Highway/C.A
	45. Construct Car park.	Meduma		Car park constructed					50,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A
	46. Construct 3 No. Culverts and Storm Drains	Ahwiaa Zongo Bamang Kenyase		3 No. of Storm Drains constructed					200,000.00			Works	C.A
	47. Construct speed rumps.	Asonomaso Nkwanta to Ahwiaa		Speed rumps constructed					50,000.00			Works	C.A
Human Settlement Development	48. Facilitate the preparation of 3 New Planning Schemes and revise 3 Old ones	Selected communities	2	No. of New Schemes prepared and old ones					20,000.00			TCPD	C.A

	49. Vet and approve 250 development applications and regularize 2 Planning schemes	District – wide	150	No. of development applications approved and No. of planning schemes regularized					20,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	50. Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme	District – wide	Mampong (District Capital partially done)	No of communities covered					50,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	51. Support for Community Initiated projects	District – wide		No. of Community Initiated projects supported					50,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A
Electrification Programme	52. Street Lighting programme	District – wide		No. of street light bulbs provided & No of communities covered					100,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A
Sanitation	53. Construct 5 No. 20 Seater W/C Toilet Facilities	Ahwiaa Overseas, Ahwiaa Ebuom, Ahwiaa Anyinam, Amape Safo		No. of communities provided with W/C Toilet facilities					200,000.00		300,000.00	Works, Env. Health unit	C.A
	54. Construct 5 No. 10 Seater W/C Institutional Toilets	Adventist Girls, Kofi Agyei, Adanwomase, Kasaam CHPS		No. of toilets constructed					150,000.00			Works	C.A

	55. Evaluate 4 No. Refuse Dumps.	Meduma, Anyinam Overseas	2	No. of refuse dump evaluated					300,000.00			Works, Env. Health unit	C.A
	56. Provide 10 No. Refuse Containers	Meduma, Anyinam Overseas, Aboaso, Kenyase		No. of refuse containers provided					50,000.00	10,000.00		Works, Env. Health	Zoomlion, CA
	57. Organize regular clean-up exercises (monthly or weekly)	District - wide		No. of clean-up exercises organized					20,000.00	40,000.00		Env. Health	Zoomlion, C.A
	58. Organize Public Education in schools and Communities	District - wide		No. of Public education orgaqnized					5,000.00	5,000.00		Env. Health	C.A
	59. Construct Slaughter Slab	Ntonso		Slaughter slab constructed					50,000.00			Env. Health	C.A

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Governance	60. Construct 1 No. 2 Storey Office Accommodation	Mamponteng		1 No. 2 Storey Office Accommodation constructed					2,000,000.00			Works	C.A
	61. Renovate other Assembly Buildings (Finance, Agric., Storey Building Res., Acc., Com. centre & Others)	Mamponteng		No of Buildings renovated					100,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	Works

62. Procure 1 No. 4 Wheel Drive Vehicle	Mamponteng		1 No. 4 wheel drive vehicle procured				150,000.00			C.A	
63. Procure Office equipment	Mamponteng		Office equipment procured				50,000.00	10,000.00			
64. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit Semi-Detached Staff Quarters	Mamponteng		1 No. 3 unit semi-detached Staff Quarters completed				150,000.00			Works	C.A
65. Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings	Selected Communities		No. of Town Hall meetings organized				5,000.00	2,000.00		C.A	
66. Training programme for District Assembly Staff and Assembly Members (Internal & External)	Mamponteng & other locations		No. of Training programmes organized				20,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	
67. Support for Sub-District Structures.	All Six Area/Town Councils		No. of Area/Town Councils supported				20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Area/Town Councils
68. Complete District Court.	Mamponteng		District Court completed				30,000.00			C.A	Works
69. Organize Meetings (Gen. Ass., Sub-Com., Management & Others).	Mamponteng		No. of Meetings organized					100,000.00		C.A	
70. Procure Office Furniture.	Mamponteng		Office furniture procured				20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Works
71. Update District Socio-Economic Data	District - wide		Socio-Economic Data updated				30,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	
72. Procure Stationery	Mamponteng		Stationery procured				10,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	

	73. Support for Monitoring & Evaluation activities	District - wide		M & E activities supported					20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Works
	74. National Day celebrations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Int. Day • Snr Citizens • My 1st Day at school • Farmers Day etc. 	District - wide		National Days celebrated					100,000.00	10,000.00		CA	
	75. Legal Acquisition of Assembly Lands	District - wide		Assembly Lands legally acquired					50,000.00			CA	

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2020)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Revenue Mobilization	1. Train Revenue Collectors	Mampondeng		Revenue Collectors trained					10,000.00			Finance	C.A
	2. Organise Pubic Education on Payment of Levies	District – wide		Public Education of payment of Levies organised.					2,000.00	3,000.00		Finance	C.A
	3. Update Revenue Data.	District – wide		Revenue data updated					20,000.00			Finance	C.A
	4. Revalue Properties.	District – wide		Properties revalued					30,000.00			Finance	C.A
	5. Prosecute tax – Evaders.	District – wide		Tax – evaders prosecuted						5,000.00		Finance	C.A

Food Production	6. Promote the use of improved seeds (Climate variability resistance)	District – wide		Improved seeds promoted					5,000.00			Agric	C.A
	7. Train farmers (Crops, Livestock & Poultry) on scientific methods of farming	District – wide		Farmers trained in scientific methods of farming					20,000.00			Agric	C.A
	8. Promote agro-processing (One District-One Factory)	District – wide		Agro-processing promoted					20,000.00			Agric	C.A
	9. Acquire 25 acre land for agricultural and industrial purposes	District – wide		25 acre land acquired					50,000.00			Agric	C.A
	10. Support for Veterinary Services programme.	District – wide		Veterinary services programme supported					5,000.00			VET	C.A
	11. Train Agric. Extension	District – wide		Agric extension trained									
	12. Support for other Agric. programme	District – wide		Other Agric programme supported					20,000.00			AGRIC	C.A
	Local Economic Development	13. Complete Mampong Market Complex	Mampong		Mampong Market Complex completed					5,000.00			Works
14. Support for MSE Development		District – wide		MSE activities supported					20,000.00			BAC/ NBSSI	C.A
15. Construction of 2 No.100 Unit Market Stalls		Ahwiaa Zongo, Safo		Market Stalls constructed					100,000.00				

	16. Train 300 people income-generating activities	District – wide		200 people trained in income-generating activities					30,000.00			BAC/N BSSI	CA
	17. Complete 50 No. Stores and Fence Wall at Craft Centre	Ahwiaa		50 No. stores and fence wall constructed					200,000.00			Works	C.A
	18. Complete, Renovation and Construction of Fence Wall at Ntonso Craft Centre	Ntonso		Ntonso Craft Centre renovated					100,000.00			Works	C.A
	19. Support for Tourism and Cultural activities	District – wide		Tourism and cultural activities supported					20,000.00			C.A	CNC
	20. Support for One District-One Factory Initiative (PPP)	District – wide		One District-One Factory supported					20,000.00			C.A	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Education	21. Financial Support for 50 Brilliant but Needy Students	District – wide		50 brilliant but needy students given financial support					20,000.00			Finance	C.A
	22. Complete Construction of Teachers Quarters	Kasaam		Teachers Quarters constructed					50,000.00			Educ.	Works

	23. Complete Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Presby Primary School	Asonomaso		1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block constructed					50,000.00			Educ.	Works
	24. Support and expand School Feeding Programme	District – wide		School feeding programme supported and expanded						5,000.00		Educ.	C.A
	25. Supply 2000 School Furniture	District – wide		2000 school furniture supplied					200,000.00				
	26. Organize Best Teachers Award	District – wide		Best teachers awarded					10,000.00				
	27. Support STMIE Clinic	District – wide		STMIE Supported						7,000.00		Educ.	C.A
Health	28. Organize public education on HIV and AIDS	District – wide		Public education on HIV and AIDS organized					5,000.00				
	29. Construct CHPS Compound	Bampenase		CHPS compound constructed					150,000.00			Health	C.A
	30. Support for Malaria control programme	District – wide		Malaria control programme supported					5,000.00			Health	C.A
	31. Support for Immunization programme	District – wide		Immunization programme supported					5,000.00			Health	C.A
	32. Support for Family planning programme	District – wide		Family planning programme supported					5,000.00			Health	C.A
	33. Complete Construction of 1 No. Nurses Quarters	Mamponteng		Nurses Quarters constructed					150,000.00			Health	C.A

Social Protection	34. Update database on people with disability (PWD)	District – wide		Database of PWD updated					5,000.00			SW & CD.	CA
	35. Skills training for people with disability	District – wide		No of people with disability trained					10,000.00			SW & C.D	BAC/ C.A
	36. District response Initiative (HIV and AIDS)	District – wide		HIV and AIDS activities monitored and evaluated					10,000.00			Health	C.A
	37. Give financial support to people with disability	District – wide		No of PWD supported					30,000.00			SW & CD	CA
	38. Disaster relief and management	District – wide		Disaster incident managed and prevented					20,00.00			NADM O	C.A
	39. Train and resource women for their Socio-Economic empowerment	District – wide		Women trained in Socio-Economic empowerment					5,000.00			BAC	C.A
Water	40. Construct 10 No. Mechanized boreholes	Selected communities		10 No. Mechanized boreholes constructed					100,000.00			Works	C.A
	41. Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		10 No. boreholes Rehabilitated					50,000.00			Works	C.A

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILD ENVIRONMENT

Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Roads, Drains and Culverts	42. Rehabilitate 25km of roads	District – wide	20km	Length of road rehabilitated					100,000.00	20,000.00		Works	CA

	43. Complete tarring of Mampondeng town road.	Mampondeng	5km	Length of road tarred					100,000.00			Works	Highway/C.A
	44. Construct Car park.	Meduma		Car park constructed					50,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A
	45. Construct 3 No. Culverts and Storm Drains	Ahwiaa Zongo Bamang Kenyase		3 No. of Storm Drains constructed					200,000.00			Works	C.A
	46. Complete Construction of Speed Rumps.	Asonomaso Nkwanta to Ahwiaa		Speed Rumps constructed					50,000.00			Works	C.A
Human Settlement Development	47. Facilitate the preparation of 3 New Planning Schemes and revise 3 Old ones	Selected communities	2	No. of New Schemes prepared and old ones					20,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	48. Vet and approve 250 development applications and regularize 2 Planning schemes	District – wide	150	No. of development applications approved and No. of planning schemes regularized					20,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	49. Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme	District – wide	Mampondeng (District Capital partially done)	No of communities covered					50,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	50. Support for Community Initiated projects	District – wide		No. of Community Initiated projects supported					70,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A
Electrification Programme	51. Street Lighting programme	District – wide		No. of street light bulbs provided & No of					120,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A

				communities covered									
Sanitation	52. Construct 5 No. 20 Seater W/C Toilet Facilities	Selected Communities		No. of communities provided with W/C Toilet facilities	→				200,000.00		300,000.00	Works, Env. Health unit	C.A
	53. Construct 5 No. 10 Seater W/C Institutional Toilets	Selected Communities		No. of toilets constructed	→				150,000.00			Works	C.A
	54. Evaluate 4 No. Refuse Dumps.	Selected Communities	2	No. of refuse dump evaluated	→				300,000.00			Works, Env. Health unit	C.A
	55. Provide 10 No. Refuse Containers	Selected Communities		No. of refuse containers provided	→				50,000.00	10,000.00		Works, Env. Health	Zoomlion, CA
	56. Organize regular Clean-up Exercises (monthly or weekly)	District - wide		No. of clean-up exercises organized	→				20,000.00	10,000.00		Env. Health	Zoomlion, C.A
	57. Organize Public Education in schools and Communities	District - wide		No. of Public education orgaqnized	→				5,000.00	5,000.00		Env. Health	C.A
	58. Construct Slaughter Slab	Ahwiaa Zongo		Slaughter slab constructed	→				50,000.00			Env. Health	C.A

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Governance	59. Complete Construction of 1 No. 2 Storey Office Accommodation	Mamponteng		1 No. 2 Storey Office Accommodation completed	→				1,000,00 0.00			Works	C.A
	60. Renovate other Assembly Buildings (Finance, Agric., Storey Building Res., Acc., Com. centre & Others)	Mamponteng		No of Buildings renovated	→				100,000. 00	20,000.0 0		C.A	Works
	61. Procure Office equipment	Mamponteng		Office equipment procured	→				50,000.0 0	10,000.0 0			
	62. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit Semi-Detached Staff Quarters	Mamponteng		1 No. 3 unit semi-detached Staff Quarters completed	→				150,000. 00			Works	C.A
	63. Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings	Selected Communities		No. of Town Hall meetings organized	→				5,000.00	2,000.00		C.A	
	64. Training programme for District Assembly Staff and Assembly Members (Internal & External)	Mamponteng & other locations		No. of Training programmes organized	→				20,000.0 0	20,000.0 0		C.A	
	65. Support for Sub-District Structures.	All Six Area/Town Councils		No. of Area/Town Councils supported	→				20,000.0 0	10,000.0 0		C.A	Area/Tow n Councils

66. Complete District Court.	Mamponteng		District Court completed					30,000.00			C.A	Works
67. Organize Meetings (Gen. Ass., Sub-Com., Management & Others).	Mamponteng		No. of Meetings organized						100,000.00		C.A	
68. Procure Office Furniture.	Mamponteng		Office furniture procured					20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Works
69. Update District Socio-Economic Data	District - wide		Socio-Economic Data updated					30,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	
70. Procure Stationery	Mamponteng		Stationery procured					10,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	
71. Support for Monitoring & Evaluation activities	District - wide		M & E activities supported					20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Works
72. National Day celebrations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Int. Day • Snr Citizens • My 1st Day at school • Farmers Day etc. 	District - wide		National Days celebrated					100,000.00	10,000.00		CA	
73. Legal Acquisition of Assembly Lands	District - wide		Assembly Lands legally acquired					50,000.00			CA	

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2021)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Revenue Mobilization	1. Train Revenue Collectors	Mamponteng		Revenue Collectors trained	—————→				10,000.0 0	3,000.0 0		Finance	C.A
	2. Organise Public Education on Payment of Levies	District – wide		Public Education of payment of Levies organised.	—————→				2,000.00	5,000.0 0		Finance	C.A
	3. Update Revenue Data.	District – wide		Revenue data updated	—————→				25,000.0 0			Finance	C.A
	4. Revalue Properties.	District – wide		Properties revalued	—————→				25,000.0 0			Finance	C.A
	5. Prosecute tax – Evaders.	District – wide		Tax – evaders prosecuted	—————→				4,000.00			Finance	C.A
Food Production	6. Promote the use of improved seeds (Climate variability resistance)	District – wide		Improved seeds promoted	—————→				5,000.00			Agric	C.A
	7. Train farmers (Crops, Livestock & Poultry) on scientific methods of farming	District – wide		Farmers trained in scientific methods of farming	—————→				10,000.0 0			Agric	C.A
	8. Promote agro-processing (One District-One Factory)	District – wide		Agro-processing promoted	—————→				10,000.0 0			Agric	C.A
	9. Acquire 25 acre land for agricultural and industrial purposes	District – wide		25 acre land acquired	—————→				50,000.0 0			Agric	C.A

	10. Support for Vertinary services programme	District – wide		Vertinary services programme supported	→				5,000.00			VET	C.A
	11. Train agric. extension	District – wide		Agric extension trained	→								
	12. Support for other Agric. programme	District – wide		Other agric. programme supported	→				10,000.00				
Local Economic Development	13. Complete Mampondeng Market Complex	Mampondeng		Mampondeng Market Complex completed	→				5,000.00			Works	C.A
	14. Support for MSE Development	District – wide		MSE activities supported	→				10,000.00			BAC/NBSSI	C.A
	15. Construction of 1 No.100 Unit Market Stalls	Safo		Market constructed at Dumanafa, Asennua	→				100,000.00				
	16. Train 200 people income-generating activities	District – wide		200 people trained in income-generating activities	→				25,000.00			BAC/NBSSI	CA
	17. Support for Tourism and Cultural activities	District – wide		Tourism and cultural activities supported	→				20,000.00			C.A	CNC
	18. Support for One District-One Factory Initiative (PPP)	District – wide		One District-One Factory supported	→				20,000.00			C.A	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Education	19. Financial Support for 50 Brilliant but Needy Students	District – wide		50 brilliant but needy students given financial support	→				20,000.00			Finance	C.A
	20. Construct Teachers Quarters	Kasaam		Teachers Quarters constructed	→				100,000.00			Educ.	Works
	21. Construct 2 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Presby Primary School	Abirem. Ahwiaa		1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block constructed	→				100,000.00			Educ.	Works
	22. Support and expand School Feeding Programme	District – wide		School feeding programme supported and expanded	→					5,000.00		Educ.	C.A
	23. Supply 2000 School Furniture	District – wide		2000 school furniture supplied	→				200,000.00				
	24. Organize Best Teachers Award	District – wide		Best teachers awarded	→				10,000.00				
	25. Support STMIE Clinic	District – wide		STMIE Supported	→				8,000.00	2,000.00		Educ.	C.A
Health	26. Organize public education on HIV and AIDS	District – wide		Public education on HIV and AIDS organized	→				5,000.00				
	27. Construct CHPS Compound			CHPS compound constructed	→				150,000.00			Health	C.A
	28. Support for Malaria control programme	District – wide		Malaria control programme supported	→				5,000.00			Health	C.A
	29. Support for Immunization programme	District – wide		Immunization programme supported	→				5,000.00			Health	C.A

	30. Support for Family planning programme	District – wide		Family planning programme supported					5,000.00			Health	C.A
	31. Construct 1 No. Nurses Quarters	Asonomaso		Nurses Quarters constructed					150,000.00			Health	C.A
Social Protection	32. Update database on people with disability (PWD)	District – wide		Database of PWD updated					5,000.00			Soc. welfare & Comm. Dv't.	CA
	33. Skills training for people with disability	District – wide		No of people with disability trained					10,000.00			SW & C.D	BAC/ C.A
	34. District response Initiative (HIV and AIDS)	District – wide		HIV and AIDS activities monitored and evaluated					10,000.00			Health	C.A
	35. Give Financial Support to people with disability	District – wide		No of PWD supported					50,000.00			SW & CD	CA
	36. Disaster relief and management	District – wide		Disaster incident managed and prevented					30,00.00	10,000.00		NADM O	C.A
	37. Train and resource women for their Socio-Economic empowerment	District – wide		Women trained in Socio-Economic empowerment					10,000.00			BAC	C.A
	Water	38. Construct 10 No. Mechanized boreholes	Selected communities		10 No. Mechanized boreholes constructed					150,000.00	20,000.00		Works
39. Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes		Selected communities		10 No. boreholes Rehabilitated					50,000.00			Works	C.A

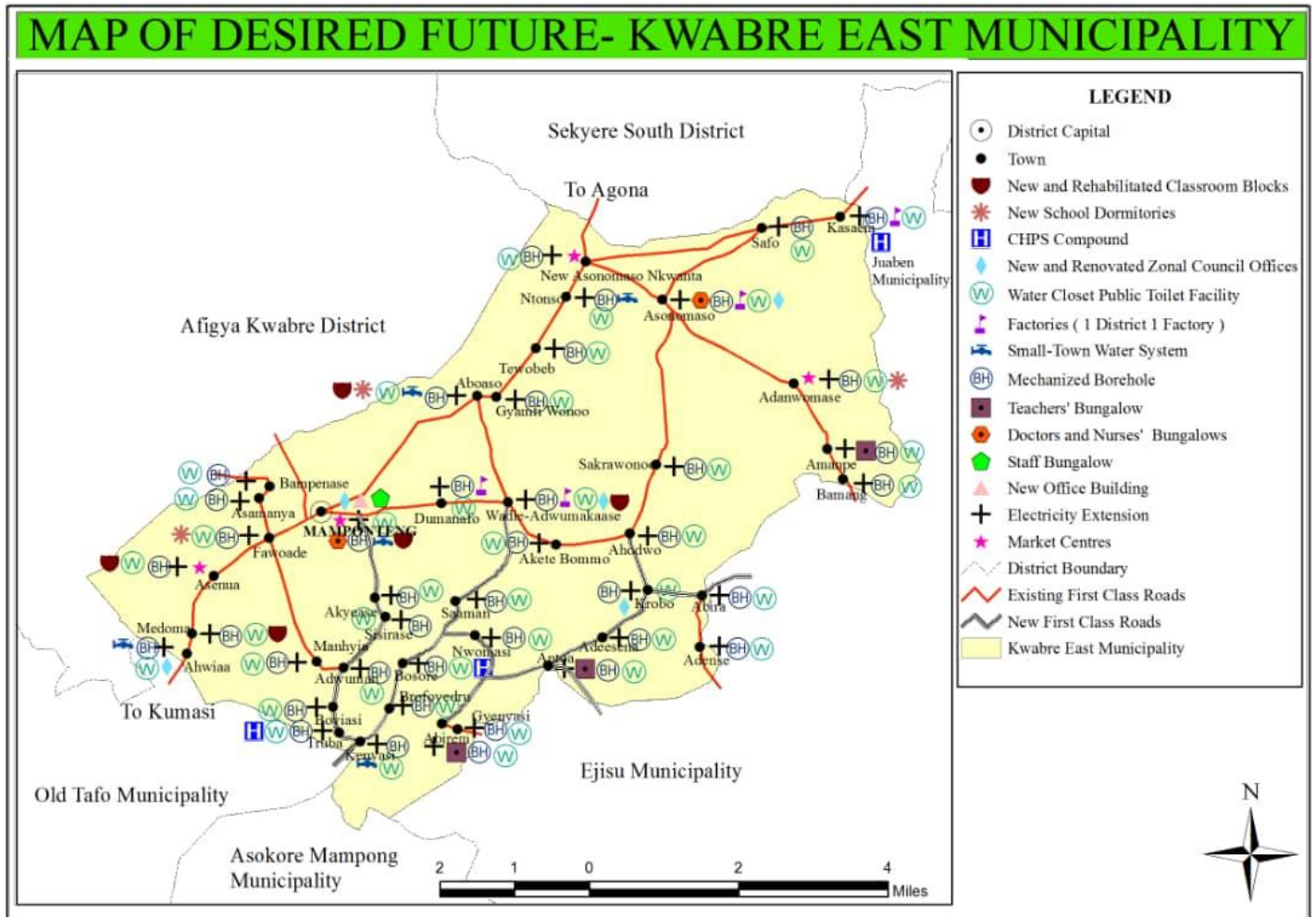
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILD ENVIRONMENT													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Roads, Drains and Culverts	40. Rehabilitate 25km of roads	District – wide	20km	Length of road rehabilitated					100,000.00	20,000.00		Works	CA
	41. Construct 3 No. Culverts and Storm Drains.	Anyinam, Abirem, Adwumam		No. of Storm Drains constructed					200,000.00			Works	C.A
	42. Construct Road Signs.	Asonomaso Nkwanta to Ahwiaa		Roads Signs constructed					50,000.00			Works	C.A
Human Settlement Development	43. Facilitate the preparation of 3 New Planning Schemes and revise 3 Old ones	Selected communities	2	No. of New Schemes prepared and old ones					25,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	44. Vet and approve 250 development applications and regularize 2 Planning schemes	District – wide	150	No. of development applications approved and No. of planning schemes regularized					20,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	45. Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme	District – wide	Mampong (District Capital partially done)	No of communities covered					50,000.00			TCPD	C.A
	46. Support for Community Initiated projects	District – wide		No. of Community Initiated projects supported					60,000.00	20,000.00		Works	C.A

Electrification Programme	47. Street Lighting programme	District – wide		No. of street light bulbs provided & No of communities covered					100,000.00	10,000.00		Works	C.A
Sanitation	48. Construct 5 No. 20 Seater W/C Toilet Facilities	Selected Communities		No. of communities provided with W/C Toilet facilities					200,000.00		300,000.00	Works, Env. Health unit	C.A
	49. Construct 5 No. 10 Seater W/C Institutional Toilets	Selected Communities		No. of toilets constructed					150,000.00			Works	C.A
	50. Evaluate 4 No. Refuse Dumps.	Selected Communities	2	No. of refuse dump evaluated					300,000.00			Works, Env. Health unit	C.A
	51. Provide 10 No. Refuse Containers	Selected Communities		No. of refuse containers provided					50,000.00	10,000.00		Works, Env. Health	Zoomlion, CA
	52. Organize regular clean-up exercises (monthly or weekly)	District - wide		No. of clean-up exercises organized					20,000.00	40,000.00		Env. Health	Zoomlion, C.A
	53. Organize Public Education in schools and Communities	District - wide		No. of Public education orgaqnized					5,000.00	5,000.00		Env. Health	C.A

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
Programmes And Sub – Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Governance	54. Complete Construction of 1 No. 2 Storey Office Accommodation	Mamponteng		1 No. 2 Storey Office Accommodation constructed					2,000,000.00			Works	C.A
	55. Renovate other Assembly Buildings	Mamponteng		No of Buildings renovated					80,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	Works
	56. Procure Office equipment	Mamponteng		Office equipment procured					50,000.00	10,000.00			
	57. Complete 1 No. 3 Unit Semi-Detached Staff Quarters	Mamponteng		1 No. 3 unit semi-detached Staff Quarters completed					150,000.00			Works	C.A
	58. Organize 4 No. Town Hall meetings	Selected Communities		No. of Town Hall meetings organized					6,000.00	3,000.00		C.A	
	59. Training programme for District Assembly Staff and Assembly Members (Internal & External)	Mamponteng & other locations		No. of Training programmes organized					70,000.00	30,000.00		C.A	
	60. Support for Sub-District Structures.	All Six Area/Town Councils		No. of Area/Town Councils supported					20,000.00	10,000.00		C.A	Area/Town Councils

61. Complete District Court.	Mamponteng		District Court completed					30,000.00			C.A	Works
62. Organize Meetings (Gen. Ass., Sub-Com., Management & Others).	Mamponteng		No. of Meetings organized						150,000.00		C.A	
63. Procure Office Furniture.	Mamponteng		Office furniture procured					20,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	Works
64. Update District Socio-Economic Data	District - wide		Socio-Economic Data updated					50,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	
65. Procure Stationery	Mamponteng		Stationery procured					20,000.00	30,000.00		C.A	
66. Support for Monitoring & Evaluation activities	District - wide		M & E activities supported					30,000.00	20,000.00		C.A	Works
67. National Day celebrations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Int. Day • Snr Citizens • My 1st Day at school • Farmers Day etc. 	District - wide		National Days celebrated					150,000.00	10,000.00		CA	

FIGURE 6: MAP OF DESIRED FUTURE



CHAPTER SIX IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

The thrust of the DMTDP prepared under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity For All (2018 – 2021), is geared towards improving the living standards of the people within the Municipality. The District Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 details out key development issues which require appropriate implementation arrangements. These arrangements will require operational and administrative activities that will track resource allocation, utilization and delivery of goods and services which is referred to as Monitoring and Evaluation.

This chapter of the plan describes among other things the following:

- Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets.
- Strategies for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results and M&E implementation.
- Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.
- Dissemination and Communication Strategy.
- Evaluation Arrangements with Evaluation Framework or Matrix.
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements.

6.1 Defining Monitoring and Evaluation and Their Purpose

6.1.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specific indicators to provide the management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing intervention with indications of the extent of achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. It is also a system of continuous documentation, analysis and communicating information about the performance of a project to decision makers and/or implementers. Monitoring is very important in project/programme implementation as it;

- Checks the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation, by providing a continuous oversight to ensure whether a programme/project is proceeding according to plan.
- Tracks indicators and means of verification (are we doing it right)
- It keeps track of performance to identify the strengths and shortcomings of a programme/project and recommend corrective measures to ensure that expected targets and objectives are achieved.
- It minimizes the risk of failure

6.1.2 Evaluation

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, program, or policy, and its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision making process of both recipients and donors. It is a process of determining systematically and objectively the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their set objectives. Evaluation can be done at the end of a phase (on-going) or at the end of the entire programme/project. Evaluation acts as a proof of project success and encourages projects to stop and reflect on what has happened in the past in order to make decisions about the future.

6.1.3 Purposes of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The District Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements are meant to provide an effective and an efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the Municipality and to generate timely reports.

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Plan and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the NMDPF II and will further help to:

- Assess whether DMTDP targets were being met.
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level.
- Provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from the past experience.
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to other stakeholders.

Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity with each district.

6.1.4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

A stakeholder is a person, a group or an institution that has an interest or can be affected by a policy or an intervention. It is therefore important to consider the interest of these stakeholders before, during and after the implementation of an intervention.

The Table 6.1 shows the relevant stakeholders, their needs and their roles in the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plans.

Table 6.1 M & E Stakeholders and their Responsibilities

NO.	STAKEHOLDER	CLASSIFICATION	INTERESTS/NEEDS	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT/ ACTIVITIES
1.	DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection, Collation and Analysis. • Need Assessment. • Preparing and Coordinating DMTDP and M&E Plan. • Monitoring & Evaluation Plan Implementation. • Dissemination of Information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, Collate and Analyze Data for M&E. • Assess the need of the people in the district. • Prepare and Coordinate DMTDP and M&E Plan. • Implementation of M&E Plan. • Dissemination Information on M&E.
2.	DA Sub – Structure (ACs, Unit Committees/Assembly Members)	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Collection. • Information Dissemination. • Monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in Collection of Data. • Disseminate Information. • Monitor on – going Projects/Programs in their localities.
3.	District Assembly Technocrats	Primary	Capacity Building. Policy Formulators. Implementers. Advocacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the Capacity of Das. • Policy Formulation Guidance. • Implementation of policy, plans and activities. • Play Advocacy Role.
4.	Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	Policy Formulation. Advisory Service. Monitoring. Technical Assistance. Performance Target.	Policy Formulation Guidance. M&E Plan Preparations. Monitoring of on – going Project/Programs. M&E Results Reporting and Dissemination.

5.	Financial Institution	Secondary	Individuals and Groups Identification. Monitoring.	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and Evaluate Credit Facilities given to individuals and Groups in the District.
6.	Local Communities	Primary	Data Collection. Need Identification. Monitoring. Development Initiatives. Accountability.	Assist in Data Collection for Monitoring. Assist in Identification of Community's Needs. Monitoring of On – going Projects/Programs in their Communities. Beneficiaries of Development Initiatives. To be Accountable to.
7.	Parliament and Members of Parliament	Secondary	Decision making. Harmonization and Coordinating of M&E Plans. Monitoring. Common Fund for Projects/Programs.	Harmonize and Coordinate M&E Plans. Monitoring of all On going Projects/Programs in the District.
8.	Development Partners	Secondary	Capacity Building. Accountability and Transparency in Financial and Logistics Support. Monitoring and Evaluation.	Assist in Building Capacity of DA Staff on Monitoring Issues. Provide Financial and Logistics Support for Monitoring. Monitor the Utilization of their Funded Projects/Programs.

9.	Media	Secondary	Advocacy. Information Dissemination. Transparency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play Advocacy Role • Disseminate Information
10.	Traditional Authority and Civil Society Groups	Secondary	Provide Data. Advocacy. Information Dissemination. Transparency and Accountability. Monitoring and evaluation.	<p>Provide Data for M&E. Play Advocacy Role. Disseminate Information on M&E. Monitor and Evaluate the Performance of DA.</p> <p>Assist in Identification of Association Needs.</p>
11.	Political Parties	Secondary	Monitoring	Evaluate performances of Government.
12.	Research Institutions	Secondary	Research.	Input for Research and Advocacy.
13.	Government Policy and Decision Makers	Secondary	Policy formulation.	Formulation of Policies and Provision of Fund.
14.	National Development Planning Commission	Secondary	Policy Direction. Guidelines Capacity Building.	M&E Plan, Preparation and Evaluation. M&E Results Dissemination.

6.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The M & E Matrix is a table that links goal and objectives to indicators and targets. It also classifies the indicator types – input, output, outcome or impact, and shows the baseline data for each indicator, the data sources and frequency of monitoring the indicator. Again, it shows who takes responsibility for collecting the data on each indicator.

The table below shows the District Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix

Table 6.2: District Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
GOAL : BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY											
OBJECTIVE 1: ENSURE IMPROVED FISCAL PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY											
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS					DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2021			
1. Number of revenue collectors trained		Output	30	30	35	35	40		M – 30 F - 10	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
2. Percentage increase in Internally generated funds		Outcome	10	15	15	20	20			Quarterly	DPCU/DA
3. Change in Tourist arrivals (%)		Outcome	12.5%	15	18	20	22			Quarterly	DPCU/DA
4. Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		Outcome	399	450	480	500	600		M – 200 F - 100	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
5. Total amount of internally generated revenue		Output	991,800.93	1,198,145.00	1,198,145.00					Quarterly	DPCU/DA
6. Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation		Output	75,000.00	723,587.00	723,587.00					Quarterly	DPCU/DA
OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT											
7. Acre of land acquired for Agricultural and		Input	-	10	10	20	20			Quarterly	DPCU/DA

other economic purpose										
8. Number of farmers adopting the use of improved seeds		Input	200	200	300	300	300		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
9. Number of Agric. – based factories established		Output	-	1	2	2	3		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
10. Number of Agric. – Staff trained		Output	30	30	35	35	35	M – 20 F - 15	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
11. Percentage Increase in Livestock Production		Output	5	10	10	15	15		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
12. Number of Livestock Farmers trained in Scientific Methods of Livestock Farming		Output	300	400	400	400	400	M – 700 F - 500	Quarterly	DPCU/Department of Agric
13. Percentage Increase in Poultry Production		Output	10	15	15	20	20		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
14. Number of SMEs established		Output	-	2	3	3	5		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
15. Number of Markets constructed		Output	-	1	1	1	2		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
16. Number of People trained in Income – generating activities		Output	150	170	200	200	250	M – 500 F - 520	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
OBJECTIVE 3: ENSURE ENTREPRENEUR AND SME DEVELOPMENT										
17. Number of People engaged in the Handicraft Industry		Output	-	200	250	300	400	M – 450 F - 700	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
18. Number of Tourist arrivals at the Craft Centers		Output	-	200	300	350	400		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
19. Number of Factories		Output	-	2	3	4	5		Quarterly	DPCU/DA

established under One- District One – Factory programme										
OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURE FOOD SECURITY										
20. Change in yield of selected Crops, Livestock and Fish (%)		Output							Quarterly	DPCU/DA Agric
• Maize			1.56	1.76	1.78	1.81	1.95			
• Rice (milled)			29.1	29.5	29.6	29.8	30.00			
• Cassava			41.1	43.2	43.8	45.1	48.2			
• Yam			8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9			
• Pineapple			3.5	3.76	3.82	3.91	3.96			
• Pawpaw			4.2	4.28	4.34	4.52	4.71			
• Cocoyam			6.83	6.92	6.94	6.97	6.98			
• Plantain			12.07	13.26	13.40	13.62	13.96			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS										
GOAL : SAFEGUARD THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT										
OBJECTIVE :PROMOTE PROACTIVE PALNNING, IMPROVE ROAD TRANSPORT AND ENSURE AFFORDABLE ENERGY										
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATI ON	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
21. Organize Tree Planting exercise		Output	-	5	10	10	10		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
22. Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity		Outcome	97	98	99	99	100		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
23. Length road rehabilitated		Output	70	50	50	50	100		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
24. Percentage Coverage of electricity		Output	95	96	98	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
25. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation		Outcome	73%	75%	78%	80%	82%		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
26. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored		Output	-	-	-				Quarterly	DPCU/DA

27. Percentage coverage in Street Naming and property		Outcome	-	20	30	40	50		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
28. Teledensity/Penetration rate		Outcome	95	96	97	98	100		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
29. Proportion of/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated		Output							Quarterly	DPCU/DA
• Feeder roads			50	80	90	95	100			
• Urban roads			-	80	90	95	100			
• Trunk roads			-	-	5	10	15			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL : CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

OBJECTIVE 1 : IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
30. Percentage coverage of Immunization		Output	-	97	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Department of Health
31. Number of Family Planning programmes supported		Output	-	2	3	3	4		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Department of Health
32. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		Outcome	-	-	-				Quarterly	DPCU/DA Health
33. Maternal Mortality ratio		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Health
34. Under – five mortality rate		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Health
35. Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Health

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

36. Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water resources		Outcome	56.87%	60%	65%	70%	75%		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Health
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OBJECTIVE 3: ENHANCE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION										
37. Number of Classroom Block rehabilitated		Output	-	3	3	5	5		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
38. Number of New Classroom Blocks constructed		Output	2	2	2	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Education
39. Number of Brilliant but Needy Students benefited		Outcome	20	30	40	40	50	M – 70 F - 90	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
40. Number of School benefiting from School Feeding programme		Outcome	24	27	29	32	37		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Education
41. Number of Mono and Dual desks provided		Output	1,000	1000	1500	1500	2000		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Education
42. Number of Best Teachers Award Organized		Output	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Department of Education
43. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools		Outcome	138	139	139	140	141		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
44. Gender Parity Index		Outcome	1.09	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
45. Gross Enrolment Rate		Outcome	189	189	190	191	192		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • Junior High School • Senior High School 			161	162	163	163	164			
			126	127	128	128	129			

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: PROGRAMME FOR THE VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED										
GOAL : ENSURE THE WELL – BEING OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND PWDs										
OBJECTIVE : TO IMPROVE UPON THE LIVING CONDITION OF THE VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED										
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
46. Number of Reported cases of Child abuse		Outcome	2	5	5	5	5		Quarterly	DPCU Social Welfare
47. Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)		Outcome	1	7	8	9	10		Quarterly	DPCU/DA

48. Number of People with Disability		Output	-	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Social Welfare
49. Percentage of Child Protection programmes implemented		Outcome	20%	60%	60%	60%	60%		Quarterly	DPCU Social Welfare

FOCUS AREA: WATER AND SANITATION										
GOAL : ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL										
OBJECTIVE : TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT										
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
50. Number of Clean – up exercise Organized		Output	12	20	20	25	30		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Env./Health Unit
51. Number of Environmental Health Education programmes Organized		Output	-	4	6	6	6		Quarterly	DPCU/DA Env./Health Unit

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
GOAL : MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY										
OBJECTIVE : IMPROVE DECENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND DEEPEN TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY										
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
52. Number of new Office Accommodation constructed		Output	-	-	1	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
53. Number of New Staff Bungalows constructed		Output	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
54. Police Citizen Ratio		Outcome	1:1,281	1:1000	1:900	1:500	1:500		Quarterly	DPCU/DA

55. Number of Zonal Council offices equipped with furniture and other equipment		Output	4	6	6	6	6		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
56. Number of Community and Town Hall meetings Organized		Output	2	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
57. Number of Assembly Staff trained		Output	100	120	120	120	130	M – 70 F - 80	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
58. Number of Assembly members trained		Output	44	44	44	44	44	M – 34 F - 10	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
59. Number of Zonal Council renovated		Output	-	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
60. Number of Zonal Council Office constructed		Output	-	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU/DA
61. Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget		Outcome	-	-	-				Quarterly	DPCU/DA

6.3 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION ANALYSIS, USE OF RESULTS, IMPLEMENTATION AND M & E

Data gathered for monitoring and evaluation is meant to assess the socio-economic impact of programmes and projects, level and living standards among others. In this context, the collection of data would cover the indicators and activities identified in the M & E matrix.

Data Collection on Programmes

Some form of data exists in various departments and reports that are submitted annually. For example, data on enrolment levels in various schools and the number of HIV/AIDs reported cases already exist. Concerning data that are not available, the DPCU will design questionnaire or structure interviews to look for them. In collecting data from various departments and agencies, what is important is to validate them to ascertain their accuracy before the analysis?

Data on Projects

In gathering data on projects, it is important to consider the key indicators and targets to enable tracking of detailed information on each of the project components, and on inputs, activities and outputs with those components. This will be based on component work programmes or monthly progress meetings.

In the Kwabre East District, some project information does exist from the various annual and quarterly projects reports demanded by the General Assembly through the Executive Committee, RPCU and NDPC.

Where there is the need to update the existing data, the DPCU with the help of a checklist from project document would visit and collect information on project activities and status of project. In the context of registering project activities in the M & E plan, data on indicators in the plan would be used to back the project implementation clearly specifying the inputs, activities and the outputs.

A comprehensive data on all on-going programmes and projects in the Municipality will be compiled from both primary and secondary sources by the DPCU

Data on projects will be compiled into a register in a tabular form as shown below:

Table 6.4. Programme/Project Register Format

NO.	
1.	Programme/Project Name
2.	DMTDP Medium Term Goal
3.	District Sector
4.	Project Description.
5.	Project Location.
6.	Contractor
7.	Budget source and type of funding
8.	Date Started.
9.	Expected Completion Date
10.	Contract Sum.
11.	Expenditure to Date
12.	Project Implementation Status
13.	Remarks

Data on on-going projects has been compiled in the format above

The data will indicate the contributions that a programme or project is making towards the achievement of the goal and objectives of the DMTDP.

The primary data are both qualitative and quantitative and include demographic, socio-economic, revenue expenditure and other relevant information as may be required by the RPCU, NDPC, Development Partners and other stakeholders. The data would be categorised into input, output, outcome and impact as far as the indicators are concerned.

6.4.1 Primary Data

Unavailable data would be gathered to augment existing data from secondary sources. Questionnaires would be prepared and administered to gather data (demographic, socio-economic, revenue) using the relevant indicators.

In addition to that, information will also be required on procurement issues namely tendering, contract procedures and awards. Where the data is not available, interviews would be conducted to collect them. The data gathering will also involve the sub-district structures.

Furthermore, non-existing data on the operations of the Development Partners, NGOs, CBOs, Youth Groups, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) would also be obtained as well as transfers to decentralized departments.

Other data mainly on impact would equally be collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods. They essentially would be BECE results, infant and maternal mortality, incidence of water borne diseases and income levels.

All data collected both from primary and secondary sources would be reviewed and validated before they are collated and analysed. The programmes and projects being undertaken would also be assessed to check whether they are achieving the desired goals and objectives.

6.4.2 Secondary Data

Available data from secondary sources would primarily be obtained from files, reports in the central and decentralized departments. Other data sources include NGOs, MDAs, CWSA, DDF, MOFA, GHS, GSS (mainly CWIQ, GLSS and the National Census). Data from all these sources would be obtained, validated and analysed to assess whether they are achieving the desired goals and objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation Information Systems

The Assembly already uses Microsoft office programmes such as word, excel, PowerPoint, access.

6.4.3 Data Analysis

In carrying out monitoring and evaluation activities, data gathered would have to be analysed to successfully compare results with targets, thereby assessing project performance on regular basis over Plan Period.

6.4.4 Use of Results

A centrally located database will be established for the effective data management. The analysis would serve as basis to design approaches, which can be replicated in the communities. The results of the analysis would be used to help address the emerging challenges for sustainable development.

6.4.5 Results of Data Analysis on Health Issues

Analysed data on health delivery would help to determine inadequacies in health delivery and to identify the challenges and find appropriate strategies to deal with them.

- The proportion of health staff in relation to patients.

- Issues on the equitable distribution of health facilities would also be determined to direct needed facility support.

6.4.6 Results of Data Analysis on Education Issues

The results generated from data analysis on education would help to determine:

- The proportion of girls' enrolment in schools in relation to total enrolment. It will also indicate awareness of girls' participation and drop out in the Municipality.
- Proportion of students especially girls who make it to the secondary level and other vocational institutes in relation to boys and to total JHS school leavers. The analyzed data would determine increased awareness of enrolment in primary, JHS and SHS levels through the analysis of results.

6.4.7 Results of Data Analysis on Water and Sanitation

The results of data analysis on water delivery would help address the problems of inadequate provision of potable water to communities. The intervention could be based on figures revealed from the analysis. From the figures, water and sanitation coverage as well as the number of water points per community would be known. Additionally, it would be easy to determine which category of population and community are using what type of facility. Those communities that require additional water facilities will also be identified and given the necessary assistance.

On sanitation, information would be available on the level of service in waste management and provision of toilet facilities in terms of coverage and type. Frequency of solid waste collection, types of toilet facilities, treatment and disposals.

The data collected will be regularly reviewed monthly, quarterly and annually through review meetings by the DPCU with stakeholders.

Data validation will also be organised to ensure that the data is of right type, devoid of errors and inconsistencies. The regular review meetings are expected to improve the database of the Municipality. A well-functioning IT-based monitoring information system will be put in place. The Database Management for MMDAs software among others, will be used for data collection, analysis and management.

The DPCU is expected to be trained to be able to be abreast with the software for effective performance

6.5.0 Monitoring & Evaluation Reporting

In pursuance of the Municipality's agenda to let the people become part of the development process, programmes/project actors, communities and sector departments will be made aware of the key observations and findings of the monitoring exercise. The DPCU will brief the Municipal Chief Executive, Presiding Member and other sub-committees of the Assembly on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This will prompt all stakeholders to take the necessary action before the next monitoring exercise. All the findings and reactions will be part of the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR).

Annual Progress Report will be prepared at the end of the year and it will include quarterly reports and the M & E activities of the year.

M & E Reports will follow the outline indicated below:

6.5.1 Title Page

- Name of the District.
- Time period for M & E Report.

6.5.2 Introduction

- Summary of Achievement and Challenges with the Implementation of the DMTDP.
- Implementation of the DMTDP
- Purpose of M & E for the stated period.
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered.

6.5.3 Monitoring & Evaluation Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or year.
- Update on funding sources and disbursements.
- Update on Indicators and Targets.
- Update on critical development and poverty issues.
- Evaluations conducted; The Findings and Recommendations.
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their Results.

6.5.4 The Way Forward

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

6.6 Dissemination and Communication of M & E Results

Dissemination is the method of spreading information, knowledge, etc. to get to many people. Communication on the other hand is the method of exchanging information using different means and media.

The main purpose of disseminating and communicating M&E results among others is to ensure accountability, motivate stakeholders to action, improve development interventions and advocate for additional resources.

To ensure increased participation, accountability and transparency, the contents of M & E Reports will be shared with stakeholders at all levels of the District Assembly Structure as well as the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and Development Partners.

For effective dissemination of M&E Reports in the Municipality, the following strategies will be undertaken at various levels of the Assembly's structure:

Community Meeting: The Annual M&E Reports will be presented to traditional rulers, representatives of Area Councils and their opinion leaders and task them to take the message back to their communities. Community Meetings will also be held in some selected communities especially capitals of Area Councils.

- District MDA Discussions: All Quarterly Reports will be discussed with MDAs, relevant DA Development Partners.
- Discussions with Identifiable Groups: Meeting will be held with identifiable groups such as Community Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Women's Groups, etc. to discuss the Annual Progress Reports.
- Discussions on Local FM Stations.
- Publications on Public Notice Boards: Copies of all reports will be posted on public notice boards such as the District Assembly, Palaces and Post Offices.

6.7.1 Communication of Monitoring & Evaluation Results

Monitoring and Evaluation Results will be communicated through written reports, oral reports, visual displays and electronic communication.

Progress reports, evaluation reports, PM&E reports and briefs would be produced to communicate M&E results by the use of written reports.

Community fora and other meetings would be held with stakeholders to communicate M&E results.

Visual displays such graphs and charts would be used to analyse data in reports. Pictures and videos of programmes and projects would also be used to support reports.

Information would also be communicated through the email, internet and other social media.

6.7.2 Dissemination Strategy

The most common format that will be used are written reports, oral presentation and slide (power point) presentations. The table below shows the M & E Dissemination Strategy for the district.

Table 6.7.3: M&E Dissemination Strategy:

Target Audience	Key Messages	Dissemination Strategy/Tool
NDPC, RCC, District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Achievements. • Challenges • Advocate for policy change. • Solicit for resources to complete other programmes and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to Staff. • Feedback at Staff Appraisal. • Formal Reports. • Development Plans • Assembly's Website. • Media Reports.
Local Communities, Traditional Authorities, CSOs Media, Development Partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Public Awareness. Key Achievements Made. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing Notes. • Presentations. • Formal Reports. • Simplified Versions of Development Plans, • Newspapers, Radio, TV.

6.7.4 Development Evaluation

A critical ingredient in the District Development effort is a strong commitment to conducting rigorous impact evaluations of all development programmes and projects.

A number of rigorous evaluations will be done periodically to assess the performance of all programmes and projects to determine their level achievement of the original objectives and their impact. It will also help to ascertain the overall changes caused by the interventions.

As clearly indicated in the M & E Calendar in this document, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP will be conducted. The evaluation will be used to assess the contributions of each intervention to the achievement of the policy objectives of the Agebda for Jobs (2018-2021).

Eventually, the emerging issues and lessons will be used to improve the organization, implementation and management of future programmes and projects.

6.8 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Evaluation is a process of making judgment about a policy, programme or project, before, on – going or completed based on systematic and objective collection and analysis of data and information relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact of its stakeholders.

The principal aim of evaluation is to improve decision – making, resource allocation and accountability. It also among other reasons determine the extent to which the programme interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of results.

Some evaluations would be conducted in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan to ascertain their level of impact and sustainability. Some important lessons will also be learnt in future implementation of such interventions.

In the process of evaluation some of the following steps will be considered:

- I. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background)
- II. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- III. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake
- IV. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation
- V. Identifying and analyzing stakeholders
- VI. Estimating the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP
- VII. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (I) to (IV) above. The TOR should be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. It is important to have a broad agreement on the TOR because it will form the basis for the evaluation exercise. More importantly, the TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
- VIII. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)
- IX. Organizing meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders
- X. Organizing a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report
- XI. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy (see Annex 12 for general evaluation norms and standards)

Mid – year and Annual Evaluation may be conducted depending on the necessity of it.

6.8.1 EVALUATION MATRIX

The Evaluation Matrix in the table below will be adopted to indicate the evaluation Criteria and its relevant evaluation questions to be asked, the type of data and the method of data collection.

EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub – Questions			
Relevance	Does the programme or project outcome meet the needs of beneficiaries?	Was the programme or project meaningful?	Information from stakeholders including beneficiaries.	Primary and secondary source	Participatory methods
Efficiency	Are the programme or project objective achieved at the least cost without compromise to quality?	Were resources efficiently used?	Information on scope, cost and time for implementation of programme of project.	Primary and secondary data from programme implementers, monitoring reports, project designs. etc.	Quantitative and qualitative methods to collect data from programme or project implementers
Effectiveness	To what extent were the objectives of the programme or project achieved.	Did the Assembly accomplish what it should accomplish?	Information from all stakeholders	Primary and Secondary data from all stakeholders.	Participatory method
Impact	Was there any significant change after the implementation of the programme or project?	To what extent was the change attributable to the programme or projects?	Information from all stakeholders	Primary and Secondary data from all stakeholders.	Participatory method
Sustainability	To what extent can the Assembly continue to provide the programme or project services beyond the end of the District Medium Term Plan?	To what extent has the programme or project led to long – term behaviour change?	Information from all stakeholders	Primary and Secondary data from all stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory methods • Qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection

Source: MPCU 2017

6.8.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

The M&E Work Plan is a guide for the implementation of the M&E activities. It contains all the activities to be carried out throughout the plan implementation period. It assigns responsibilities and timeframes to all the activities identified.

The Table below shows the M & E activities for the implementation of the DMDTP

Table 6.8.3: M&E Activities

ACTIVITIES	TIME – FRAME	ACTORS	BUDGET
<p>1. Implementation Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Monitoring Visits Quarterly Review Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last Tuesday of every month Last Friday of every quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU DPCU & other stakeholders 	<p>24,000.00</p> <p>4,000.00</p>
<p>2. Preparation Quarterly M & E Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection & Collation Data Analysis and Writing of Duff Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last week of every quarter First week of every ensuring month of every quarter April, July, October & January 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU DOCU (DPO) 	<p>4,000.00</p> <p>2,000.00</p>
<p>3. Preparation of APR Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection Data Collation Data Analysis Data Collection & Collation Prepare Draft District APR Organize APR Review Workshop Final APR Submitted to RCC/NDPC Dissemination of APR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First week of January First week of January Second week of January From 5th – 10th of January Annually 15th January Annually 20th January Annually First week of February Annually From 15th February Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU DPCU 	<p>5,000.00</p> <p>2,000.00</p> <p>4,000.00</p> <p>2,000.00</p> <p>6,000.00</p> <p>1,200.00</p> <p>4,000.00</p>
<p>4. DMTDP Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid – Term Evaluation Terminal Evaluation Participatory M & E specific Evaluation and Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start 15th March, 2020 Start 25th March, 2021 Start 25th July bi - annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU and other Stakeholders DPCU & other stakeholders DPCU & other stakeholders 	<p>20,000.00</p> <p>20,000.00</p> <p>20,000.00</p>
Total			

6.8.4 M & E CALENDAR

Table 6.8.4: M & E Calendar (B)

Activities	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. M & E Plan Preparation												20 th , 2017
2. Implementation												
Monitoring												
• Monthly Monitoring Visits	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th	20 th
• Quarterly Review Meetings			25 th			25 th			25 th			25 th
3. Preparation of Quarterly M & E Reports												
• Data Collection & Collation			22 nd			22 nd			22 nd			22 nd
• Data Analysis and Writing of draft Report.	5 th			5 th			5 th			5 th		
4. Preparation of APR Reports												
• Data Collection	3 rd											
• Data Collation	4 th											
• Data Analysis	10 th											
• Prepare Draft District APR	15 th											
• Organize APR Review Workshop	20 th											
• Final APR Submitted to RCC/NDPC		7 th										
• Dissemination of APR		15 th										
5. DMTDP Evaluation												
• Mid – Term Evaluation			15 th ,(2016)									
• Terminal Evaluation			15 th ,(2017)									
• Participatory M & E					25 th Bi - Annually							

6.9 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

The following Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation methods will be employed

- Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Citizen Report Card
- Community Score Card
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

The steps below will also be used by the MPCU in planning for PM&E

- Deciding on the need for PM&E
- Deciding on the PM&E method to use
- Identifying the key stakeholder
- Identifying a lead facilitator
- Determining the performance questions
- Determining the resources and time available
- Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant
- Training the team to carry out the PM&E
- Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy

6.9.3 CONCLUSION

The successful implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021) rests not only on the Municipal Assembly and its functionary departments and agencies but also all stakeholders including Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, NDPC, RPCU, Development Partners among others. However, Central Government is expected to demonstrate in practical and concrete terms the needed financial support in order to achieve the set targets in the plan.

The Municipal Assembly must also be proactive in its effort to generate more local resources to supplement the Central Government and the Development Partners' support. It is expected that all stakeholders will play their respective roles for the overall improvement of the living conditions of the people of Kwabre East Municipality.

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT HELD AT DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
HALL, MAMPONTENG ON TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 2017

Name of District: Kwabre East Municipal Assembly

Region: Ashanti

Name of Town/Area Council: Mampong

Venue: Community Centre, Mampong

Date: 29th August, 2017

(a) Medium of Invitation: Letters

(b) Names of Special Interest Group and Individuals Invited

(c) Identifiable Representations at hearing

(d) Total Number of Persons at hearing : 150

(e) Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented: 65% Males: 35% Females

(f) Language(s) Used at hearing: English

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

- Many uncompleted projects some of which were started as far back as 2009.
- The total indebtedness of the Assembly
- Poor roads in the Municipality.
- Difficulty in the management of the numerous heaped refuse dumps scattered in the communities.
- The abandoned Mampong Jubilee Market Project.

(h) Main controversies and major areas of complaints.

- Numerous uncompleted projects and how to deal with them, with its huge indebtedness.
- How to deal with the poor nature of roads in the district.
- The sanitation challenges in terms of liquid and solid waste management.

(i) Proposal for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints.

- The Assembly should complete all on – going projects before new ones are initiated. The completion of these projects would impact positively on the people. Almost all the projects are health and educational projects which would help improve health and educational outcomes.
- On the issue of the deplorable roads was agreed that all efforts much be made to make the problem known to the Ministry of Roads and Highways. The tarring of Mamponenteng Town Roads came up and participants were informed that the tendering process for the projects was far advanced. They were assured that hopefully very soon a contractor would come to site.
- On sanitation, the Assembly is exploring all the options including committing some resources to deal with it and Public – Private Partnership. A lot more containers need to be procured at the various sanitary areas.
- On the completion of Mamponenteng Jubilee Market, it was resolved that all efforts were being made for its completion. The Options were budgetary support from Central Government and considering Public – Private Partnership.

(j) Unresolved questions or queries: There were no unsolved questions or queries. However, there were other general socio – economic issues that strategies in the new address.

(k) A brief comment on general level of participation.

Participants were very happy for being part of the planning process. They have realized that the Assembly had now institutionalized public participation and that process would facilitate development at the local level. They called for more of such interaction. They asked the Assembly to also involve them in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

SIGNATURE OF

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR.....

PRESIDING MEMBER.....

REPORT OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING HELD AT KWABRE NO. 1 SOUTH
AREA COUNCIL OFFICE, KROBO ON FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 2017

Name of District: Kwabre East Municipal Assembly
Region: Ashanti
Name of Town/Area Council: Kwabre No. 1 South, Krobo
Venue: Area Council Conference Hall, Krobo
Date: 15th September, 2017

(a) Medium of Invitation: Letters

(b) Names of Special Interest Group and Individuals Invited

(c) Identifiable Representations at hearing

(d) Total Number of Persons at hearing : 140

(e) Gender Ratio/Percentage Represented: 70% Males; 30% Females

(f) Language(s) Used at hearing: English and Twi

(g) Major Issues at Public Hearing (In order of Importance)

- The main issues for consideration in terms of programmes and sub – programmes in the form of composite programme of the Action for planned period (2018 - 2021). The main issue at this stage was the fair distributions of programmes and projects.

Many participants' interests were which programme s and projects were to be implemented in their electoral areas and communities especially the Assembly members.

- Difficulty in getting adequate funding for programmes and projects. Participants expressed concerns that the Assembly's inability to complete most of its projects was about getting adequate and regular funding for its programmes and projects.

Therefore, the Assembly's inability to generate enough revenue internally to fund it development programmes and projects was a major issue.

- Starting many projects at a time when there are no enough funding.
- Involvement of all stakeholders in programmes and projects implementation monitoring and evaluation.
- The issues of poor roads, poor sanitation came up again for discussion.
- Local economic development issues also came up again.

(h) Proposal for the Resolution of the issues.

- Participants resolved that the Assembly has a lot of potential in the generation of more internally generated revenue to fund its programmes and projects rather than over reliance of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and other GOG Funds.
- Programmes and projects must be fairly distributed especially where they are mostly needed.
- Programmes and projects for implementation must emanate from the District Medium Term Plan.
- Capacity building for staff, and Assembly and Unit Committee members should also be considered to improve service delivery.
- Skills development and income generating programmes should be pursued to improve the people's livelihoods.
- Maximum support from all stakeholder for a successful implementation of all programmes and projects in the plan.
- Unresolved question and queries. Almost all major issues were resolved.

A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

Participants made some meaningful contributions necessary as further inputs into the plan. However, many of them expressed some reservation about the Assembly's ability to implement the numerous programmes and projects. Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

SIGNATURE OF

MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

MUNICIPAL CO-ORD. DIRECTOR.....

PRESIDING MEMBER.....

MUNITES OF THE 1ST ORDINARY MEETING OF THE 4TH SESSION OF THE
7TH ASSEMBLY OF KWABRE EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HELD ON 12TH AND 13TH
APRIL 2018 AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, MAMPONTENG

DAY ONE

MEMBERS PRESENT

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>E/A APPOINTEE</u>
1.	Hon. George Oppong	- Presiding Member
2.	Hon. Osei Asibey Bonsu	- Municipal Chief Executive
3.	Hon. Oteng A. Gabriel	- Mampondeng (Gov't Appointee)
4.	Hon. Williams Asamoah	- Fawoade (Gov't Appointee)
5.	Hon. Acheampong Kwame	- Ntonso E/A
6.	Hon. Constance Asamoah	- Baamang E/A
7.	Hon. Owusu Kwaku James	- Aboaso E/A
8.	Hon. Kufulu Ibrahim	- Gyamfi Wonoo
9.	Hon. Adelaide D. Dartey	- Ahodwo (Gov't Appointee)
10.	Hon. Evans kwakye	- Ahwiaa Overseas (Gov't App)
11.	Hon. Kwaku Manwere	- Safo E/A
12.	Hon. Nana Adu Donkor	- Adanwomase (Gov't Appoint)
13.	Hon. Kaakyire Asumadu	- Asenua E/A
14.	Hon. Yussif Badawe	- New Asonomaso E/A
15.	Hon. Obeng Agyemang	- Sakora Wonoo E/A
16.	Hon. Nana Kwaku Boateng	- Fawoade (Gov't Appointee)
17.	Hon. Domfe Bossman	- Kubease-Aboaso E/A
18.	Hon. Rev. Shadrack Oppong	- Ehinase –Ntonso E/A
19.	Hon. Kwaku Afrifa Tawiah	- Ahwiaa E/A
20.	Hon. Evans Agyemang	- Adanwomase (Gov't Appointee)
21.	Hon. George Ofori Nantwi	- Kasaam E/A
22.	Hon. Nana Antwi Mensah Samprempeh III	- Kasaam (Appointee)
23.	Hon Rev. Alexander Darko	- Mampondeng (Gov't Appoint)
24.	Hon. Justice K. Wiredu	- Adeisina/Krobo E/A
25.	Hon. Eric Boakye Yiadom	- Adanwomase E/A
26.	Hon. Osei Owusu	- Kenyase E/A
27.	Hon. Joseph Appiah Kubi	- Mampondeng E/A
28.	Hon. Isaac Opoku Amponsah	- Antoa E/A
29.	Hon. Ebenezer A. Sarkodie	- Wadie Adwumakase E/A
30.	Hon. Bruce Yeboah	- Tano-Adwumam E/A
31.	Hon. Yakubu Saeed	- Ahwiaa Zongo (Gov't App)
32.	Hon. Ampadu Kyere Baffour	- Abensenase E/A
33.	Hon. Richard K. Okyem	- New Asonomaso (Gov't App)
34.	Hon. Afia Sarpong	- Ahwiaa (Appointee)
35.	Hon. Abubakar Umar Faruk	- Ntonso Zongo E/A
36.	Hon. Adams Tony	- Ahwiaa Zongo E/A
37.	Hon. Atta Agyapong	- Kenyase West E/A
38.	Hon. Enoch Agyapong Mensah	- Ahwiaa Overseas E/A
39.	Hon. Agyapong Francis	- Abira E/A
40.	Hon. Okyere Darko Isaac	- Asonomaso E/A
41.	Hon. Kwadwo Appiah	- Asonomaso E/A
42.	Hon. Brenya K Vasco	- Anyinam E/A
43.	Hon. Amaning Kwarteng Assim	- Fawoade E/A

44. Abdul Fatau Yahaya - Abirem E/A

ABSENT

1. Hon. Comfort Sefah Boachie - Dumanafu E/A
2. Hon. Francisca Oteng Mensah - MP, Kwabre East Constituency

In Attendance

1. Rev. Peter Antwi Boasiako
2. Ms. Margaret Ofosuhene
3. Ms. Joyce A. Attah
4. Mr. Adu Pakoly Nana
5. Ms. Irene Baiden
6. Mrs. Charity Dzifa Agbley
7. Mr. Clement A Aboagye
8. Ms. Asana Imoro
9. Mr. Anthony Sonya
10. Mr. George K. O Mankoe
11. Ms. Agnes Nimo
12. Mr. George A. Anafo
13. Mr. Bennette Mensah
14. Mr. Kwadwo Appiah
15. Mr. Charles Bagga
16. Mr. Nicholas Obeng Twum
17. Nana Yaa Boaduwa
18. Mr. Awuah K Charles
19. Mr. Eugene Amankwah
20. Mr. Nazif Sadisu Mohammed
21. Mr. Yusif Rockson Bukari
22. Mr. Dominic Kyei
23. Ms. Angela Gyebiwa
24. Mr. Jones Kani
25. Mr. Daniel Fofie
26. Mr. Jonas Odei
27. Mr. Mohammed Maahi
28. Mr. Francis Korletey
29. Mr. Francis Afful
30. Ms. Matilda Fati Bukari
31. Ms. Yaa Donkor
32. Ms. Eunice Nsowah Arhen
33. Mr. Stephen Anderson
34. Mr. Kofi Antwi
35. Mr. Terry K. Buady
36. Mr. Edward Frimpong
37. Ms. Matilda Ulzen
38. Mr. Evans Dankyira
39. Mrs. Nayram Akutei
40. Chief Insp. Sulley Ibrahim
41. Ms. Agnes Boakyewaa
42. Ms. Memuna Yakubu
43. Mr. Odonkor Samuel N
44. Mr. Edward E. Ennim

Designation

- Municipal Co-ord. Director
- Assist. Director IIA
- Assist. Director IIA
- Electoral Commission
- G.N.F.S
- NAS Ambulance
- Zoomlion
- MEHO
- NADMO
- HR Manager
- SRS

- Immigration
- Zoomlion
- Internal Audit
- Information
- Radio Room
- IT (MIS)
- NFED
- NCCE
- Supply
- Procurement
- Rent Control
- Budget
- Planning
- LC (Valuation)
- NBSSI/BAC
- Agric
- YEA
- Community Development
- CHRAG
- NSS
- Culture
- MFO
- BNI
- NHIA
- Stool Lands
- Works
- PPD
- Police
- SWICD
- CS
- Records
- GES

No.	Minutes	Action By
1.0	<p><u>OPENING:</u> The meeting was opened by the Hon. Presiding Member at 10.30am. opening prayer was said by Hon. Ebenezer Anim Sarkodie</p>	
2.0	<p><u>Opening remarks by Presiding Member:</u> Hon. Presiding Member welcomed all present to the meeting. He criticized members for their late turn out for the meeting and said it would not be tolerated in the subsequent meetings.</p>	
3.0	<p><u>CORRECTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES:</u> The necessary corrections were made on the previous minutes after which Hon. Joseph Appiah moved for its acceptance and was seconded by Hon. Amos Agyapong.</p>	
4.0	<p><u>MATTERS ARISING</u></p>	
4.1	<p><u>Street lights</u> Hon. Municipal Chief Executive said that street lights had been received from Hon, Member of Parliament and the Local government Ministry and were being distributed to Hon. Members for the communities. He said installation was also being handled free of charge by professional as part of the package. Members expressed gratitude and thanked Hon. Municipal Chief Executive and member of Parliament for the gesture.</p>	
4.2	<p><u>Strengthening of Area Councils</u> Hon. Farouk Omar Abubakar sought to know the development so far management had put in place in strengthening the Town/Area Councils. Hon. Municipal Co-ordinating Director explained that the estimates collected for strengthening the area councils were in reference to structural, e.g. Offices and renovation and not logistical. He however mentioned that Training Workshop would be organized for the staff and as well provide some logistics from the 2018 composite budget.</p>	
4.3	<p><u>Re-roofing of Ahwiaa Schools</u> Hon. Member commended management for their good effort made to put the school in order.</p>	
4.4	<p><u>Aboaso Hospital Land</u> Hon. Presiding Member who was a member of the committee to investigate on the matter reported that the committee's report had been handed to Hon. Municipal Chief Executive at the Executive Committee level. He again mentioned that the investigation on the matter indicated that the land belong to the Hospital and not the other faction.</p>	
4.5	<p><u>Motorbikes for Hon. Members</u> Members expressed excitement and thanked management for delivering on their promise for the motorbikes. They also thanked Hon. Presiding Member for contribution he put to get the motorbikes.</p>	
4.6	<p><u>Ahwiaa Police Station</u> Hon. Municipal Chief Executive stated that the police station was about 90% complete and would be opened by the end of the month. He mentioned what was left to be dealt with was the residence for the police officers who would be stationed there.</p>	

4.7 Kasaam Land

Hon. Municipal Chief Executive informed members that, since the issue was quite complex involving more than one district, it had been handed over to Regional Security Council to handle.

5.0 ADOPTION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

Hon. Members could not understand why there was big difference with amount in the composite programme budget that was given to them earlier and the later. The Municipal Planning Officer explained that after realizing some errors in the initial one, he took the opportunity to look carefully through and realized there were many other errors which he corrected.

Hon. Amaning Kwarteng moved for its acceptance and was seconded by Hon. Justice K. Wireku. Accordingly the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

6.0 READING OF HON. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S SESSIONAL ADDRESS

The Hon. Municipal Chief Executive read the sessional Address to members present after which Hon. Kwame Acheampong moved for its acceptance. It was seconded by Hon. Justice K. Wiredu.

Copies of the address were distributed to members for their study.

7.0 ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned to the next 13/4/18 at 9:30am.

The closing prayer was said by Rev. Alexander Darko at 1:45pm.

**Confirmed By:
Hon. George Oppong
President Member**

**Recorded By:
P. Antwi Boasiako
MCD/Secretary**