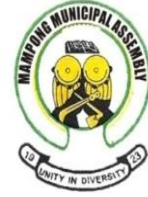




GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

AGENDA FOR JOB: CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

PREPARED BY:

MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

JUNE, 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEDEP	Center for Development, Environment and Policy
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
FP	Family Planning
GCSP	Ghana Capacity Support Programme
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA I	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology

IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ILGS	Institute of Local Government Studies
I.T	Information Technology
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legal Instrument
LTNDPF	Long Term National Development Policy Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCD	Municipal Co-ordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEHU	Municipal Environmental Health Unit
MESSAP	Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMA	Mampong Municipal Assembly
MMDAs	Ministries/Metropolitans, Municipals, Districts Assembly
MMTDP	Municipal Medium Term Development Plan
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations

NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out Patient Department
PHC	Population and Housing Census
POA	Programmes of Action
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PWD	People with Disability
REP	Rural Enterprises Programme
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STME	Science, Technology and Mathematics Education
SUTBREP	Schools under Trees and Basic School Rehabilitation Programme
SWD	Social Welfare Department
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UDG	Urban Development Grant
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA11) (2014-2017) ended in December 2017. It has been succeeded by the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) extracted from the Long Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF) with five Development Dimensions namely;

- ❖ Economic
- ❖ Social
- ❖ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- ❖ Governance, Corruption Public Accountability

The document will form the development agenda and the blueprint and also the directional guide in the forward march for the Mampong Municipal Development in the next four years (2018-2021). Additionally, the MTDP is to serve as the Municipal marketing tool to which stakeholders such as NGO's, CBO's, Development Partners and other development stakeholders can buy into and support in areas of interest of development.

The Long Term National Development Policy has a vision of: *a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development* and has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). This is to consolidate the gains made in the GSGDA 11 which sought to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy, placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the sustainable Development Goals and agenda for growth and prosperity.

All MMDAs have been charged to prepare a 4-year Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021) under the following four Development Dimensions namely; Economic Development, Social Development, Environmental and Human Settlement and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. These Development Dimensions were further sub-divided into the following focus areas;

- Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all;
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment;
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs

Each Focus area is structured around, issues, policy objectives, and strategies, lead implementing and collaborating agencies as well as global and regional linkages. The MTNDPF (2018-2021), has also mainstreamed Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) recommendations, Sustainable Development Goals, migration, gender, climate change and other cross-cutting issues, using the National Medium Term Development policy framework (2018-2021) as the main source of reference for preparing the DMTDPs, with particular attention on sections where the MMDAs have been mentioned as either lead or collaborating agencies.

An assessment of four development scenarios was made to identify the ideal development path for the municipality. The development scenarios were;

- Human development, productivity and employment,
- Export-led growth,
- Service-led growth and
- Agric-led growth.

The plan has identified the Mampong Municipality to have both comparative and competitive advantages in the area of human development, productivity and employment and agriculture due to the various secondary and tertiary institutions in the municipality. The two (2) scenarios were therefore adopted as the development paths of the municipality.

The scope of the MTDP therefore covers a review of performances under both the GSGDA 11 , profile of the Mampong municipality, the municipal economy, level of achievement based on

municipal indicators, local governance and administration of the Municipality, level of community participation in governance, vulnerability analysis, social commitments of the Municipal Assembly, key development gaps and problems of the municipality, key community needs and aspirations, harmonised development issues in relation to the MTNDPF prioritised needs of the people, analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints (POCC), identification of Municipal Development goals and focus, setting of goals under the four (4) Sub-goals of the MTNDPF, linking Municipal goals to the Sustainable Development Goals, projection of population and needs for the plan period, establishment of a logical framework on development programmes, designing of a composite programme and action plans for the plan period, designing of a financial plan for the plan period, linking of plan to Annual budget-MTEF, establishment of monitoring and evaluation arrangements, communication strategies of the plan and conclusion of the plan.

METHODOLOGY

As per the guidelines from the NDPC, the Municipal Assembly adopted participatory approach in the preparation of the plan.

Data for the preparation of the plan was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was obtained from 33- elected Assembly- members who were assigned to interact with their communities to identify their needs, baseline surveys, key informant interviews and industrial survey conducted and 2012 population and Housing census (Regional Analytical Report for Ashanti Region).

Questionnaires and interview schedules were also administered to target people and key informants for appropriate data to be collected by the National Service Personnel.

Both primary and secondary data were then analysed to identify problems and constraints that impede development and identify opportunities and potentials, which could be exploited and harnessed to enhance development and reduce poverty.

The analysis led to the plan proposal stage. This stage included the overall development framework, formulation of goals and objectives, scenario development, planning and programming, which also included programmes and projects for the Medium Term Plan (2018-2021).

An implementation plan was thereafter designed to guarantee the systematic and smooth implementation of the programmes and projects in order to ensure effective implementation and management of programmes and projects. The plan of operation included activities to be undertaken, time schedule for its implementation, implementing agency, its partners and their expected roles, indicative budgets and institutions responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation.

The funding sources will come from different sources such as the DACF, DDF and the GCSP. The projected revenue for financing the plan is projected at **GHC 10,565,456.00 by the year 2021**. The IGF is also projected to reach **GHC 797,185.00** by 2021. These figures indicate the need for raising revenue from other sources other than those identified above for the implementation of the selected projects.

In order to link the 4-year Medium Term Plan (2018 -2021) to the annual budget of the Assembly, themes of the MTEF were considered. Investment budget topped the list followed by service while personnel emoluments came third and lastly Administration. On the whole, of the total budget for 2021 is meant for capital investment in the form of infrastructure security and capacity building while is allocated to recurrent expenditure or administration.

IMPACT OF THE MTDP (2018-2021)

It is anticipated that by the end of the plan period with all things being equal there would be; Improvement in the general standard of living with the following core indicators

- Increased in no. of school infrastructure and school turn-out rate,
- Improved access to education in terms of turn out rate, infrastructure and quality
- Improved access to health care with increase in the live span of the citizenry
- Improved access to road conditions with its impact on agriculture productivity

- Improved access to water and sanitation and reduced cases of water borne diseases
- Improved employment opportunities especially in the area of agriculture , industry with the private sector taken the commanding lead,

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021) is therefore to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the management of resources for the Mutual benefit of the citizenry at Mampong Municipality. Above all, Mampong Municipal Assembly would ensure an effective participation of all stakeholders as well as ensure an effective co-ordination of all implementing institutions and agencies in realising its development agenda set in the MTDP.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.1.1 Introduction

The Mampong Municipal Assembly, being the highest planning, administrative and rating authority, mandated with the responsibility to develop the Municipality prepared a four{4} Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP 2014-2017) which served as a guide and development path for the Municipal Development Agenda. The MMTDP (2014-2017), was prepared based on the National Development Policy framework document (Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA 11). The Municipal Plan was prepared based on the seven (7) major thematic areas of the GSGDA 11 namely:

- Ensuring and sustaining Macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing competitiveness in 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.

1.1.2 Vision of the Assembly.

“Mampong Municipal Assembly aspire to become a highly professional socio-economic service provider that creates opportunity for Human Resource Development in partnership with other administrative authorities in the Municipality.”

1.1.3 Mission Statement

‘‘Mampong Municipal Assembly exists to raise the living standard of the people through the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and activities.’’

1.1.4 Core values of the Municipality

The Municipal has adopted among others the following as its core values:

1. Decentralized development
2. Client service oriented
3. Professionalism
4. Excellence

1.1.5 Functions of the Municipal Assembly

To achieve the mission of the Assembly, the Municipal Assembly performsthe following functions;

- Facilitate the effective functioning of the Local Government Administration in the Municipality
- Ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources of the Municipality.
- Monitor, co-ordinate and harmonize the implementation of development plans and activities in the Municipality.
- Facilitate the provision of basic social, economic, environmental infrastructure and services in the Municipality
- Facilitate community based and private sector development in the Municipality.

1.1.6 Performance Review Process

The performance of the MMA MTDP was reviewed under the appropriate thematic areas taken into consideration the Municipal Performance in the implementation of the programmes and projects earmarked during the plan period (2014-2017), and its impact on the lives of the people.

The review was done taken into consideration the following indicators:

Thematic areas, Policy Objectives, Programmes and projects, Indicator, Target, Level of Achievements and Remarks. The review also took into consideration Performance of the cross – cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, LEAP. Gender, ClimateChange, Environment and Local Economic Development.

The revenue and expenditure performance for 2014-2017 were equally reviewed. The review of the profile and the performance is to enable the MMA identify challenges during the plan period 2014-2017 that may have implication in the 2018-2021 MTDP.

The assessment of the performance of the 2014-2017 MTDP took into account the following indicators on the targets set based on the seven thematic areas.

- (a) The extent of implementation of the proposed programmes and projects in the 2014-2017 MTDP in terms of the following programmes and projects :

Programmes and projects that were:

- Fully completed
- Abandoned or suspended
- Project on-going
- Project not implemented
- Project implemented but not in the MTDP
- Other indicators /areas that were considered include the following:
- The extent of achievement of the set goal, objectives and targets
- Reasons for any deviation regarding achievements and set targets.

Key problems /issues encountered during the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

Lessons learnt which have implications for the preparation of the next Medium Term Development plan (2018- 2021) in line with the Medium -Term National Development Policy Framework 2018- 2021 which is driven by the Long Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF)

1.1.7 Status of Implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium-Term Development Plan (GSGDA II)

The chart below portrays the state of implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan indicating the level of actualization and causes of variances.

Table 1: Municipal Performances under GSGDA II (2014-2017)

The table below shows the performance of the Mampong Municipal Assembly from 2014-2017

Level of achievement

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic stability						
	Policy Objective: To improve the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) from 86% to 95% by Dec 31 st . 2017						
	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	1.Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan and a software	86%	95%	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	2.Establish rateable database system and Revaluation of properties	-	Mampong/ Kofiase	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	3.Establish revenue taskforce to assist in monitoring the revenue collection	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	4. Enforcement of Assembly's bye-laws on tax defaulters	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
			5. Organize tax education programmes in the Municipality	-	12	12	Fully implemented

			6 Provide collectors with the needed logistics to enhance their mobility	-	1	-	Not implemented
			7. Establish and update reliable revenue data for the Assembly's revenue mobilization	30%	90%	70%	On-going
Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic stability							
Policy Objective: To improve Assembly's expenditure management by 10% by Dec31 st 2017							
2014	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	8.Preparation of Asset management for the Municipality	-	1	-	Not implemented
2015	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	9.Ensure Budget control on Assembly's traditional and development budget	-	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Revenue improvement programme	Capacity building	10.Organization of 8 Public Fora for Social Accountability issues	-	8	8	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: .Facilitate access to affordable credit facilities to 500 entrepreneurs by Dec 31 st . 2017							
2014	Private sector development	Industrial development	1. Assist 500 entrepreneurs to have knowledge and financial access to expand their businesses	-	43	-	On-going
2015	Private sector development	Industrial development	2. Support the provision of 2-nos agro-processing	-	-	-	Not implemented

			machines for cassava farmers to add value to their production				
2016	Private sector development	Industrial development	3. Support the BAC and RTF to organize training programmes for 500 local entrepreneurs.	-	-	23	On-going
2017	Private sector development	Industrial development	4. Assist the youth through organizations such as NBSSI to prepare business plans for Funding.	-	-	-	Not implemented
			5. Support the Activities of the Municipal BAC and RTF to assist the informal sector operations	-	-	-	On-going
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Development							
Policy Objective: To improve agricultural production by 10% by Dec. 31st 2017							
2014	Agricultural Improvement Programme	Capacity building for extension officers	1. Organize workshops for farmers and other land users on climate change and its impact on productivity	1	1	1	100%

			2. Organize two workshop for farmers on new technologies of farming	-	2	2	100%
2015	Agricultural Improvement Programme	Capacity building for extension officers	3. Reduce post-harvest losses through the education of farmers on safe storage of food	1	1	1	On-going
			4. Establish Plantations in Aboma Forest Reserve.	2	-	-	Not implemented
2016	Agricultural Improvement Programme	Capacity building for extension officers	5. Support the Celebration of Municipal farmers day	1	1	100%	Completed
			6. Sensitize farmers on Fire education in the Municipality	-	1	1	100%

			7. Support the activities of MOFA , NADMO and Forestry Services	1	4	4	100%
2017	Agricultural Improvement Programme	Capacity building for extension officers	8. Conduct baseline survey on carrots production in the Municipality	-	-	-	Not implemented
			9. Support the mass campaign on afforestation and reforestation	2	2	1	50%
	Agricultural Improvement Programme	Capacity building for extension officers	10. Construct 50-nos market stores with ancillary facilities at Mampong Township(phase 1)	2	50	50	100%
	Agricultural Improvement Programme	Capacity building for extension officers	11. Construct 20-nos market stores with ancillary facilities and paving /tarring of the market 12. Construct 4-nos Market centers at Yonso, Adidwan, Warakese and	2	20	20	100%

			Daamang				
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: To improve access to energy supply for both domestic and commercial purposes by 10% by Dec 31 st 2017							
2014	Energy improvement programme	Electricity Expansion	Procure 2000 -no's low tension poles for distribution in the Municipality	-	10%	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Energy improvement programme	Electricity Expansion	Extend electricity to 5-nos newly developed areas.	70	5	1	On-going
2016	Energy improvement programme	Electricity Expansion	Procure 1000-no street lights and accessories for the communities	-	10	100	Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: To increase access to roads infrastructure to urban communities and rural farming communities from 60% to 85% byDec.2017							
2014	Road transport improvement	Road rehabilitation	Construction of Mampong – Owuobuoho Feeder roads (0+000-2.5 +000 phase1Road	57km	2.5km	2.5km	Fully Implemented
2015	Road transport improvement	Road rehabilitation	Reshaping of Woraso-Sekruwa Feeder road	-	7km	7km	Fully Implemented

2016	Road transport improvement	Road rehabilitation	1. Tarring of Mampong – Kofiase road	57km	32km	-	On-going
			2. 3. Provide rumps and Zebra crossing in some selected streets at Mampong and two communities.	-	7	-	Not implemented
2017	Road transport improvement	Road rehabilitation	1. Reshaping of 53km Feeder roads	73	53	20	On-going
	Road transport improvement	Bridge and culvert construction	1. Construct culverts , drains and gutters at Mampong-Bosofour	-	3	2	On-going
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: To improve access to settlements in major towns in the Municipality by Dec 31 st 2017							
2014	Human settlement development programme	Public education programme	Embark on street naming and house-numbering project in Mampong and two other urban communities	-	3	1	On-going

2015	Human settlement development programme	Preparation of layouts	To assist in the provision of layouts for two communities	3	4	1	On-going
2017			Create a dual carriageway and provision of lights at Mampong township	-	1	-	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: To improve access to the provision of water and sanitation facilities by 12% by Dec. 31st 2017.							
2014	Rural and urban water supply programme	Increasing access and coverage of portable water	1. Construct 4-nos boreholes in 4 communities in the Municipality	116	4	4	Fully Implemented
			2. Rehabilitate 15 - no's boreholes in selected communities	36	15	5	On-going
2015	Sanitation Improvement Programme	Increase access to toilet facilities	1. Construct 8-nos, 12Seater Aquaprivv toilet facilities in 10 selected communities.	12	8	100	Fully Completed
			2. Construction of 8-seater Toilet facilities	6	3	3	Fully Completed

			3. Organize workshops and training programmes for the WATSAN committees.	-	7	-	Not implemented
			4. rehabilitate 15-nos broken down toilets in 10 communities	-	15	2	On Going
			5. Support the Environmental health Unit activities.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			6. Provide support for the drawing up of the MESSAP for the Municipality(2016-2020)	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			7. Improve maintenance culture of the water and sanitation facilities	-	1	-	Not implemented
	Sanitation Improvement Programme	Solid waste management	1. Provide five (5) no's trenching grounds for liquid waste disposal	1	5	-	Not implemented

			2. Supply of 10-nos containers for refuse collection	12	10	10	Fully implemented
			3. Evacuate refuse in Mampong Township and surrounding communities	-	5	5	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment							
Policy Objective: To increase access to educational infrastructure by 15% by the year Dec 31 st 2017							
2014	Basic Education Improvement Programme	Improve access to educational infrastructure	Construct (5) no. 6 units classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	-	5	5	Fully implemented
			Construct 5-nos 3 unit 14 Classroom , office and store and ancillary facilities	-	5	5	Fully implemented
			Rehabilitate of 3-nos 6-unit classroom blocks with facilities	-	3	3	Fully implemented
			Complete the dormitory block at Amaniampong SHS	-	1	-	Not Implemented
			Supply of Equipment and furniture to 3 schools	-	3	1	On-going
			Support to Municipal Education programmes (STME, BECE Mock	1	1	1	Fully Implemented

			examinations) etc.				
			Supply 3000 Mono and Dual desks for basic and second cycle schools	-	3000 mono desk		Fully Implemented
			Construct 2-nos Teachers Quarters	6	2	1	0-on-going
			Rehabilitate the Municipal Education Directorate office	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Support for Sports and Culture development	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
			Promoting sporting activities by constructing a sports stadium	-	1	-	Not implemented
			Support for the school feeding programmes	44	44	44	On Going
			Establish school feeding programme	44	10	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment							
Policy Objective: To develop and promote the use of ICT in basic and secondary schools by Dec 2017							
	Basic Education Improvement Programme	Enhancing access to ICT	Construct ICT centers for two (2) basic schools	-	2	1	On Going

			Facilitate the connection of ICT centers in three (3) secondary schools	3	3	3	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment							
Policy Objective: To increase access to health care especially in the remote areas by 5% by Dec.31 st 2017							
2014	Health Care Improvement Programme	Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/ facilities	1. Construct Five (5) CHPS compounds in five selected communities	3	5	1	On Going
			2. Construct new sewage system for Mampong Government Hospital	-	1	1	On Going
			3. Rehabilitate two (2) no's staff quarters for health personnel	6	2	2	Fully Implemented
			4. Support Municipal Directorate of Health programmes	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment							
Policy Objective: To promote programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/STD's and TB by 2017							

	Health Care Improvement Programme	HIV/AIDS/ST Is Reduction	1. Support Malaria control, STDs and TB programmes	4	4	4	Fully implemented
			2. Support the Municipal Response Initiative (0.5%)	4	4	3	On Going
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity And Employment							
Policy Objective: To reduce the level of poverty among the vulnerable and excluded by 6% by Dec 31 st 2017							
	Social Protection Programme	Child protection and family	1. Provide shelter for children in need of care and protection	53	160	160	On Going
			2. Support the child education project for the needy in the Municipality	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Social Protection Programme	Livelihood Empowerment	1. Support the LEAP programme in the municipality	1	1	1	Fully implemented
		Increasing access to social protection	2. Support the Mass Education campaign on the impact of migration	1	1	-	Not implemented
			3. Support social welfare and community development	1	1	1	Fully implemented

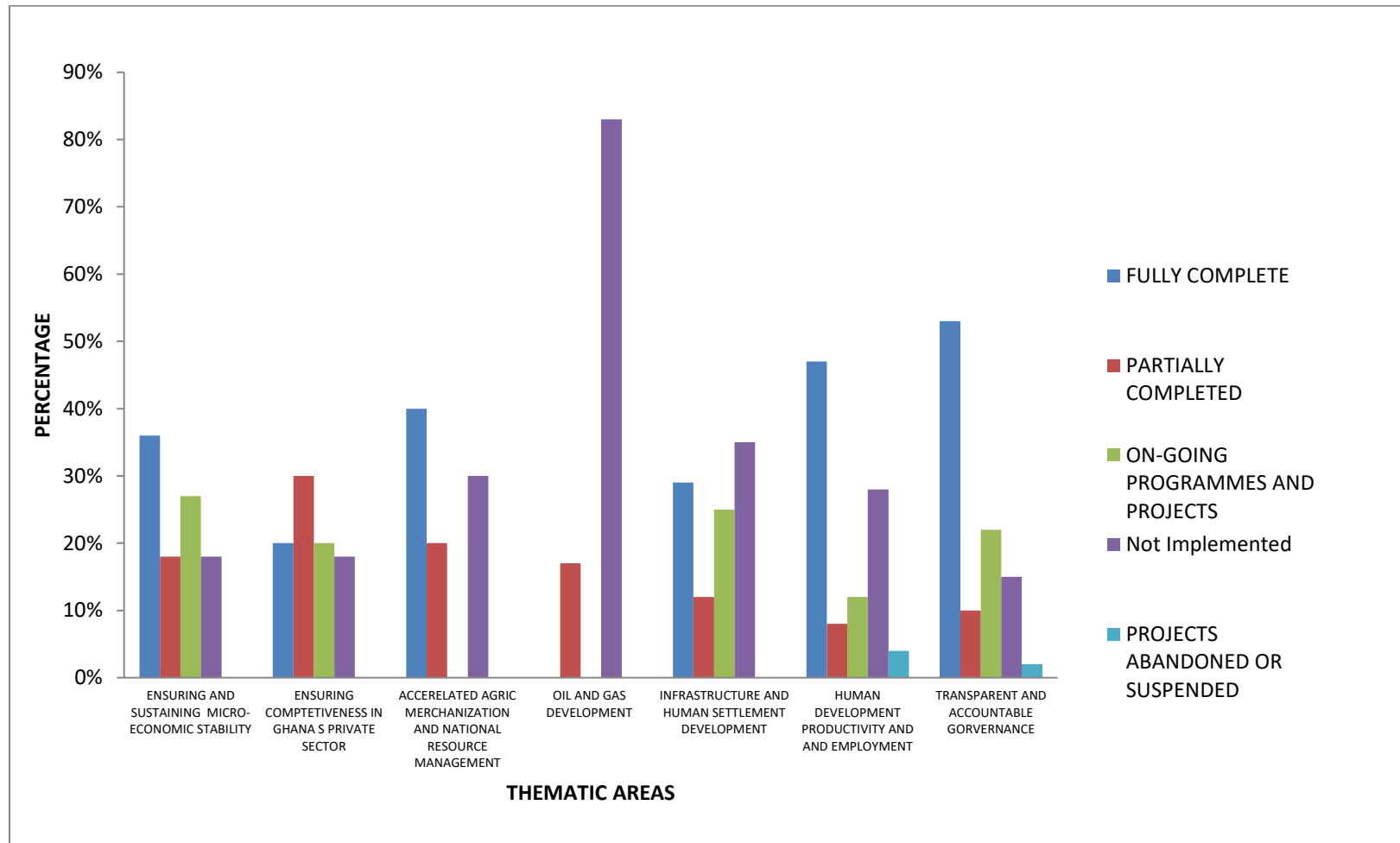
			programmes				
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: To institute and strengthen the capacity of seven Zonal councils by Dec 31 st 2017							
	Planning and Budgeting	Support to MPCU	Facilitate the functioning of all the seven (7) Zonal councils through training.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
			Construct 3 –no’s Zonal councils offices in three selected Zonal councils	2	3	-	Not Implemented
			Encourage the participation of citizens in community developmental issues	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Assembly in effective and efficient service delivery by Dec 31 st 2017							
2014	Revenue Improvement Programme	Capacity Building	Organize periodic seminars, workshops, job-training for the Assembly personnel	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2015			Build the capacity of the Decentralized Depts. on the Changes in the Local government system i.e. L.I 1961, Composite budgeting etc.	1	1	1	Fully implemented

2016			Organize periodic seminars, workshops, job-training for the Assembly personnel	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017			Build the capacity of the Decentralized Depts. on the Changes in the Local government system i.e. L.I 1961, Composite budgeting etc.	1	1	1	Fully implemented

Summary of the performance on the implementation of programmes and projects (2014-2017)

	No. (%)
Total number of Programs and Projects fully Implemented	42 [45.16]
Total number of Programs and Projects On-Going	35 [37.63]
Total number of Programs and Projects Suspended	0[0]
Total number of Programs and Projects Not Implemented	16 [17.20]
Total number of Programs and Projects Implemented but not in the MTDP	0[0]

Figure 1: Municipal Performance under the GSGDA 11 under each Thematic Area



1.1.8 Performance Review of Income and Expenditure of the Mampong Municipal Assembly from 2014-2017

One of the objectives of the MMA is to ensure accelerated economic development within the municipality. During the period under review, the Assembly therefore sought to;

- ❖ promote and support productive economic activities
- ❖ formulate and Implement integrated development plans, programmes and strategies
- ❖ ensure effective mobilization and utilization of resources, and
- ❖ Improve and manage human resources as well as the physical environment in a sustainable way.

The MMA relied mostly on the DACF to finance most of its programmes and project during the period 2014-2017. However during the year 2015, the MMA after meeting the minimum conditions of the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) became one of the assemblies which benefited from the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Urban Development Grant (UDG) to further implement projects in the plan under the GSGDA 11. These development interventions were in the areas of education, health, water, and sanitation.

The IGF generated during the previous plan period was used for the payment of personnel emoluments and other recurrent expenditure which eventually contributed to the effective and efficient service delivery.

Table 2: Total Release from Government of Ghana

PERSONAL EMOLUMENT (Wages and Salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A) 2,166473.12	Approved As per ceiling B 2,166473.12	Released C	Deviation		Actual Expenditure D	Variance C-D
				A -B	B-C 1,040034.20		
2014	1,126,438.92	1,126,438.92	1,126,438.92	-	-	1,126,438.92	-
2015	2,166,473.12	2,166,473.12	2,046,202.19	-	120,290.93	2,046,202.19	
2016	2,332,913.13	2,332,913.13	2,055,263.52	-	277,649.61	2,055,263.52	
2017	2,073,851.00	2,073,851.00	1,221,444.00	-	825,407.00	1,221,444.00	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	7,990,904.83	7,990,904.83	4,074,128.43	-	3,916,776.40	4,074,128.43	
2015	5,737,462.69	5,737,462.69	3,424,853.65	-	2,312,609.04	3,424,853.65	
2016	5,368,646.60	5,368,646.60	3,188,183.51	-	2,180,463.09	3,188,183.51	
2017	3,359,808.00	3,359,808.00	693,553.55	-	2,666,254.45	693,553.55	
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	97,557.43	97,557.43	-	-	97,557.43	-	-
2015	10,393.39	10,393.39	12,696.40	-	98,292.39	12,696.40	
2016	67,513.05	67,512.05	27,218.88	-	40,293.17	27,218.88	
2017	43,244.10	43,244.10	16,794.37	-	26,499.73	16,794.34	

As seen in table 1.3, with the exception of personal emolument which was fully released both the Capital and Goods and services budgets experienced shortfalls from the central government. This adversely affected the implementation of both planned programmes and projects and purchases by the departments of the Assembly. It is recommended that the Assembly would device appropriate strategies to improve its Internally Generated Funds [IGF] to reduce it over central government for resources.

Table 3: All sources of financial resources for the MDAs

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	2,995,785.97	1,126,438.92	1,771,789.69	2,270,404.51	1,139,135.32		2,400,425.18	2,082,482.40		2,410,041.59	1,238,238.37	1,171,803.22
IGF	454193.26	457,954.72	(3,761.46)	607,029.00	606,164.24		6,117,69.00	758,734.09		774,278.80	743,039.26	31239.54
DACF	2,033,549.00	674,333.94	1,307,211.15	2,586,266.69	1,321,677.07		3,054,570.00	14881702.15		3,109,960.00	197,837.57	2,906,122.43
DDF	524307.97	267,265.00	256,772.97	664550.00	515,783.03	148,766.97	1,002,813.00	490808.00		558850.35	0.00	558850.35
UDG	136422.63	101123.66	35,298.97	600,000.00	865,431.91	365,431.91	1,271,263.60	1,215,673.36	55,590.24	1,959,711.80	492,275.97	
Development partners												
GETfund												
Donor fund	1881646.00	1,301,050.50		1,886,646.00	1,396,961.62		40,000.00		40,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00
Total												

From the above analysis on inflows to the Assemblies, it could be deduced that the MMA in the plan period 2014-2017 relied on Central Government support (DACF), GETFUND and HIPC and development partners (DDF) and UDG support to finance their development programmes and projects. Since these interventions are not sustainable, the Assembly should strategize to increase its IGF to enable it to expend it on capital expenditure especially when these interventions are no more forth –coming.

1.2 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.2.1 Analysis of Existing Situation/ Compilation of the Municipal Profile

Institutional capacity needs.

Certain necessary conditions and capacities would need to be created for effective and efficient implementation of Programmes and Projects as well as their monitoring and evaluation. The Municipality through the MPCU undertook assessment of their capacities to develop and implement the MMTDP. The rationale was to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources were in place for effective MMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The processes of the assessment of the capacities of the Municipality were as follows:

- Ability to prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021)
- Availability/Utilization of funds
- Resource /Facilities
- Plan implementation, M&E skills, Knowledge and experience
- Motivation and experience
- Leadership/Management
- Workload/Training requirements.

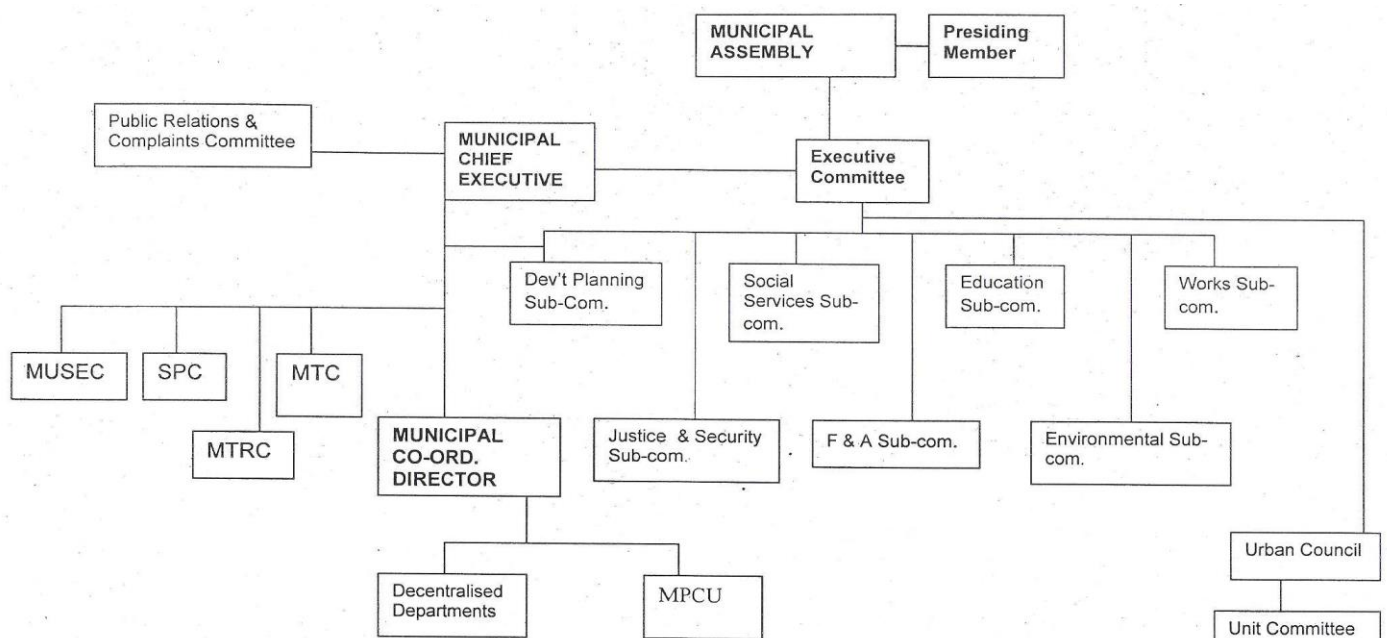
1.2.2 Ability to prepare District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021)

The Municipal Assembly has capacity to prepare a medium –term plan in line with the Country’s development agenda viz the National Medium- Term Development Policy Framework [NMTDPF]. Constraints against monitoring the DMTDP Implementation are:

- Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation skills and Human Resource Constraints
- Inadequate budgetary allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Inadequate motivation and incentives to the team for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Low appreciation of the importance and relevance of M&E Plan
- Inadequate logistical and resources support for M&E activities
- Inadequate reporting systems and poor management of information

- Some decentralized departments completely integrated into the Local Government System
- Non-operationalization of most of the sub-structures that could feed the Assembly with data.
- Non-functioning of the MPCU which is the technical wing of the Assembly and in charge of Plan implementation and for undertaken M&E activities.
- Inadequate data for M&E plan.

Figure 2: Organogram of the Assembly



Out of 13 departments of the Municipal Assembly only 12 are established. These departments are helping in the implementation of government programmes and projects in the Municipality. The Assembly is yet to establish its Transport Departments.

However, some of the established departments are deficient in some key staff which affects their operations. Examples are the Department of Urban Road, Department of Works, Central Administration etc.

1.2.3 Human Resource Capacity

The Assembly is constrained by the under listed human resource capacity:

- Inadequate M&E skills, experience and knowledge.
- No permanent office space for the MPCU. At the moment the Development planning office which is already fully occupied with documents is being used as the MPCU Secretariat
- No incentive and motivation for the MPCU staff hence non-commitment of the members to the task of M& E activities
- Commitment of management to the success of M&E activities is not encouraging.

The skills and knowledge of the MPCU members and other secretarial staff should be improved periodically.

Courses such as the following should be organized to update the skills of members:

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Report writing
- Development Planning
- Data collection and analysis
- Setting of Municipal Indicators
- Leadership skills
- Data management and other computer programmes
- Team and consensus building techniques.

1.2.4 Logistical Support

Another major constraint hampering the effective and efficient Plan implementation and M&E activities is logistical support.

Currently there is no vehicle for M&E. Getting vehicle for M&E activities is always difficult as the Assembly does not have enough vehicle and the few are used for other assignments. There is no office space for to serve as a documentation center for periodicals, legislative instruments,

and development plans, guidelines and manuals. The use of the planning officer's office as the MPCU Secretariat inconveniences a lot and discourages the functioning of the MPCU.

There are inadequate computers and accessories (such as printers, scanners etc). There are a few photocopiers and flip charts for training purposes. Since the MPCU relies on the few logistics at the Assembly, reports always delay on M&E activities.

Lack of secretarial staff to man the MPCU is another problem as the office relies on the Assembly's secretarial staff that are already overloaded with work.

1.2.5 Recommendations

Since the success of the DMTDP and Assembly's development agenda to a large extent depend on the M&E, there is the need to strengthen its activities so that the desired impact of the goals, objectives and the strategies to improve the quality of life of the people in the district would be realized. The following recommendation would go a long way to improve Plan implementation and M& E activities:

1. Provision of resources for the MPCU office for effective and efficient service delivery
2. Provision of vehicle solely for M&E activities
3. Improving the skills and capacities of the MPCU members to be abreast with M&E activities with regular training activities in the training institutions such as ILGS.
4. Provision of motivation and incentive packages for the MPCU and secretarial staff to serve as morale booster.
5. Provision of enough yearly budgetary allocation for M&E and such vote lodge in a separate
6. Deepening the capacities of monitoring and evaluation skills at all levels of the Assembly structures.
7. Leadership commitment to M&E activities should be strong.
8. Decentralized departments to take keen interest in Plan implementation and M&E by sending their reports to the MPCU on time.
9. Building a strong database, information management system and creation of a mini library

Table 4: MPCU Capacity and Score

CAPACITY INDICATORS	SCORE= 1weak	Score=5 fairly strong	Score=10 very strong
1. Qualification of personnel		Some staff have the required qualification but not all	
2. Skills and knowledge		Some staff have requisite skills and knowledge in some areas but not all	
3. Staff compliment		Most key positions are filled but there still gaps	
4. Availability of funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirement and M&E not factored into the development budget		
5. Utilization of funds		Some resources are spent as approved by the MA but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately as shown by audit reports	
6. Timely access to		Funds for monitoring	

funds		and evaluation are not released on time	
7. Leadership		Leadership is able to complete short term task, but is not dynamic to envision the medium and long term	
8. Management			Management is able to handle all management functions eg. Planning, budgeting, financial reporting
9. Workload			Staff are able to withstand all administrative, planning and budgeting functions since workload are fairly scheduled among staff
10. Monitoring incentives			Some central government motivation and incentives are accessible[training leave, D.A motivation is not encouraging
11. Equipment / facilities	Office space, furniture and		

	technology are not adequate to serve all staff. E.g Planning is occupied by 3 planning officers and the procurement officer as well		
Total Score	2	30	30

Total Score = 2+30+30=62 **Average Score** = 62/3 = 20.67 **Index** = 20.67/11 = 1.88

From the table above, the capacity and management index shows weak and fairly strong scores which indicate that there are capacity and management gaps to work with for the effective and efficient service delivery by the MPCU and other departments.

1.3 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.3.1 Location and Size

Mampong Municipality is among the 44 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in the Ashanti Region of Ghana, following the splitting and upgrading of the former Sekyere West district into Mampong municipal and Sekyere Central district under the legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1908 passed on the first day of November 2007. The municipal capital, Mampong is 52km from the regional capital Kumasi. The Municipality is bounded in the south by Sekyere south district, the East by Sekyere Central, to the south west with Offinso North Municipal and the North by Ejura-Sekyidumasi Municipal. In the Ashanti Kingdom, the administrative capital Mampong is also the seat of the second most important stool in the Ashanti Kingdom: the Silver stool.

The Municipal area forms about 2.2% of the total land size of the Ashanti region. The major towns within the municipality are Mampong, Krobo, Dadease, Asaam, Kofiase, Bosomkyekye, Adidwan, Yonso, Nkwanta, and Apaah.

It is also located on longitudes 0.05 degrees and 1.30 degrees west and latitudes 6.55 degrees and 7.30 degrees north, covering a total land area of **449km²**.

The Municipality has 79 settlements with about 61percent being rural and the remaining 31% forming the urban enclave. The rural areas are mostly found in the northern part of the municipality where communities with less than fifty (50) people are dispersed.

Figure 3: Map of Mampong Municipal in Regional Context

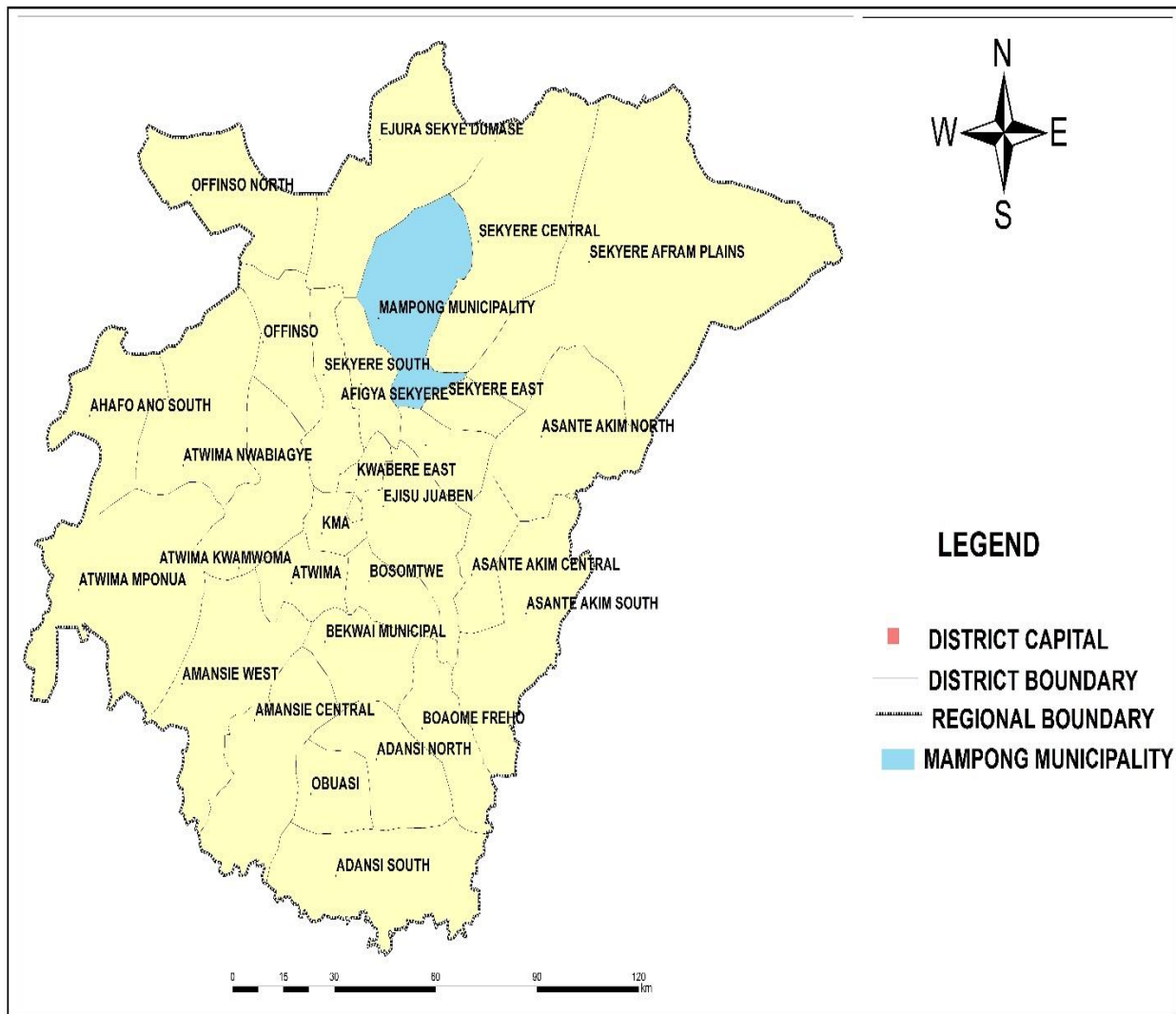
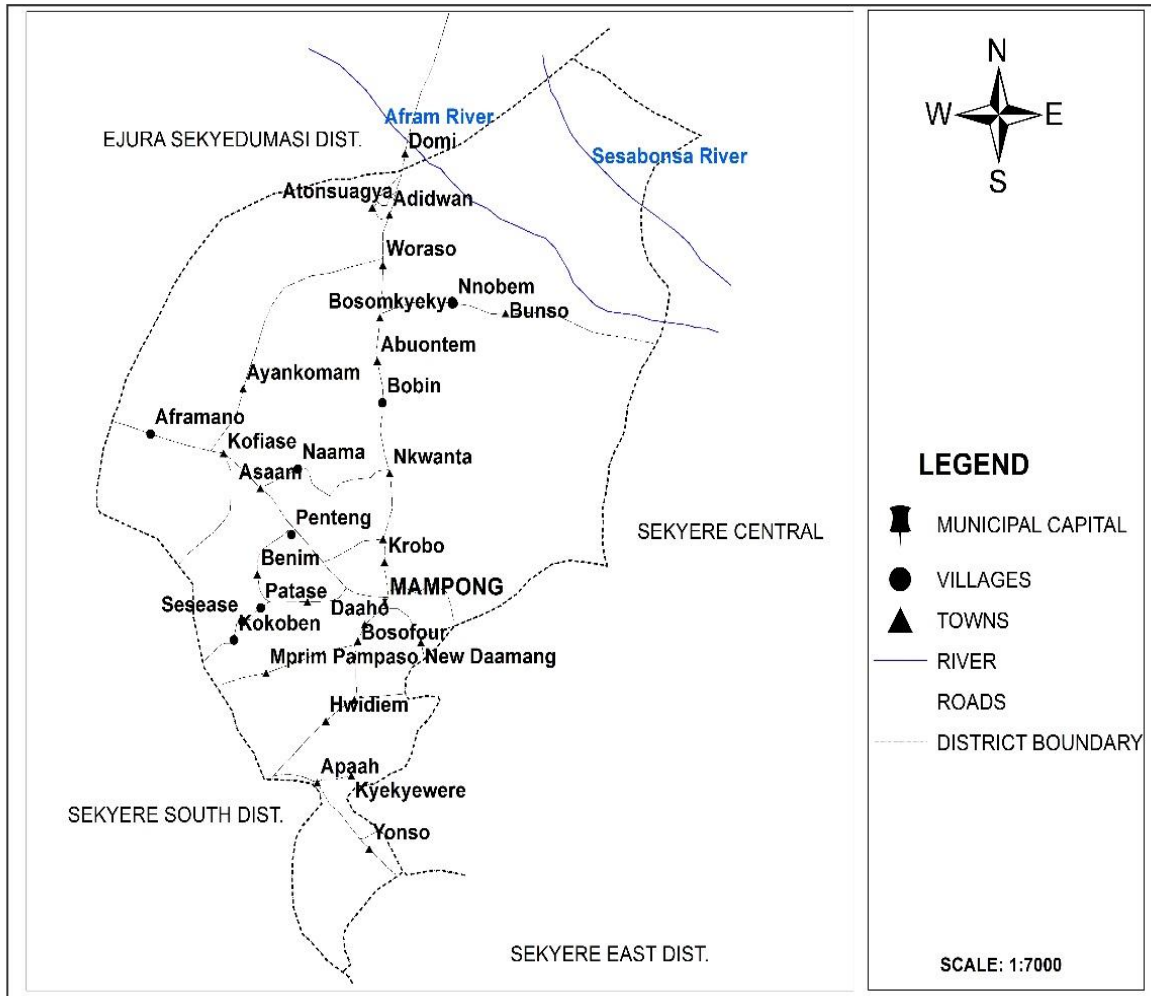


Figure 4: Settlement Map of Mampong



1.4 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

1.4.1 Biodiversity

The built environment within the municipality can be categorized into two; those in the urban areas and those in the rural areas. In the urban areas, settlement patterns are usually nucleated with very high population densities. Towns like Mampong, Kofiase, Asaam, Benim, Ninting and Adidwan have well-prepared town layouts depicting land use patterns such as residential, educational, civic and cultural, sanitation, industrial and recreational areas. These towns also enjoy most of the social services within the municipality.

However, the high populations and its growth rate in the towns come along with their own problems especially in terms of sanitary conditions, pollution of air, sound and water as well as overcrowding. Demand for land in the urban areas is high and therefore expensive as compared to the rural areas. This has also brought about double sales of land and its attendant encroachments

Rural towns are largely dispersed with low population densities. In these towns, there are largely haphazard patterns of development. In spite of these however, sanitary conditions are relatively good with little pollution as compared to the urban areas.

1.4.2 Housing Conditions

The conditions of houses in the municipality also reflect the socio-economic status of the people. A municipal area with about 61% of its communities being rural has the following housing conditions:

80% of the total housing stock is landcrete.

- Exposed foundations and gullies around housing facilities due to severe erosion. This is as a result of lack of drainage facilities for almost all the Urban/Rural Settlements.
- Dilapidated mud and land Crete houses due to poor maintenance culture of the communities. Occupants therefore usually are rendered homeless during severe rain storms thereby adding to the challenges of the Municipal Disaster Management Team.

- Majority of the blockhouses are located in the Urban Centres of the municipality such as Mampong, Kofiase, Benim, Ninting etc.

Room occupancy rate of the municipality is estimated at 2.1 persons, which is lower than the National figure and United Nations standard of 3.0 persons and 2.5 persons per room respectively.

1.4.3 Climate Change

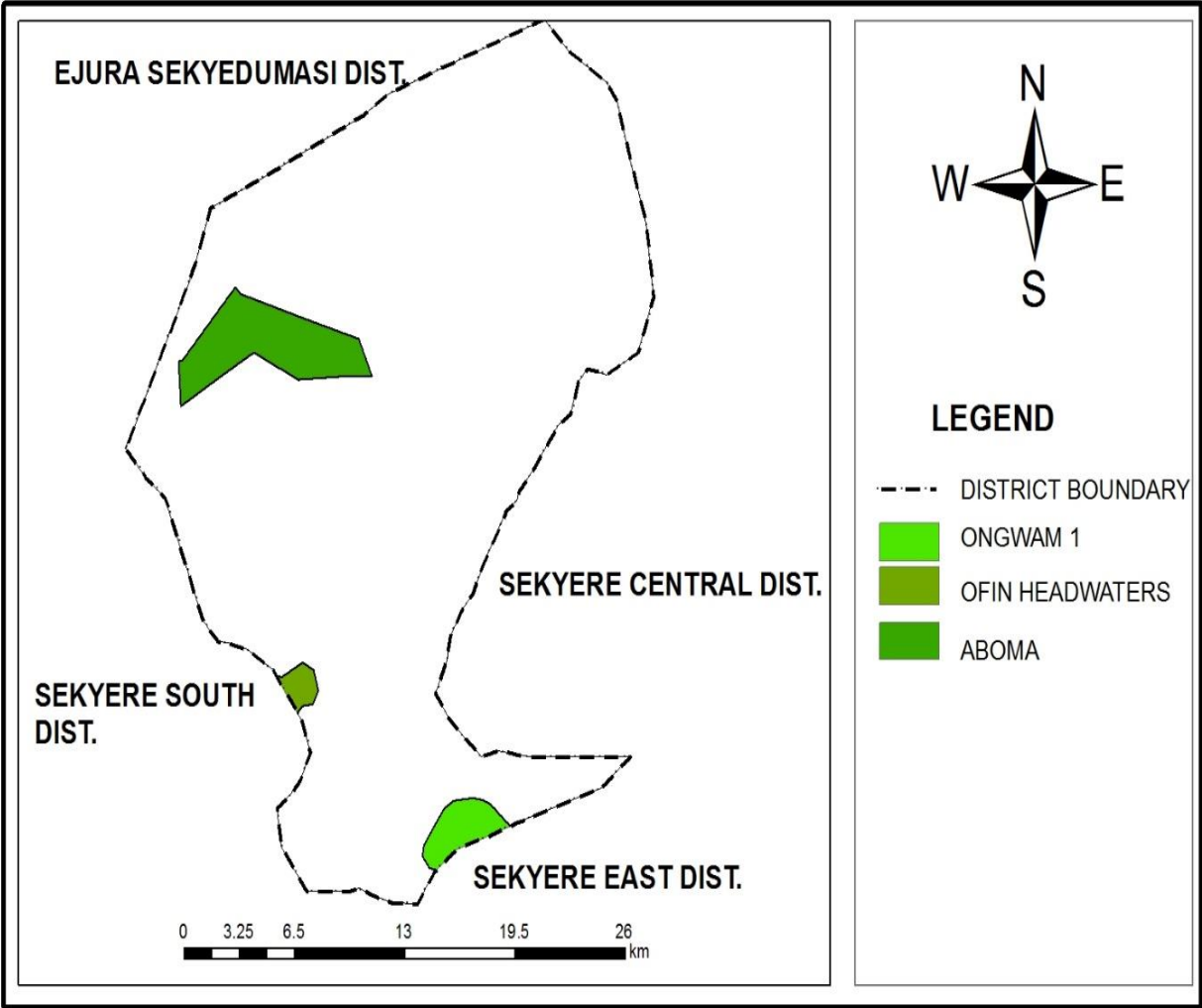
The municipality has an average annual rainfall of 1270mm and two rainy seasons. The major rainy season starts in March and peaks in May. There is a slight dip in July and a peak in August, tapering off in November. December to February is dry, hot, and dusty.

The municipality also has an average temperature of about 27 degrees Celsius with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22 degrees to 30 degrees Celsius throughout the year.

1.4.4 Green Economy

The Mampong municipality lies within the wet semi-equatorial forest zone. Due to human activities like charcoal production, lumbering and bush fires, the forest vegetation of parts of the municipality particularly the north-eastern part, has been reduced to savannah. Vegetation of primary origin can only be found within a reserve known as the Kogyae Nature Forest Reserve, which has a total land area of 115 sq. kilometers.

Figure 5: Forest vegetation map of Mampong



1.4.5 Environment

The Kogyae forest has many different species of tropical hardwood which have high economic values. The vegetation of the municipality is however rapidly becoming degraded. The forest and farmlands have been destroyed due to indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal production and lumbering as well as crude farming practices adopted by most of the communities within the municipality and bush fires. The total forest reserve of the municipality in 1990 was 782.0km² whilst off-forest reserve was 1,336.78 km².

However as the rate of depletion of the forest increases from 3.0% to 11% with an average of 7.0% per year for the past ten (21) years, the municipality is now left with about 121.07sqkm Forest Reserve and 58.20sqkm off-forest reserve.

Rivers are also rapidly drying up due to high rate of deforestation which has also further resulted in migration of bush animals and destruction of wildlife.

Similarly, areas which used to be main sources of food supply in the municipality currently experience fallen trends in food production.

1.4.6 Natural Resource Utilization

The Kogyae Reserve is the main Forest Reserve in the municipality. It occupies a total land area of about 115sqkm. Hunting, felling of trees and all other inimical human activities are not allowed in the Reserve. It was created mainly for:

- preserving timber and other wildlife resources
- preserving the climate of the area
- checking soil erosion
- protecting water resources
- preventing the southward expansion of the savannah vegetation

Other Reserves in the municipality include the Kyirimfa, Offin, Head water Reserve, Ogun and Adom Reserves. Together, they cover a total land area of about 161.07sqkm

The cumulative negative effect of the depletion of the environment is the climate change related issues such as erratic rainfall flooding etc.

1.4.7 Relief and Drainage

A survey and panoramic view of the municipal area shows that the land is fairly low at the south and undulates at the north. The highest point is about 2,400 meters whilst the lowest point is about 135 meters above mean sea level. The scarp is an extension of the Kintampo-Bisa ranges. The municipal area is also drained by several streams and rivers, notably Afram, Sene, Sasebonso and Kyirimfa.

1.4.8 Soil and Agricultural Land Use.

The municipality exhibits 5 major soil types. They are the Budewa-Sutawa Association, Ejura-Denteso Association, Nyankpala-Kpelesawgu-Volta Association, Denteso-Sene Association and Dukusen-Bramba Association.

Table 5: Soil Characteristics and Suitable

SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CROPS
BUDEWA-SUTAWA ASSOCIATION	30cm of dark, brown, humus, sandy loam topsoil overlying red well-drained, deep (2m), sandy clay loam subsoil free of gravels and concretions. Sutawa series is deep orange brown to yellowish brown in colour and moderately well drained. Both are very deep with adequate water holding capacity.	Maize, yams, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts. They are suited to extensive mechanized cultivation.
EJURA-DENTESO	Ejura series are well-drained, red permeable. It consists of 30cm.of slightly humus. Loose, porous, medium sand	Ejura series are good agricultural soils suited to both hand and machine cultivation. They are

ASSOCIATION	overlying pale brown, fine to medium sandy. Denteso series are found along the lower slopes to valley bottoms. They are pinkish grey, deep poorly drained.	used extensively for the production of maize, yams, cassava, groundnuts, tobacco, sorghum, millet, soyabeans, cowpeas, etc. The bottom soils of Denteso need to be drained for the successful production of vegetables, rice and sugarcane.
NYANKPALA- KPELESAWGU VOLTA ASSOCIATION	Occur on gently sloping summits. They are brown yellowish and well drained. The topsoil consists of humus dark grey, fine sand over orange to reddish brown sandy loam. Some part of it is pinkish grey moderately deep-to-deep permeable and poorly drained alluvial soil on lower slopes and bottom.	These soils are marginal in agricultural usage due to their shallow depth to iron stone concretions and iron pan. Nyankpala series can, however, be used for shallow rooted crops such as groundnuts, maize and grasses for pasture while Kpelesawgu series can be used for rice and vegetable production.
DENTESO-SENE ASSOCIATION	Denteso series is pinkish grey, deep poorly drained while the Sex series are also deep very poorly drained, grey and slightly permeable.	They are suited to paddy rice, sugarcane and vegetables.
DUKUSEN- BRAMBA ASSOCIATION	DukuSen is deep, grey imperfect and poorly drained silty while Bramba series is also deepgrey, poorly drained and silty.	The soils support pasture satisfactorily and when drained they can be put to sugarcane and vegetable production.

SOURCE: Crop Research Institute, Kumasi-2010 April

1.4.9 Impact of Human Activities

The major occupation in the Municipality is farming and absorbs about 61% of the population. The level of farming is mainly subsistence with a few households cultivating cash crops like cocoa, cashew and carrot. The shifting cultivation system of farming too adopted by most of the farmers renders the land infertile over a period of time. Timber Merchants and Chainsaw operators also deforest the vegetation through lumbering. Some of the trees felled for fuel wood and charcoal are wawa, mahogany, teak, etc. Game hunters, palm wine tappers, cigarette smokers as well as farmers who adopt slash and burn methods of farming lead to periodic rampant bushfires in the municipality.

Furthermore, inappropriate and excessive use of chemicals in crop cultivation and fishing are also some of the human activities that impact negatively on the environment.

The rate at which the environment is being degraded is quite alarming and therefore there is the need to put in place, pragmatic measures to curb all negative practices. Among the measures to be adopted include the following:

- Public education on modern farming practices, effects of bushfires, pollution of land and water bodies, climate change related issues.
- Reforestation exercises should also be encouraged in the degraded areas by supplying seedlings to affected communities. This should include planting of trees along river beds Trees while discouraging farming along the riverbanks.

1.4.10 Water Security

The municipality has about sixty four (64) boreholes in various communities. It also has about twenty four (24) hand-dug wells in Adidwan, Sataso, Bosomkyekye and Bobin as well as mechanized boreholes at Mampong, Kofiase and Apaah. The table below shows some communities with boreholes.

Table 6: Distribution of Boreholes and streams

Community	Type of facility	Total No.
Dome	Boreholes	2
Kramokrom	River Bodies	1
Oseikrom	(Afram&Atonsu)	1
Adidwan	Boreholes	2
	Hand-dug wells with Rope and bucket	16
Atonsuagya	Borehole	2
	Hand-dug wells with hand pumps	8
Sekruwa	Boreholes with Rope Pumps	3
	River (Santa)	1
Bunso	Boreholes with Rope Pumps	3
Sataso	Boreholes with Rope	2
NobemBosofour	River (Dadesua&Amankroma)	
Bosomkyekye	Boreholes	4
Obourtam	Boreholes	6
Timber Nkwanta	Spring (Asubone)	1
Brengo	Borehole	1
	River	1
Nkwanta	Borehole	4
Boben	Bore	3
Aframano	River (Afram, Beme&Nobesu)	3
Kotonho	River (Konton)	1

Ayankamamu	River (Konton)	1
Atonobi	River (Afram&Nebesu)	1
Kwanware		
Kofiase	Borehole	5
	Stand Pipes	16
Asaam	Borehole	9
Nyinampong	Borehole	2
Nkubeta	Stand pipe	1
	Borehole	1
Pataase	Borehole	1
Kokoben	Borehole	2
Sesease	Borehole	1
Mprim		
Odumase	Mechanized borehole	1
Nsuase	Stream	1
Hiamankyene	Stream	1
Bourso	Stream	1
Kyekyewere	Borehole	4

Source: Municipal Planning Coord. Unit 2017

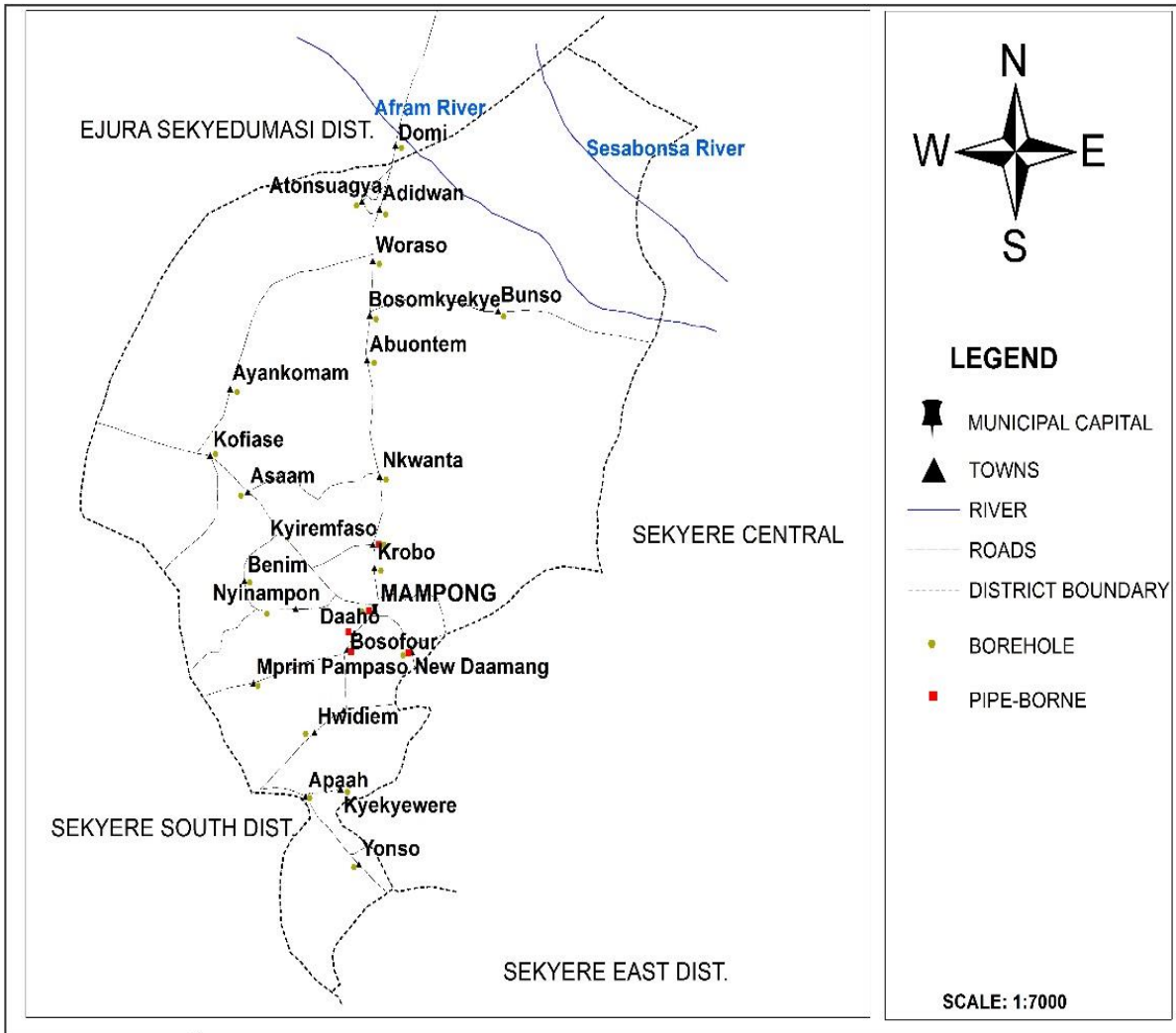
The most common sources of water for both domestic and industrial uses are Rivers, Springs, Hand-dug Wells, Boreholes, and Pipe-borne. Water sources from springs and rivers are however easily polluted and pose threat to users. Some of the diseases associated with their uses are buruli ulcer, typhoid, bilharzia and guinea worm infestations. Ownership of Hand-Dug wells is either by community or individually. Under KFW Sponsored RWSP IV, fifty-two (52) boreholes were constructed in September, 2006. Water provision within the municipality would be greatly enhanced if similar projects and programmes are pursued during the 2010-2013 plan period. The

geology within the municipality over the years has also meant a low water table resulting in dry wells and other water storage facilities.

Communities that enjoy pipe-borne water within the municipality are Mampong, Daaho, Bosofour, Jetiase, and Kyiremfaso, Kofiase, Apaah, Yonso and Mprim. Pipe-borne water supply within the municipality is however not regular since the machines at the station are obsolete and need complete overhaul for effective performance.

Environmental sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the municipality. Presently, heaps of refuse dumps in big towns as well as choked gutters and litter of waste continue to pose serious sanitation challenges in the municipality. The MMA together with Zoomlion Ghana Company has instituted strenuous environmental measures to put environmental sanitation issues under control.

Figure 6: Map of the various water sources in Mampong



1.4.11 Natural and Man- made Disasters

Disasters in the municipality come in the form of fire, rainfall i.e. flooding, severe winds and pest infestation. Fire disasters occur in homes through improper handling of energy (Gas, electricity, charcoal etc.). Through intensive public education, such disasters could be prevented. It is also essential to obey building regulations and avoid malpractices such as blocking of access roads so that in an event of fire outbreak, the Ghana National Fire Service can have easy access to affected areas.

The Agriculture Department and the National Disaster Management Team within the municipality are educating the people on climate change and disaster risk reduction programmes aimed at improving the environment. The two departments should be adequately resourced to fight diseases and pest infestation which tend to destroy huge areas of cultivated lands.

1.4.12 Aesthetic features and land management

The municipality is endowed with many aesthetic features which have high potential in the area of tourism promotion. However, tourism services are not well developed in the Municipality. The forest Reserves contain beautiful fauna including antelopes, snakes, monkeys, as well as a large variety of birds and butterflies. It also has a flora made up of mainly medicinal plants.

The Atwea Mountains which used to be part of the Municipality is another important area, which when developed can add up to the tourist sites within the municipality. It currently is the most popular on which most Christians from all parts of the country lodge for prayers. The need for Municipality to have Public –Private Partnership arrangements to develop the Atwea Mountains should be considered as a joint project for the two sister district Sekyere Central and Mampong Municipal.

In order to develop the Tourism potential of the municipality, there is the need to improve upon physical accessibility, especially the road to the Atwea Mountains and other tourist sites. There are also hotels, guest homes and rest houses within the municipality which could be upgraded to 3rd or 5th star hotels to further enhance tourism. Other Tourism sites, which need to be developed, include the following:

- 1) The valleys at Ninting
- 2) Mampong Scarp
- 3) Natural spring water at Mampong
- 4) Kogyae forest reserve
- 5) Waterfall on the Sumanpa Stream near Mampong
- 6) Amapaa stream water at Worakese
- 7) Abindaali water from rocks at Tonsuom

Land in the municipality however is mainly controlled by stools, families and clans. In accordance with customary law about the usage of land, as contained in Article 267 of the Fourth Republican Constitution, all stool lands are vested in the stool on behalf and in trust for the subjects of the stool. The acquisition of such lands is normally done through the chief. Family land acquisition is also governed by customary law of descent and distribution. A recent survey showed that 88% of land acquisition is mainly through the chiefs or the families. Only 8% of farmers acquired their lands on tenancy terms. Majority of the tenants (67%) pay rent for the usage of the land while 33% pay nothing but share the yield with landlords. The most common share cropping system is the 'Abusa System'. There are new incidences of land litigation within the municipality.

1.4.13 Geology and Minerals

The municipal area is partly located on the Mampong Scarp, which run across in an east-westerly direction. It is underlain by Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Birimean formation. It rises from about 135 meters to the highest point of 2,400 meters above sea level and has serious implications for development, as it is known to contain most of the mineral deposits, especially sand and stone deposit.

1.4.14 Implication of the Physical and Natural Environment for Development

The geographical location of the municipality and its closeness to other Districts enhance administrative network since information could be sent and received from the adjoining Districts. Again the strategic location of the municipality fosters trade among the Districts. Market days in the various Districts experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured goods. The result is that, the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' incomes are improved because of the large market. Besides the vast land, especially the north-eastern part, the municipality has a potential of supporting agriculture especially crop cultivation.

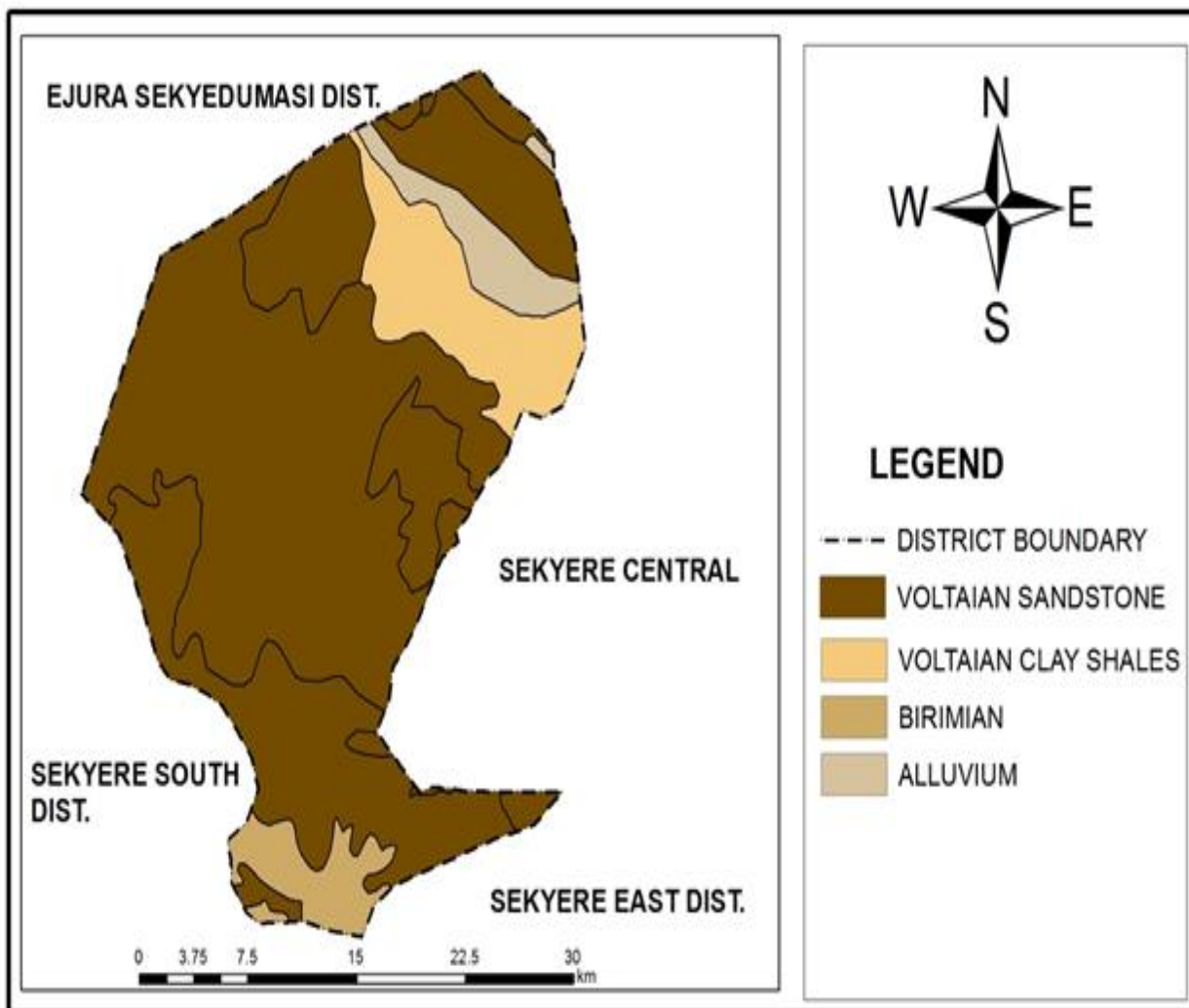
The Mampong scarp with its beautiful scenery has a high potential in the hospitality and tourism industry. In addition, the relatively high nature of the area results in cool temperature while the rivers and streams serve as source of drinking water for most communities. Again, people make

living from rivers through fishing. Bigger rivers especially Afram and Sene are potential sources for irrigation farming in the Afram Plains.

Most farmers are not privy to information of soil types and crop suitability in the municipality. Agriculture extension officers should therefore educate farmers on soil types and crop suitability so as to ensure that appropriate crops are planted on the appropriate soil as this will eventually improve crop yield and farmers' income.

The soil is usually clayey and as such not good as a building material. Contractors and other developers therefore travel outside the municipality for sand and stones for construction purposes making cost of such projects go high.

Figure 7: Geology Map



1.5 POPULATION

The district has a population size of 102,288 as at 2018 with males being 49.8% while female population represents 50.2% (Source: Ghana Statistical Service –Population Estimates for Ashanti Region-2017). The population has been increasing over the years with a growth rate of 1.8%.

Population density is defined as the number of people per square kilometer (km²) of unit area of land. The population density in the district is 27.0 persons per square kilometer (22 persons/km²), which is less than the regional population density of 45.9 persons per square kilometer and the national figure of 49.3 persons/km².

This low density of the district implies that there is low concentration of people in the district and coupled with scattered nature of settlements make it extremely difficult to provide basic services to the people of the district. It also makes monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects difficult to undertake.

The population of the municipality was 88,051 (Ghana Population and Housing Census 2010), as against 102,288 in 2018 (MPCU projection, 2018). The population has been increasing over the years with a growth rate of 1.8%. The population is expected to increase from 102,288 to 107,331 up to the end of the planned period of 2021 as in table 7. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 94. The population depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a smaller number of elderly persons.

Out of the total working population of 33,001, 50.0 percent representing 17,867 were found in the agriculture sector with 58.1 being male and female representing 50.5 percent. 17 percent of the working population who are in agriculture are within the age brackets of between the ages of 35 to 60+ years. Its implication on food security in the Municipality cannot be underestimated. Agriculture policy aimed at attracting the young ones into the sector should be promoted. That is why the planting for food and jobs and planting for export policies should be rolled out in the Municipality to cater increasing population.

Table 7: Population projection for the Municipality

No	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2018	50,433	51,855	102,288
2	2019	50,154	53,582	103,536
3	2020	51,065	54,351	105,416
4	2021	51,992	55,338	107,331

Source: MPCU, 2017

1.5.1 Spatial Distribution of Population

The population of the Mampong municipality is fairly distributed. However, the bigger towns have relatively large populations as compared to the smaller towns/communities. Sample of Sixteen (16) communities and their projected populations (2018 – 2021) is shown in the table below.

Table 8: Sixteen (16) Communities and their Projected Populations (2018-2021)

Locality	Years				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mampong	44,729	46,026	46,486	46,951	47,421
Kofiase	6,334	6,448	6,512	6,578	6,643
Asaam	3,333	3,386	3,420	3,454	3,489
Benim	2,771	2,815	2,843	2,872	2,900
Adidwan	2,803	2,854	2,883	2,911	2,940
Atonsuagya	2,409	2,447	2,471	2,496	2,521
Bosofour	1,544	1,568	1,584	1,600	1,616
Daaho	2,672	2,779	2,807	2,835	2,863
Mprim	1,602	1,627	1,643	1,660	1,676
Ninting	2,132	2,170	2,192	2,214	2,236

Abuontem	1,948	1,979	1,999	2,019	2,039
Nkwanta	2,424	2,502	2,527	2,552	2,578
Apaah	2,318	2,359	2,383	2,406	2,430
Kyegyewere	1,523	1,548	1,563	1,579	1,595
Yonso	2,349	2,387	2,411	2,435	2,459
Kyrenfasour	1,650	1,690	1,750	1790	1990

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the table above it can be observed that about 84% of the population is concentrated in the Sixteen (16) top communities. This shows that urbanization is catching up in the municipal area.

Whilst the relatively bigger towns continue to experience increase in population as a result of immigration from smaller towns within the municipality and increased birth rate, the rural community experience low population due to migration. The urban settlements are Bosufour, Daaho, Kyerefansour, Kofiase and Mampong. In all the urban population represents 55.5% of the total population while the rural population represents 44.5%. It must be noted that as a result of rapid urbanization, Mampong has engulfed most of its peripheral settlements like Bosufour, Daaho, and Kyeremfasour.

With a constant increase in population growth, the municipality would again experience an increase in population densities during the plan period. The table above shows the projected population densities for the plan period.

1.5.2 Household Sizes/Characteristics

The municipality currently has an average household size of 4.6 persons per household made up of 4.2 for Urban and 4.9 in the rural areas. This phenomenon is higher than the national figure of 4.4 persons per household. The situation is attributed to the fact that, the municipality over the

years experienced high fertility and low mortality rates due to quality health care and improved living standards.

It also has age dependency ratio of 84.1 which is above the national and regional figures of 77.2 and 80.9 respectively. There is therefore an imperative need to provide more employment opportunities as well as income generating activities to absorb the majority unemployed population as this will go a long way to curtail the problem of dependency within the municipality.

1.5.3 Implications of the Municipal Age-Sex Composition and Development

Table 7 shows that male population dominates female population within the municipality. However with the current trends of increased female participation in development activities and for that matter the use of social facilities and services, there is also an imperative need to take into consideration their social needs during the provision of social infrastructure.

1.5.4 Labour force of the municipality

The municipal population has about 48.6% as active labour force. This phenomenon is below the national figure of 51% while the aged and children constitute about 51.4%. The table below portrays the municipal labour force.

Table 9: Labour Force for 2017

Cohort	Male	%	Female	%	Total	% Total
15-19	8,599	4.7	7,867	4.3	16,466	9
20-24	6,220	3.4	7,501	4.1	13,721	7.5
25-29	5,763	3.1	6,587	3.6	12,350	6.7
30-34	4,848	2.6	5,306	2.9	10,154	5.5
35-39	4,482	2.3	4,940	2.7	9,422	5
40-44	3,842	2.1	3,934	2.2	7,776	4.3
45-49	3,568	2.0	3,293	1.8	6,861	3.8
50-54	2,744	1.5	2,653	1.4	5,397	2.9
55-59	1,921	1.0	1,647	0.9	3,568	1.9
60-64	1,830	1.0	1,921	1.0	3,751	2
	43,817	23.7	45,649	24.9	89,466	48.6

Source: Municipal Statistical Service, 2017

1.5.5 Migration Trend

The municipality experiences both inter and intra migration. It relatively experiences mild migration from the rural communities to the urban communities. Favourable weather conditions for yam and maize cultivation also make people migrate down south from the upper regions of the country to the municipality this boost the agricultural and revenue base.

Out of the entire population of 25,870 migrants in the Municipality, which constituted 29.1 percent of the entire population, 13.6 percent had stayed in the Municipality for less than a year, slightly less than one- third 34.6 percent of them were in the Municipality for a range of 1- 4

years. Those who were staying in the Municipality for than 20 years constituted 15.3 percent of the population. 39.8 percent of the migrants were from other parts of the region. Most of the migrants born outside the region come from the Northern region, with majority [39.3] percent of them who have been in the District for 1- 4 years. Migrants born out of Ghana constitute 1.6 percent. Majority [36.6] percent of the migrants born outside the country have been in the District for 1-4 years [GSS, 2017].

1.5.6 Gender Equality

Gender issue has also been identified as one of the cross-cutting issues which affect the impediments to progress in the fight against gender discrimination. This includes lack of good quality data disaggregated by sex, the paucity of financial and technical resource for women's programmes and lack of representation in the political sphere.

Promoting gender equality and empower women within the plan period (2018 – 2021). The municipality will reduce by 10% disparity in primary and secondary schooling for the girl child. Programmes such as economic empowerment in the agriculture service and commercial sector through credit facilities for women farmers and trades sensitization of women on domestic violence bill, disability bills and its implementation and encouraging women to accept public office in the local government structures would be pursued vigorously. These would in the long run help the municipality to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). More girl-child enrolment in second and third cycle schools/colleges would be pursued for them to serve as role models in the municipality.

Again equal access would be given on land, credit and technology, access to time, markets, information to make inform decision making. In addition to this, basic social and economic infrastructure should be shared equally. Access to facilities such as education, health, water and sanitation facilities should be provided for all. These would have implications for service delivery.

1.6 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

1.6.1 Rural - Urban Split

The municipality is largely rural constituting about 54.7 percent of the entire population. It is made up of seventy nine (79) settlements of which Mampong and Kofiase are the only urban towns i.e. having population of more than 5,000. About 47.2% of the municipal's population live in these two towns while about 3.5% live in the only semi-urban town of Asaam. It is therefore imperative to emphasis on rural development while at the same time provide needed Infrastructural facilities for the few urban settlements to perform their roles as service centers. The ten largest communities arranged in order of population sizes are Mampong, Kofiase, Asaam, Benim, Atonsuagya, Yonso, Adidwan, Ninting, Daaho and Abuontem.

This stage of analysis deals with the organization of human and economic activities in space within the Mampong municipality. This stage of development planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they influence economic and social development within the municipal area.

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

- a. Scalogram Analysis
- b. Surface Accessibility Analysis

1.6.2 Scalogram Analysis

The scalogram is a graphic device that illustrates in the form of a matrix chart the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality. This in a way assists 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 the future of types and

diversity of services of the municipal area at various levels in the hierarchy. In effect scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate 'Package' of investments for settlements in the Municipality at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

In constructing the Municipal scalogram, a total of 26 functions were considered on presence or absence basis for all selected settlements. The settlements included in the analysis were selected using a population of 1400 as the cut-off point.

Since the scalogram does not give any indication of quantitative and qualitative features or services and facilities, a weighting technique based on the frequency of occurrence of service/facilities was applied.

The weights were added to determine the total centrality from highest to lowest hierarchy. The resultant diagram is shown in the figure below. Therefore, the centrality index for a settlement is the sum of the weights of functions found there. The higher the index, the greater it's functional complete.

Figure 8: Scalogram Analysis

SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS																														
NO	COMMUNITY/FACILITIES	POPULATION	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	VOCATIONAL/ICT	TERTIARY	POST OFFICE	BOREHOLE	STAND PIPE	POLICE STATION	COURT	FILLING STATION	DVLA OFFICE	LORRY PARK	MARKET	BANK	HOSPITAL/HEALTH POST HOME/HEALTH COMMUNITY CENTRE	SURFACE ROAD	URBAN /ZONAL COUNCIL	ELECTRICITY	HOTEL	GUEST HOUSE	FIRE STATION	AGRIC EXTENSION	AGRO-PROCESSING	NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL WEIGHTED INDEX	HIERARCHY
1	Mampong	44,729	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26		
2	Kofiase	6,334	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		17		
3	Asaam	3,333	X	X	X					X									X	X		X						7		
4	Benim	2,771	X	X	X					X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X				X		12		
5	Adidwan	2,803	X	X	X					X							X	X	X	X	X	X				X		11		
6	Atonsua ga	2,409	X	X	X					X							X			X		X				X		8		
7	Boso four	1,544	X	X	X	X	X			X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		16		
8	Da aho	2,672	X	X	X	X	X			X	X								X		X	X	X	X				12		
9	Mprim	1,602	X	X	X					X	X					X			X		X	X						9		

1.6.3 Settlement Hierarchy and Scalogram Analysis

A Scalogram (Functional Matrix) and a hierarchy of settlements map representing the municipality is drawn on the level of facilities, services and population size on the 30 big towns. Services are grouped under Education, Security, Commerce, Agriculture/Forestry, Health, Water, Sanitation etc.

Mampong, the municipal capital enjoys most facilities as compared to other towns. It is the most densely populated settlement within the municipality and the only town with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants. It has facilities and services like tertiary education, hospital, pipe borne water, electricity, high court, telephone services, and financial institutions, among others.

There is no 2nd level settlement because there is a big disparity between Mampong and the other towns in terms of population size and level of services.

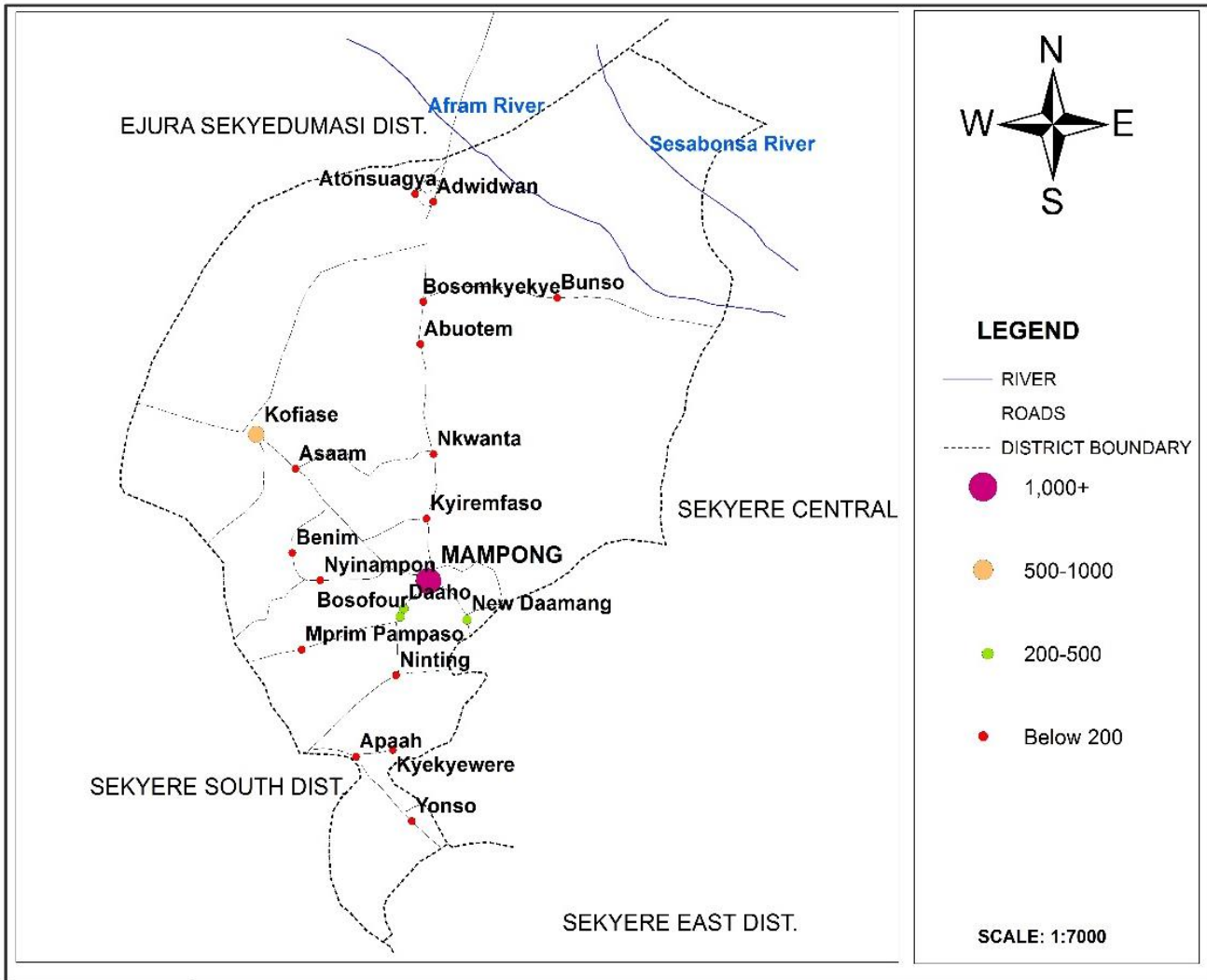
The 3rd level settlement is Kofiase. This community has population of 6,334 with facilities and services such as health, education, financial, water and sanitation etc.

The 4th level of settlements has population between 2,000 and 4,000. They are Adidwan, Benim, and Asaam.

The last group of Settlements, which form the majority, includes Apaah, Kyekyewere, Yonso, Old Daamang, New Daamang, Oseikrom, Nnaama, Anyankamamu, Woraso, Sekruwa, Kofi Sarpong etc. They have population of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

The large disparity in population between Mampong and other settlements within the municipality is attributed to the fact that Mampong has higher services and facilities. There is therefore the need to provide basic facilities and services such as good housing, potable water and sanitation, good roads, telecommunication systems, drainage systems, health, education, as well as electricity in the less endowed communities to improve living conditions.

Figure 9: Hierarchy of settlement Map



1.6.4 Scalogram and Weighted Centrality Indices Analysis

A scalogram is primarily a graphic device that portrays the spatial distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality by their frequency or absence. It also gives a good practical impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality. Based on the number and type of service and facilities available, the Centrality Indices of selected settlements are analyzed, which eventually leads to the ranking of the settlements.

In constructing the Scalogram, a total of 26 functions were considered on presence or absence basis for all the selected settlements. Settlements are ranked according to population size in descending order of magnitude. However, the magnitude changes when the functions that exist in a particular settlement are taken into account.

The hierarchy that finally comes out is based on the centrality index, which measures the relative importance of facilities and services present in the Settlement. Thus the functions are assigned a weight, which is inversely proportional to the frequency with which they occur.

Therefore, the centrality index for a settlement is the sum of weights of the functions performed. The higher the index, the greater its functional complexity.

1.6.5 Accessibility to Facilities and Services

The most common facilities within the municipality are Educational, Health, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Post and Telecommunication facilities, financial services, Markets, and Roads.

1.7 CULTURE

1.7.1 Traditional Set-Up

Unlike the erstwhile Sekyere West district which had four (4) paramouncies, namely, Mampong, Nsuta, Kwamang, and Beposo, the Mampong municipality has only one paramouncy and ten (10) divisional or sub paramouncies, traditionally called “Abrempon.”

The Amaniampong Silver Stool of Mampong is traditionally next in terms of relationship to the Golden Stool the Symbolic unifying force of the Asanteman (Ashanti Kingdom). The Asantehene is traditionally the Uncle of Mamponghene.

There is a strong clan relationship between Mampong and other surrounding communities like Apaah, Kyekyewere, Ninting, Nsuase, and Benim, all belonging to the Bretuo Clan.

Sister stools at Sekyere Central district such as the Nsuta, Beposo, and Kwamang Stools belong to the Oyoko, Agona, and Aduana Clans respectively.

1.7.2 Ethnic Diversity

One important characteristic about the municipality is its ethnic diversity. Settlements within the municipality are made up of various ethnic groups within the country. Each group has a unique culture in terms of building styles, physical appearances and the kind of food eaten.

The municipal area is however dominated by Akans who constitute about 70.6% followed by the Mole –Dagbon tribe (16.1%), Gurma 5.7%, Mande 1.4. The table below shows various tribes in the Municipality. The harmonious and peaceful co-existence of these tribes promote healthy environment for development.

Table 10: Ethnic Composition of the Municipal Area

Ethnicity	%
Akans	70.6
Ga-Dangme	0.3
Ewes	0.9
Guan	0.8
Gurma	5.7
Mole Dagbon	16.1
Grusi	3.0
Mande	1.4
Other	1.2

Source: 2010 population and Housing Census

1.7.3 Festivals

Festivals usually celebrated within the municipality are the *Akwasidae*, *Awukudae*, and *Fofie*. *Akwasidae* is the most adored festive celebration of the Silver stool.

The Mampong Traditional Area is famous for the celebration of the *Kontonkyi Adaekesie*, which traces the migration of the Mampong people to their present location. The municipal area enjoys peace and social cohesion which facilitates socio-economic development.

1.7.4 Ethnicity/Chieftaincy Conflicts

There is a high level of social cohesion among ethnic groups at various settings within the municipality. There are however isolated cases of chieftaincy conflicts which usually emanate from traditional legitimacy to the occupancy of the stools. This tends to develop intra-clan blocs resulting in animosity and division among the people which have the tendency to impact negatively on socio-economic development. This negative effect manifests itself in people's response to social gathering and communal labour.

1.7.5 Religious Composition

Christians constitute about 77.0 percent of the religious population whilst Moslems and traditionalists constitute about 15.8 percent and 1.1 percent respectively. Those belonging to other religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism and others constitute about six percent of the entire religious population. The distribution is shown in the table below.

Table 11: Religious Composition and Sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	102,288	100.0	48,653	100.0	53,036	100.0
No Religion	4,789	5.4	3,179	7.5	1,610	3.5
Catholic	9,248	10.5	4,566	10.7	4,682	10.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	23,201	26.3	10,502	24.6	12,699	28.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,946	24.9	9,977	23.4	11,969	26.4
Other Christians	13,483	15.3	6,361	14.9	7,122	15.7
Islam	13,923	15.8	7,299	17.1	6,624	14.6
Traditionalist	927	1.1	528	1.2	399	0.9
Other (Specify)	534	0.6	241	0.6	293	0.6

Source: Population and Housing Survey, 2017

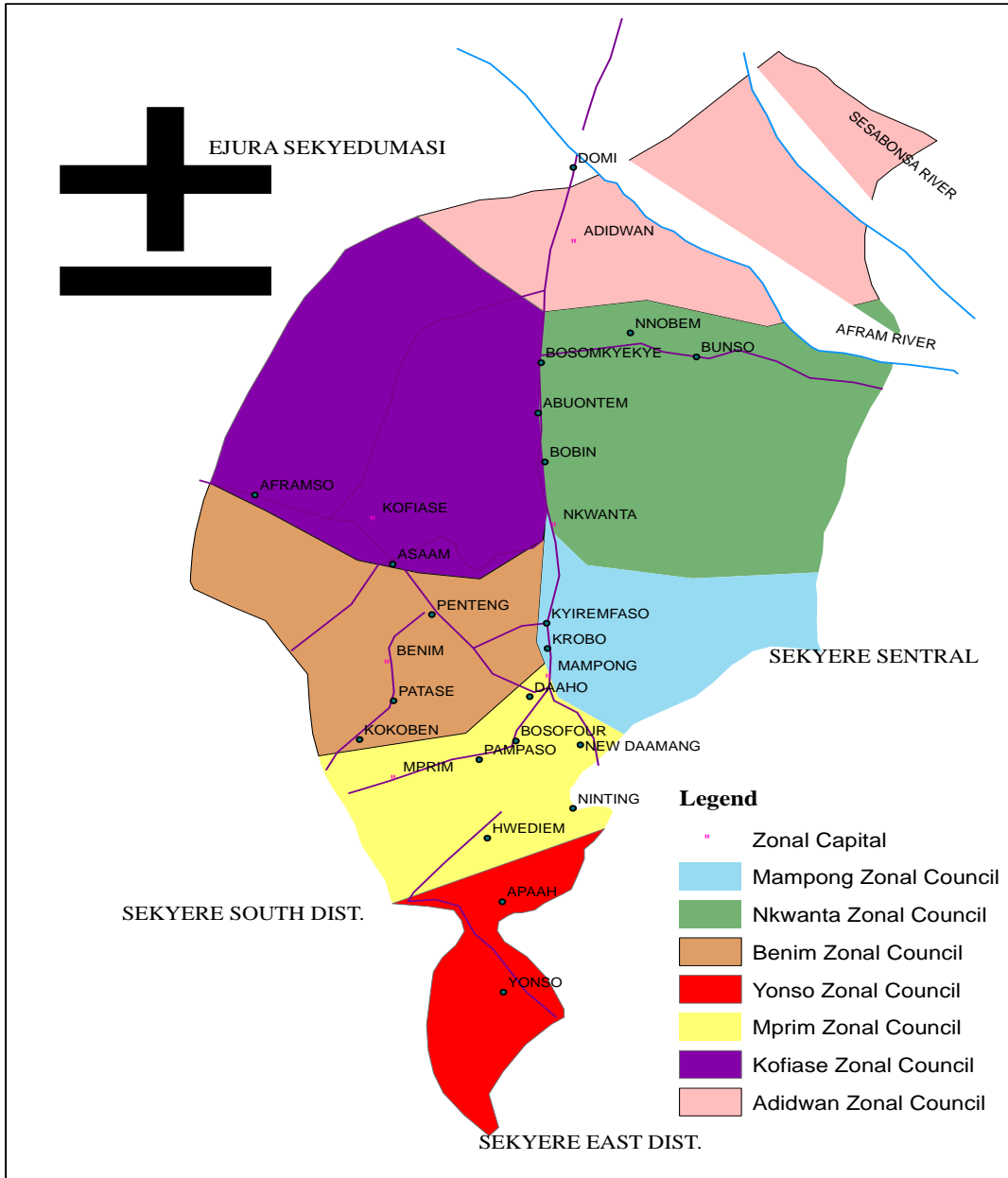
1.8 GOVERNANCE.

1.8.1 The Mampong Municipal Assembly (MMA)

The Mampong municipal area has one constituency which is Mampong. It also has seven (7) Zonal councils, three hundred and nine (309) Unit Committees and thirty three (33) Electoral Areas. Figure 10 shows the spatial distribution of the Zonal Councils in the municipality.

Figure 10: Zonal Council Map

MAP OF MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ZONAL COUNCILS



The sub-district structures enhance the decentralization processes within the municipality. However, their impact on Local level administration leaves much to be desired since most of the sub-district structures do not function as mandated to. The sub-district structures within the municipality lack;

- Office accommodation
- logistics,
- personnel and
- Financial support.

1.8.2 The Municipal Assembly Machinery

The MMA consists of 48 Assembly Members. Two third of the number are elected from the 33 electoral areas while the remaining 15 are appointed. Five of the members are females constituting 10.4 percent. The Municipal Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament for Mampong are Ex-Officio members. The Municipal Chief Executive is also the Political and Administrative head of the Assembly. The MMA is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the members of the Assembly by at least two-third majority.

The MMA is responsible for the overall development of the municipal area. It is charged with programme formulation, budget preparation and promotion of fairly distributed development programmes across the municipal area.

The Executive and Administrative function of the Assembly are performed by the Executive Committee. Members of the committee are elected from among the Assembly members but not exceeding one- third of the numerical strength of the Assembly.

The Executive committee is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and operates through sub-committees such as.

1. Development planning
2. Social services
3. Works
4. Justice and Security

5. Finance and Administration
6. Environment and Sanitation
7. Other sub-committees as the Municipal Assembly may deem fit.

The Sub-committees deliberate on specific issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in turn present the issues to the General Assembly for ratification.

A Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) is established for the Municipal Assembly to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Executive Committee and its Planning and programming functions.

The Annual Plan produced by the MPCU serves as input into the yearly budget preparation.

The MPCU is however under resourced and this phenomenon seriously affects the functions of the MPCU.

The MMA is headed by the Municipal Coordinating Director under the overall supervision of the Municipal Chief Executive. Non- Governmental Organizations also play very important roles toward the overall development of the municipal area.

1.8.3 The Structure of the MMA

1.8.3.1 The Municipal Administration

At the Municipal administration level, there are 12 decentralized departments that work hand in hand with the central administration for the overall development of the municipal area. The following Departments as prescribed by Local Governance Act 2016 Act 936 can be found in the municipal assembly.

- Central Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning
- Social Protection and Community Development

- Health
- Works
- Disaster Prevention
- Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wild wildlife
- Road
- Trade and Industry

These departments need to be strengthened with requisite staff and the needed logistics for a concentrated development of the entire municipality

1.8.4 Security

The Municipality has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation. This has been made possible due to the cordial relationship that exists within and between the communities and the Municipal Assembly. The Municipality has a well composed Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) which oversees all security issues in the municipal area. The Municipality has 3 Police Stations located at Asaam, Mampong, and Kofiase. Also the Divisional Command that oversees two District Headquarters is located in Mampong.

However under staffing of personnel impedes the smooth operations of the Police in providing patrol services on the high to control armed robbery, theft, drug abuses and petty stealing in isolated residential areas. The Municipality has 1 District Court located at Mampong the Municipal capital in delivering justice to the people of Mampong and its environs.

1.8.5 Local Economic Development

The role of the Local Economic Development (LED), an innovative strategy aimed at stimulating local economies in which people would participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups would be incorporated to established, but an inclusive local economy that exploits local opportunities, real potential and competitive advantages as well as addressing local needs and contributing to the local development objectives.

It has been established that the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services whilst the Municipal Assembly would create the enabling environment to improve business employment, income distribution and fiscal solvency within the various communities. The Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Rural Technology Facility (RTF) are business organizations that would lead the LED activities by:

- Fostering a more stable and diversified local economy
- Create and sustain employment Opportunities
- Strengthen the skills and qualifications of the workforce i.e. artisans, small and Medium scale enterprises
- Improve the living conditions within the Mampong Municipality.

1.9 MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

1.9.1 Structure of the Local Economy

Agriculture is the main economic activity within the municipality and employs about 54.1 percent of the entire labour force. The municipality has a vast arable land which inhabitants propagate for food production. However the level of agricultural production is at the subsistence level which needs to be improved to ensure higher agricultural productivity for local consumption and export to generate income and foreign exchange both for the inhabitants and the country at large.

The Services Sector is the second economic industry and absorbs quite a percentage of the local economy while Commerce absorbs a marginal percent. Production and manufacturing however absorbs about 9.6 percent while other income generating activities attract a marginal percent.

1.9.2 Small Scale Manufacturing and the Services Industries

Small-Scale Industries within the Mampong municipal area can be categorized into 5 groups, as shown in table 1.17 below. These are Agro-based Industries; Forest based Industries, Textiles, Metal Works, and Services. Agro-based industries constitute about 56 percent of all industries

within the municipal area. These include Akpeteshie distilling, Pito brewing, baking, Corn milling and Gari processing.

Forest-based industries also constitute about 15 percent of all industries in the municipal area. They include carpentry and charcoal burning. Mechanics and Blacksmiths constitute the Metal-based Industries and forms about 3 percent of all industries. The Service Industry however constitutes about 26 percent of all industries including (Hotels, Chop Bars, And Beauty shops etc.).

Table 12: Types of Industry

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	%
Agro-based	56
Forest-based	15
Textiles	16
Metal	3
Services	10

Source: Filed survey, 2017

This phenomenon puts the municipal area at a disadvantage when compared to sister districts within the Ashanti region. In 2010, the region recorded an overall total of 6,521 manufacturing establishments of which the Kumasi Metropolitan Area recorded the largest number of establishments with about 50.8%, Asante-Akim North recorded 7.4%, while Kwabre, Sekyere East, Adansi West, Offinso and Amansie East districts recorded 6.6%, 6.1%, 4.6%, 3.5% and 3.33% respectively. Also, Afigya-Sekyere, Ahafo-Ano South, Adansi East, Ejura-Sekyeredomase, Amansie West recorded 1.3%, 1.2%, 0.9%, 0.6% and 0.66% respectively. (Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 National Industrial Census Report).

To improve the situation, there is the need to train more unemployed youth in employable skills, resource them financially through credit allocation and assist them to enter into production and

manufacturing. The Rural Enterprise Project within the municipal area is an opportunity that could be tapped to achieve this objective. Artisan groups and the unemployed shall be mobilized for requisite training in employable skills. The Rural Technology Services Centre and the Rural Enterprise Project shall collaborate with the Association of Garages to manufacture simple appropriate technologies, tools and equipment to strengthen the manufacturing sector of the municipal economy. The municipality also has identified cassava species that could be processed into pastries.

Consequently, the municipal area in collaboration with the regional agricultural station in Mampong, a five (5) multiplication project is in the pipeline with the aim of producing and supplying cassava planting materials to farmers to increase the cultivation and production of cassava to feed the industry.

1.9.3 Processing, Storage and Marketing

Processing is mainly done by small-scale industrialists who transform their produce into other forms for direct consumption like “Pito” brewing, Gari processing, oil palm extraction and soap making.

About 15 percent of farmers within the municipality have no storage facilities. Farmers therefore sell their produce to middlemen at much cheaper prices to the disadvantage of these farmers. About 49% of farmers store their produce in barns or cribs while about 22% store their produce in habitable rooms. About 25% sell through middlemen whilst 35% sell their goods at the local market.

1.10 EDUCATION

The municipal area has eighty-five (85) Primary Schools, fifty-eight (58) Junior Secondary Schools, four (4) Senior Secondary Schools and one (1) Vocational School. There are also two (2) Teacher-Training Colleges, one (1) Midwifery Training School, one (1) Health Assistant’s training School and one (1) University. Over 80% of the post Junior High School institutions are

located within the municipality. Despite the numerous educational facilities in the municipal area, the standard of education is not encouraging due to financial constraints. About 39% of pupils of school going age are out of school.

Figure 11: Distribution of educational facilities

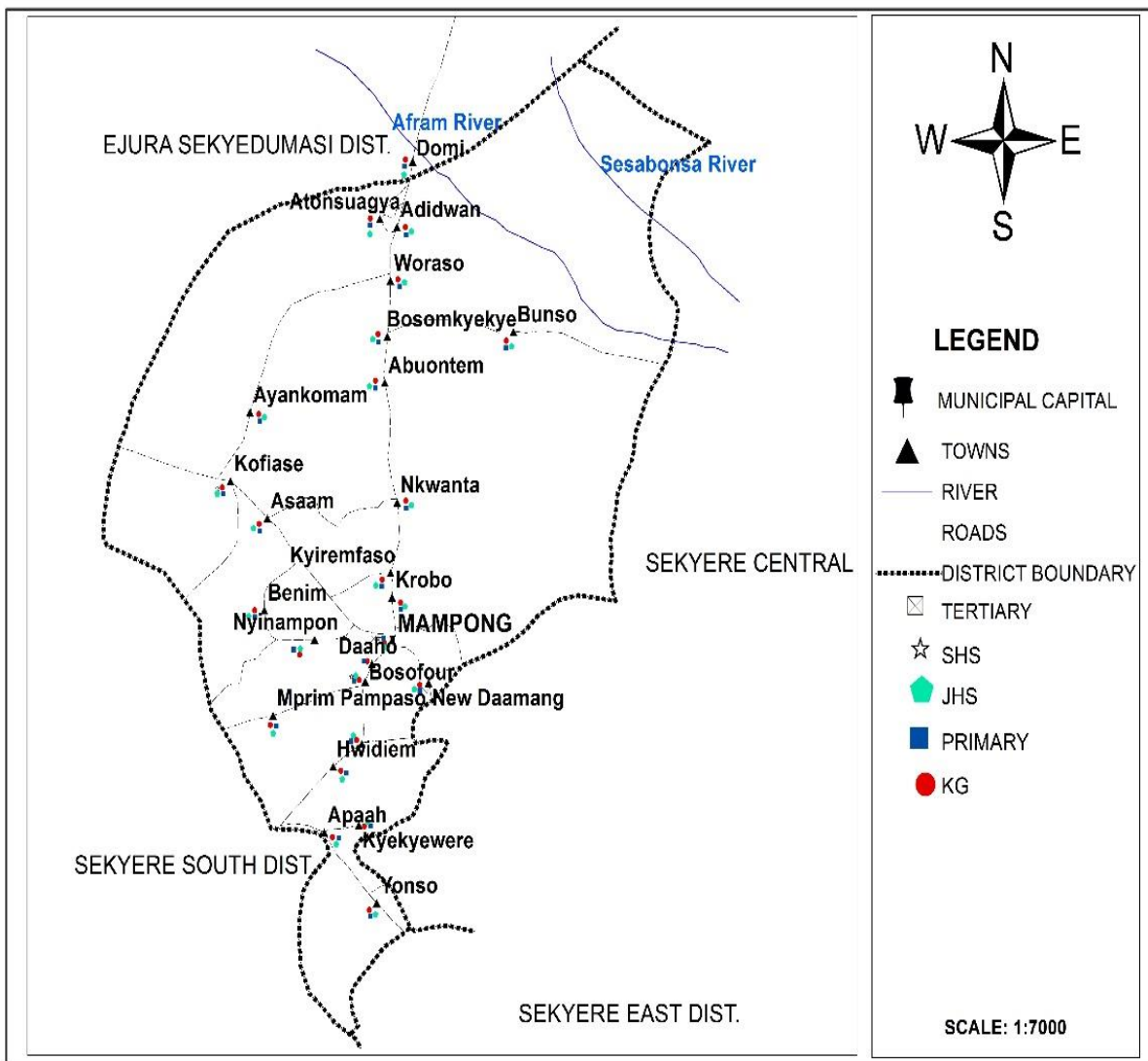


Table 13: School Populations of Pupils and Teachers

2016/2017				
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	TEACHER POPULATION
KG	3,132	3,561	6,693	189
PRIMARY	6,895	7,985	14,880	550
JHS	3,469	3,266	6735	317

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

Table 14: Gross Enrolment Rate

PRIMARY	80.9%
JSS	68.7%

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

The municipal area has a pupil: teacher ratio of;

- 1:33 for KG schools
- 1: 33 for primary schools, and
- 1: 19 for Junior High Schools

This phenomenon is higher than the national and regional standards of 1: 40 and 1: 35 respectively. This can also be attributed to the fact that the municipality is one of the few areas within the country where teachers are produced.

Table 15: Municipal Distributions of Public Schools

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS						
YEAR	2015/2016			2016/2017		
LOCALITY	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	KG	PRIMARY	JHS
Mampong	11	11	13	12	11	14
Kofiase	6	6	5	6	6	5
Ninting	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yonso	2	2	1	2	2	1
Apaah	2	2	1	2	2	1
Asaam	2	2	1	2	2	1
Benim	2	2	1	3	3	1
Adidwan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other towns	*24	*25	*13	*24	*25	*14
TOTAL	52	53	38	54	54	40

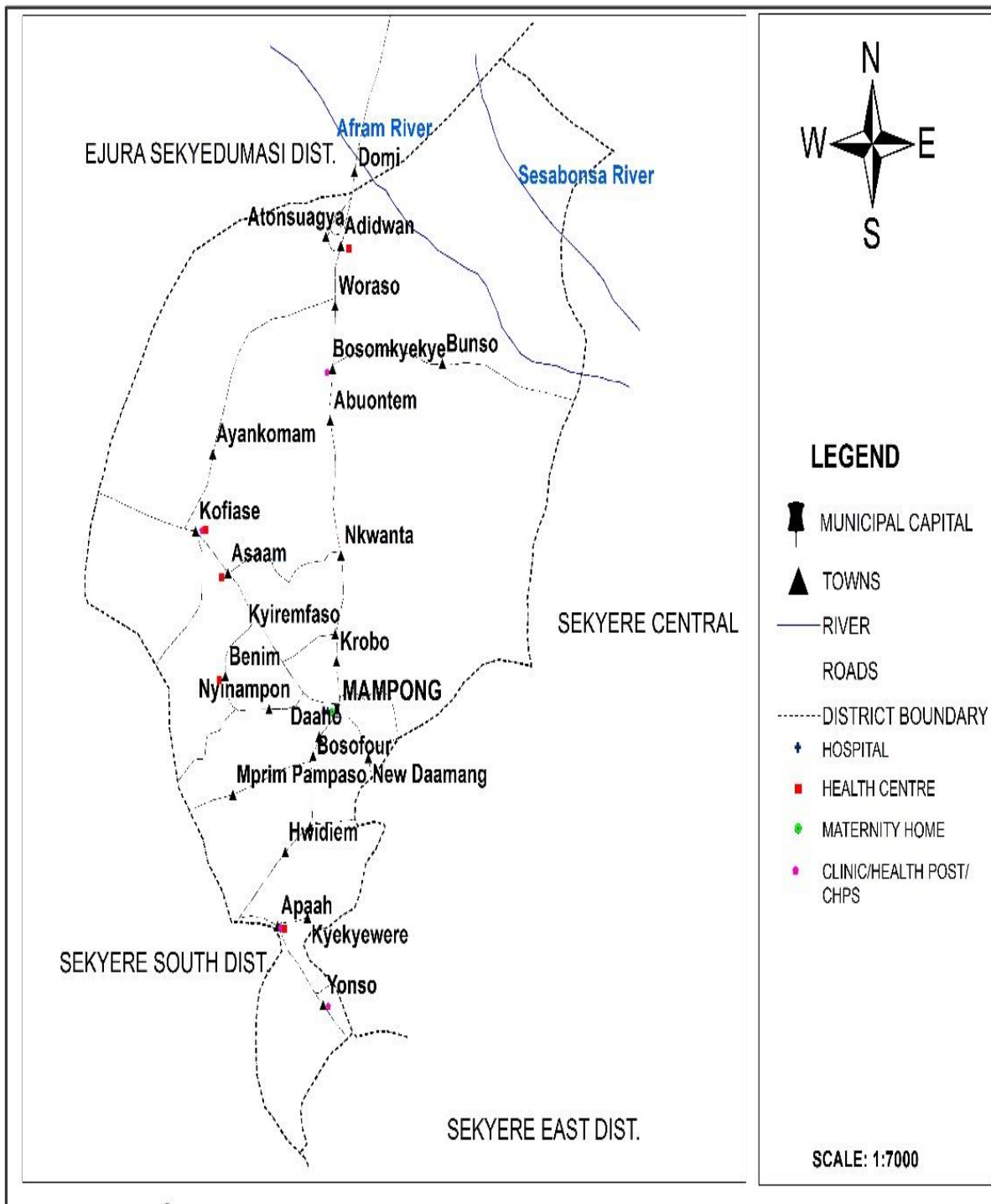
Source: 2017 Municipal Statistical Report

* NO. Of other towns that have one of each school type

1.11 HEALTH

The Mampong municipal area has a number of health facilities including one (1) Hospital, six (6) Health Centres, one (1) Maternity Home, five (5) MCH/FP Points, and four (4) Clinics.

Figure 12: Map of Health Facilities



The municipality also has seven (7) Doctors, four (4) Medical Assistants, one Dentist Assistant, two (2) pharmacists, eight (8) Dispensary Technicians/Assistants, fifty-six (56) Nurses, sixteen (16) Public Health Nurses as well as twenty-seven (27) Trained Traditional Birth Attendants.

However with a population size of 101,689 it is realized that the number of health workers within the municipality are woefully inadequate to provide good quality health services to inhabitants.

Table 16: Distributions of Key Health Staff in the Municipality

SUBDIST.	H.S.ADM.	DOC	PHARM/DISP. TECH.	MED. ASSIST	ANAEST.	NUR/MID	CHN	PHN	TECH/FT
Mampong	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0
Asubuasu	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Birem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oku	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kofiase	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
DHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Hospital	1	4	8	2	1	47	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	4	8	5	1	53	5	2	6

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The proportion of Doctor: Population ratio is 1:3,071 and the proportion of Nurse: population ratio is 1: 1,467. This gives a picture of the rising load of work on staff. The existing Staff strength is recommended for the provision of quality health care.

1.11.1 Key Activities adopted to be implemented by the Health Directorate of the municipal area during the plan period.

- Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
- Expanded Programme on Immunization
- Reproductive and Adolescent Health Services
- Growth Promotion /Monitoring
- Micro-Nutrient supplementation
- HIV/AIDS Control
- Mental Health activities
- Clinical /Institutional Care
- Capacity Building
- Health Promotion
- Monitoring and Supervision
- Disease Control

Table 17: Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response to Epidemic Prone areas

DISEASE	2015	2016	2017
CSM	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	7	2	2
Measles	3	2	2

Source: Mampong Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

Table 18: Other Diseases of Public Health importance

DISEASE	2015	2016	2017
Schistosomiasis	2	4	3
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0
Buruli Ulcer	0	0	0
Yaws	15	11	6
Malaria	46,640	33,262	40,109
Tuberculosis	75	65	43

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

Malaria Control:

The Municipal Health Directorate intends to adopt the following control measures during the plan period;

- Sensitization of the public on treatment compliance and prevention of malaria.
- Training of (109) CBSV/TBAs
- Treatment of malaria cases with Artesunate -Amodiaquine drug

Table 19: Under-five malaria prevalence

INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017
No. of under-five with malaria	5,806	7,545	8,631
Total under-five malaria admissions	182	605	750
Under-five malaria case fatality	0.6	0.2	0.13

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017

Table 20: HIV/AIDS Control

AGE GROUP	2014		2015		2016	
YEARS	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
0-9 yrs	3	2	31	23	18	26
10-14 yrs	0	0	3	7	2	4
15-19 yrs	0	1	26	17	9	15
20-24 yrs	1	3	29	67	16	59
25-29 yrs	0	10	77	68	41	44
30-34 yrs	3	8	51	63	36	41
35-39 yrs	5	8	59	56	29	49
40-44	3	10	40	43	25	33
45-49	3	12	45	30	21	22
50+	1	2	71	88	45	37
TOTAL	19	56	432	462	245	330

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2016

Out of a survey of 765 persons screened, 183 were reactive of which 58 were males and 125 were females. HIV/AIDS is on the increase within the municipality hence the need to intensify sensitisation programmes and campaigns on behavioural change.

1.12 ELECTRICITY, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION, FINANCIAL, AND MARKET SERVICES.

Most of the settlements within the municipality do not have electricity. It is estimated that only 30% of the municipal population enjoy electricity. The towns which enjoy electricity include, Mampong, Kyekyewere, Yonso, Apaah, Adidwan, Mprim, Kofiase, Benim, Asaam, Krobo, Kyiremfaso, and Ninting.

Mampong has a Post Office while Kofiase, Adidwan, and Asaam, have postal agencies. The municipality enjoys a teledensity of 0.3%. Telephone (fixed Lines) services are available at Mampong with almost the entire municipal area covered by mobile phone networks. The municipal area also has a number of financial institutions that help and support socio-economic activities to improve people's livelihoods. Some of these institutions are the Ghana Commercial Bank, GN Bank, Mampong Otuasekan Rural Bank at Kofiase with an agency at Mampong and Kwamanman Rural Bank at Kwamang, Sekyere Central district with an agency at Mampong.

Insurance services are also available within the municipal area. Some of these Insurance organizations within the municipality are Metropolitan Insurance Company, Star Assurance Company, State Insurance Company, and Quality Insurance Company. All the four companies are located at Mampong.

The Mampong municipality has both weekly and daily markets. The weekly markets are at Mampong on Wednesdays and Kofiase on Fridays. Daily markets are found in almost all the smaller towns

Accessibility within the municipality to and from facilities and services is mainly by roads. A first class road from Ninting to Aframaso is about 47.3km which also forms part of the Kumasi – Yeji highway. The length of second class roads within the municipality is estimated at 3,318.2

kilometres which link most of the settlements in the municipality. The length of third class roads is also estimated at about 144.8 kilometres.

1.13 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The Mampong Municipal Assembly is making headway in the Development of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) and is ensuring that information technology permeates in all facets of the Municipal development especially in education and health. In this wise, adequate infrastructure will be provided to both basic and the second-cycle schools within the Municipal capital Mampong. Newly constructed school would be provided rooms meant for ICT.

The benefits of the ICT are numerous among which are to inform the citizenry about Development programmes and governance issues. ICT has the capacity to inform majority of the rural populace who are farmers on improved agricultural technology, health, gender, education and security issues. The current trend of the concentration of ICT centers in the urban centers will be improved with the establishment of information centres in the rural areas to disseminate information on Government programmes and governance issues.

The Assembly will liaise with E-CARE programme to expand its ICT network in the whole Municipality. The E-CARE programme, also aimed to promote ICT in rural and peri-urban communities, uses fixed telephone facilities with antennae and upgraded GSM network for communities where there are no fixed line coverage by combining renewable energy system (solar) and electricity where available with information technology tools such as telephones with circular terminals, Computers, printers, uninterruptible power supply system, solar panels and easy to learn Microsoft Software for day-to-day typing and design work.

1.14 TOURISM AND MEDIA

The Mampong municipal area has a number of attractive sites which also have tourism potentials that could be developed to boost tourism within the municipality and generate income both for the municipality and the country at large. The municipality also has a number of hospitality

industries and services such as Hotels, Guest houses and Restaurants. The municipal area currently has one media house which projects the activities within the municipality to the entire nation and the world at large.

The physical accessibility to facilities, which has direct relationship with poverty issues raised through dialogue were mapped. This was based on policies of the relevant sectors vis-à-vis conditions in the municipal area to fairly understand the difficulty or otherwise which people go through to access certain basic needs within the municipal area. It was also based on the understanding that certain facilities by policy have to be within a walking distance for beneficiaries.

Based on this, the higher order facilities, which by policy serve a wider coverage, were used in checking the physical accessibility to such services. The required maximum travel time to access the various selected facilities were determined. The average travel speed on the various classes of roads were also determined taking into consideration how long people have to wait in getting transport on such roads. The facilities and services selected within the required maximum travel time to access the respective facilities/services are shown on the table below.

Table 21: Maximum Travel Time to Facilities

FACILITY/SERVICE	RECOMMENDED TRAVEL TIME
Hospital/Health Care	30 minutes
S.S.S.	30 minutes
Markets	60 minutes
Agricultural Extension	30 minutes
Banks (Rural and Commercial)	30 minutes

Source: Municipal Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2016

1.15 PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH CARE

According to the physical accessibility to health care map, all the major health facilities are located at Mampong, Kofiase, Asaam, Dome, Birem and Oku. People who have access to health facilities within 30 minutes are considered to have access to health care. These are people who stay within 30km from a health facility. A study of the map indicates that Aframaso nos. 2 and 3 do not have accessibility to health facilities. Other parts like Adidwan nos. 1, 2 and 3 also do not have accessibility to health facilities.

1.16 PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

Agriculture is the most dominant economic activity in the municipality constituting about 67.3% of the entire occupational industry. The municipality therefore has considerable number of Agriculture extension services to facilitate and improve agricultural production within the municipality.

1.17 AGGREGATE ACCESSIBILITY

Aggregate accessibility areas, are areas which have access to at least one facility. The facilities under study are discussed above. Many areas have access to services, as services are fairly distributed in the municipal area. However, there are pro-poor areas which do not have access to any facilities at all and therefore should be provided with basic facilities and services to alleviate them from their impoverished state.

1.18 SUMMARY OF OUTCOME OF MAPPING

Firstly, health facilities are accessible to people within the catchment areas of Mampong and its environs. They are also accessible to people who stay within a distance of 30km on the Kumasi – Mampong road and those who stay within a distance of 9km on the Mampong – Kofiase and

Mampong -Nsuta roads. Majority of the municipal population do not have access to health care vis-à-vis their proximity to health facilities.

Secondly, banking facilities are located at Mampong, Kofiase, and Atonsuagya. Commercial and other marketing facilities are carried out on weekly basis at Mampong and Kofiase. Marketing facilities are accessible to people who stay 60km from Mampong on the main Kumasi – Mampong road and 18km on the minor roads Commercial activities, which are hampered by the poor road network, are therefore not accessible to many people in the municipal area.

1.19 COMMODITY FLOWS

The Municipal economy is defined by agriculture, industry and commerce/services. Agriculture however, is the prime mover of the local economy accounting for 67.3 percent of the population. Industry and commerce/service also account for 12.4 percent and 17.4 percent respectively.

The agricultural activities undertaken in the Municipality are food crop farming and animal rearing. The major food crops produced in the area include cassava, yam, plantain, cocoyam cowpea, groundnuts, onions, carrots, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage, oil palm, cocoa, citrus and cashew. These crops are mainly grown in Adidwan, Anyankamam, Asaam, Naama, Atonsuagya and Kofiase. Sheep, goats, cattle and poultry represent the main livestock reared in the area.

Markets play a very important role in our socioeconomic setting. Theoretically, it is a place where the forces of demand and supply operate, and where buyers and sellers interact, directly or through intermediaries to trade goods and services for money. The major markets in the Municipality are the Mampong and Kofiase weekly markets. In terms of volume of trade and services provided, the Mampong market is larger than the Kofiase market. Besides trading in agricultural produce, a substantial amount of industrial goods including, clothes, footwear, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewelry, pharmaceuticals, building materials and petroleum products are also traded.

An analysis of commodity flows in the Municipality was undertaken. The process began with the conduct of a market survey in the two major markets of Mampong and Kofiase on their respective market days. This provided information on the flow of agricultural and industrial

commodities, both inflows and outflows. The commodity flow analysis is done primarily to determine the commercial interaction between the major market centers within the Municipality as well as the market centres outside it.

The information gathered from the market survey essentially captured the type or name of goods, the quantity, origin of the goods (applicable to in-coming goods only), the destination of goods (applicable to out-going goods only) and the unit price of goods. The output of the survey was data on the origins and destinations of goods together with the total monetary value of all inflows and outflows of agricultural and industrial goods. A day's volume of trade in the Municipality's major market at Mampong is recorded in the Table 23.

Table 22: A Day's Volume of Trade in Mampong Market

Type of goods	Exogenous		Endogenous		Total (Gh¢)	Percentage
	Inflow (Gh¢)	Outflow (Gh¢)	Inflow (Gh¢)	Outflow (Gh¢)		
Agricultural goods	4,546	25,785	10,792	4,568	45,691	64.47
Industrial goods	19,456	1,993	1,182	2,545	25,176	35.53
Total	24,002	27,778	11,974	7,113	70,867	100
Percentage	43.02	27.85	23.71	5.43	100	

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 1.23 shows that the Mampong Municipality trades more in agricultural goods than in industrial goods. Agricultural commodities account for a greater percentage (64.47) of the total volume of trade on a particular market day. Thus, the total monetary value of agricultural goods traded exceeds the total monetary value of industrial goods traded by GH¢ 20,515. However, it is seen that the value of industrial commodities that enter Mampong on a particular market day exceeds agricultural goods.

The major trade partners of the Mampong Municipality include Accra and Kumasi as well as Ejura-Sekyeredumasi and Mampong. A summary of the major trade partners and the commodities traded with the Municipality are seen in Table 24

Table 23: Major Trade Partners with Mampong Municipality

Major trade partners	Types of commodities traded	
	Inflows	Outflows
Kumasi	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery	Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, legumes, maize, fruits, carrots, gari, palm oil, cassava flour
Accra	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery,	Tubers, vegetables, snails, fruits, maize, carrots, gari, palm oil, cassava flour
Ejura-SekyereDumasi	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits, gari, palm oil, cassava flour	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery
Wiamoase	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery

Major trade partners	Types of commodities traded	
	Inflows	Outflows
Sekyere Central	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits,	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery
Mamponteng	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery,	Vegetables, cassava, plantain, snails and carrots, gari, palm oil, cassava flour
Techiman	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, maize fruits, carrots, gari, palm oil, cassava flour
Agona	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery	Maize, tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, maize fruits, carrots, gari, palm oil, cassava flour
Obuasi	Clothes &footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, maize fruits, carrots, gari, palm oil, cassava flour

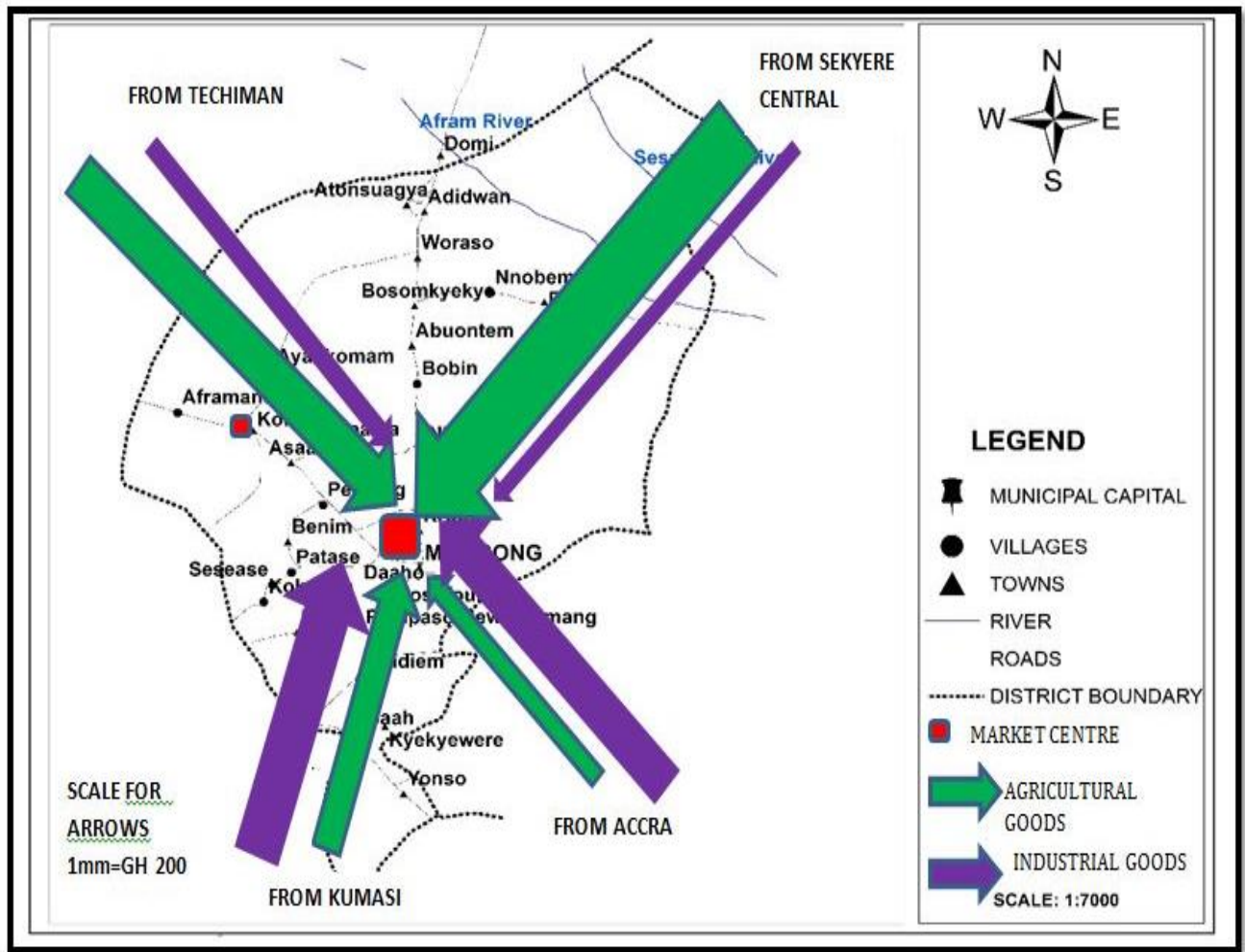
Source: MPCU, 2017

The Table 24 depicts diversity of agricultural goods and industrial goods traded between the Municipality and the major trade partners. The major highway linking Kumasi to the port of Yeji in the Brong-Ahafo Region runs through the Municipality. This could considerably explain why

the Municipality attracts a large quantity of agricultural and industrial goods. As a result, there is a ready market for the wide variety of agricultural and industrial goods in the Municipality.

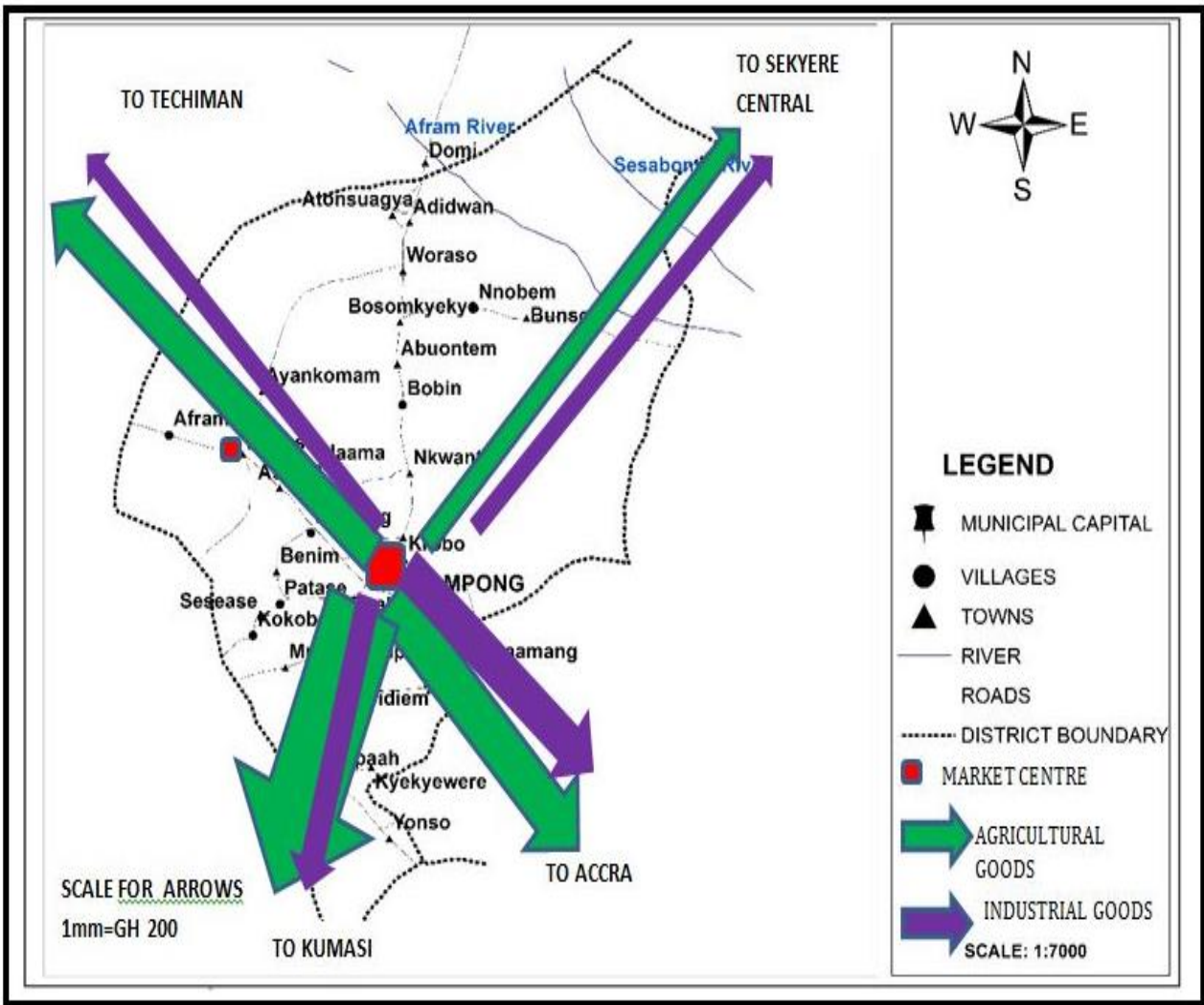
Figures 13, 14, 15 and 16 are maps of the Mampong Municipality showing the trade patterns. These are commodity flow maps that indicate the quantum of trade using arrows. The bases of the arrows have been scaled to reflect the quantity of goods from each origin.

Figure 13: Exogenous Inflow of Commodities into Mampong Municipality



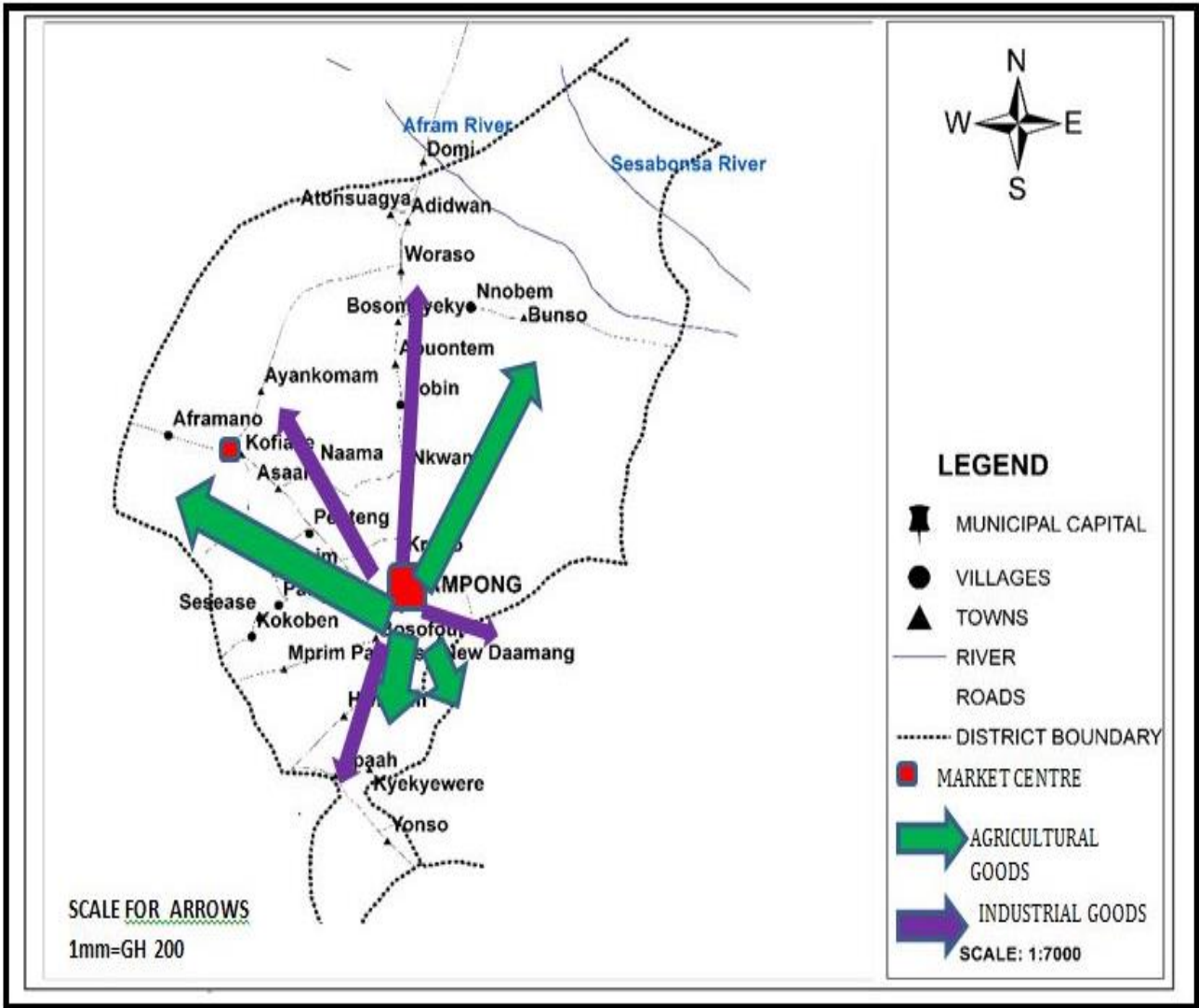
Source: Mampong Municipal Assembly, 2017

Figure 14: Exogenous Outflow of Commodities into Mampong Municipality



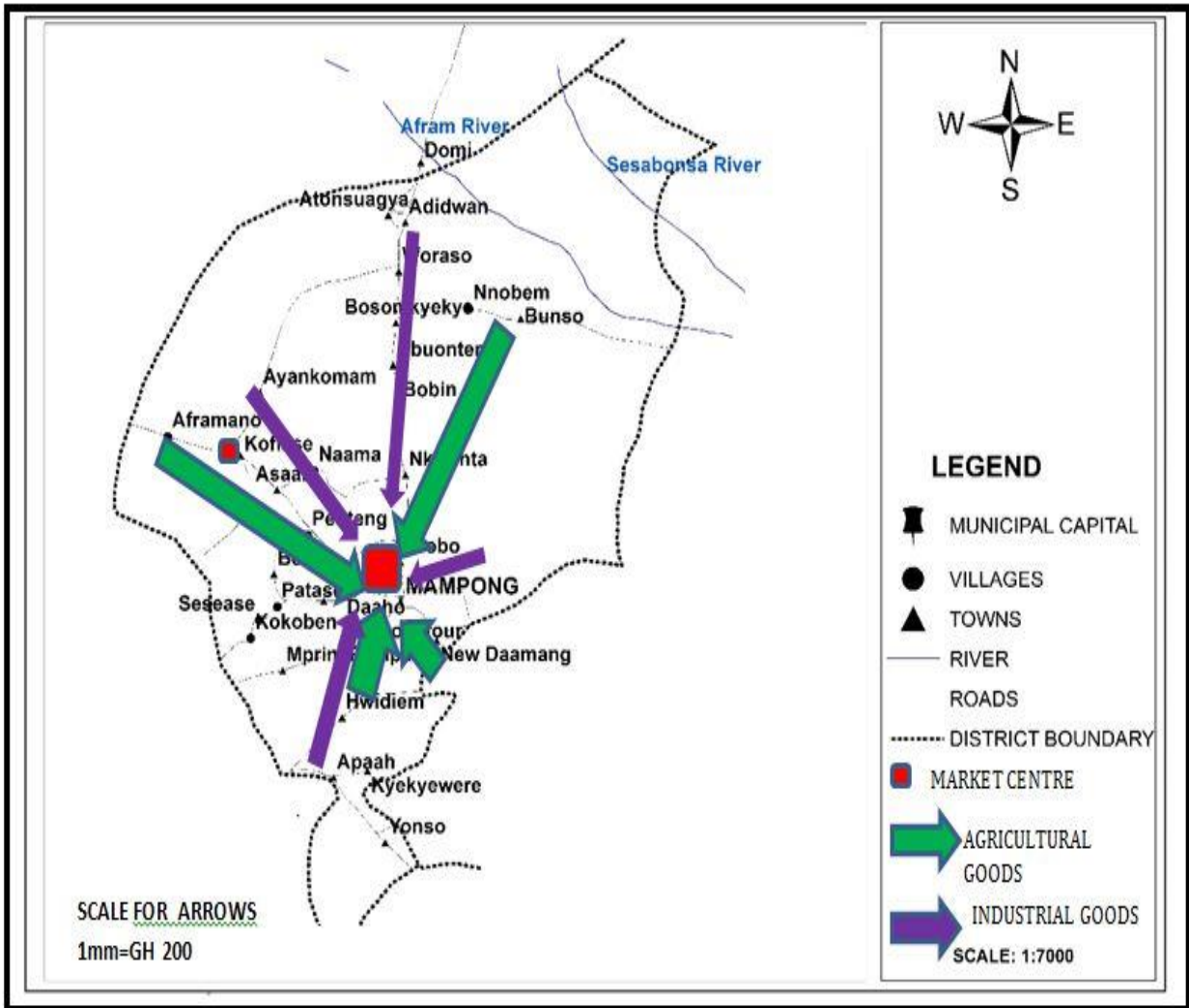
Source: Mampong Municipal Assembly, 2017

Figure 15: Endogenous Outflow of Commodities into Mampong Municipality



Source: Mampong Municipal Assembly, 2017

Figure 16: Endogenous Inflow of Commodities into Mampong Municipality



Source: Mampong Municipal Assembly, 2017

Table 24: Occupation of Households in the Municipality

Occupation	Percent
Farming	60.6
Trading	6.9
Artisan	8.8
Employed-Public sector	8.3
Employed-Private sector	6.9
Unemployed	5.1
Others	2.8

Source: Field work, 2017

1.20 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main economic activity within the Municipality. It employs about 67.3 percent of the labour force according to the 2010 population and housing census. The field survey conducted in 2014 revealed that, agriculture still leads as the major economic activity within the municipality.

The Municipality has vast arable land. This can be utilized to increase food production. Agricultural production in the Municipality can be aided to improve from the subsistence to commercial levels of production. This will ensure higher agricultural production for local consumption and income generation, export trade as well as foreign exchange earnings. Table 26 shows the major crops grown as well as in the Municipality.

Table 25: Major crops cultivated and livestock reared

Items	Major Crops	Areas of Concentration
Major Food Crops	Maize, Cassava, Plantain Cocoyam yam	Ejura, Abuontem, Atonsuagya, Yonso, Kofiase, Woraso, Kofiase, Mampong, Nkwanta, Bosomkyekye
Cash Crops	Mango, Citrus, Cashew Oil Palm	Adidwan, Benim, Mampong Abuontem, Ninting, Kyiremfaso Adidwan, Bosomkyekye
Livestock	Poultry, Cattle, Sheep, Goat	Mampong, Bunuso, Nsuasi, Daaho Bosofour, Kofiase, Daano, Kyiremfaso, Dida, Beposo Sidiki Akuraa.

Source: Mampong Municipal Assembly, 2017

Table 25 indicates that there is substantial livestock rearing in the municipality. It is expected that, there is sustained increase in the cultivation of cash crops and the production of animals. This however, has implications for improved extension and veterinary services within the municipality.

1.20.1 Land Tenure

Chiefs (stools), families or clans control land in the Municipality. The acquisition of land is normally done through the chief. Majority of the farmers are tenants who pay rent for a minimum of a year and a maximum of 3 years. About 12 percent of farmers in the Municipality are involved in the share cropping system (i.e. the “abusa” system).

1.20.2 Agriculture Extension Technology

Agriculture Extension Technology Transfer is done through:

- the formation of contact farmer groups,
- individual farmer contacts
- home and farm visits
- demonstrations
- Farmer field school system.

There is an agriculture extension station at Mampong. Some areas to the north, central and eastern part of the Municipality are not accessible to agric extension services. They include Oku, Adidwan number 2 and 3, Dogo and Prebi. As already indicated, agriculture is the mainstay of the Municipal’s Economy. Agricultural extension services are accessible to many farmers in the Municipality.

The main economic activities undertaken in the Mampong municipality are Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Service Agriculture is the predominant economic activity, which engages about 67.3% of the population. 17.2 % of the people are engaged in services and 12.4% are in small-scale industrial activities. The agricultural activities undertaken in the municipality include food and cash crop farming as well as animal rearing. The major crops cultivated in the municipality include cassava, maize, yam, plantain, cocoyam, cowpea, groundnuts, onions, carrots, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage, oil palm, cocoa, citrus, teak, and cashew plantations. These crops are mainly grown in Asubuas, Oku, Birem, Adidwan, Atonsuagya, and Kofiase among others.

Cocoa is produced in the forest areas in the southern part of the municipality. Due to the threat of bush fires, cocoa production has declined considerably in recent years. Teak plantation and cashew production are also undertaken in Adidwan, Bunuso, and Nkwanta communities.

The major markets for most of the agricultural crops are the Mampong and Kofiase markets. The commodities mentioned above form the municipality's major exports (outflows). Inflows are usually manufactured items like clothing (used and new ones), building materials (hardware), petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, utensils, and other consumables (provisions etc.)

1.20.3 Poverty, inequality and Social Protection

The issue of vulnerability has a great effect on disadvantage groups of men, women, children and people with disability this prevents them from active participation in different society's activities and results in them being unable to protect themselves against exploitation and vision.

Causes of vulnerability in the municipality include the following:

- Low priority given to our farmers and other allied occupation
- Children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, child labour)
- Indiscriminate human activities that then to affect their very survival: choked gutters, poor planning system, leading to disasters such as flooding, fire and outbreak of diseases such as cholera epidemic.

1.20.4 Lack of Skill-Training for the Poor

The Medium Term Development plan (2018-2021) would formulate strategies to address the issues on vulnerability. Measures such as coping mechanism would be adopted by the identified groups mentioned above and major problems would be solved by supporting the activities and empowering the vulnerable and excluded to have gainful and meaningful employment and decent living condition. Again social protection incentives such as the LEAP programme would be rolled for the children, the aged and the disadvantage in society.

Training programmes to empower these groups would be vigorously pursued and other social protection programmes of the government such as capitation grant, school feeding programme, National health Insurance Scheme, would intensified. These measures would have impact positively on the lives of the Vulnerable and Excluded in the Municipality.

Table 26: Dimensions and Manifestations of Levels of Poverty

MANIFESTATIONS OF POVERTY	FARMERS	SALARIED WORKERS	TRADERS	ARTISANS
A. Basic needs	1. Tattered clothes 2. They live in thatched houses. 3. Inability to educate their children. 4. Inability to access health care. 5. Poor diet	1. Malnourished due to poor diet. 2. Poor housing 3. Tattered clothes	1. Inability to send children to school. 2. Poor diet 3. Poor housing 4. Cannot attend hospital when sick	1. Poor housing 2. Poor diet 3. Low level of education. 4. Inability to go to hospital when sick.

	6. Low level of education	4. Inability to pay for hospital bills.	5. Tattered clothes	
B. Livelihood	<p>1. Peasant farmers therefore low level of production</p> <p>2. Use of outmoded tools for agricultural production</p> <p>3. Low level of agricultural income.</p> <p>4. No savings</p>	<p>1. Low salary</p> <p>2. Low saving habit.</p>	<p>1. Low purchasing power of the people.</p> <p>2. Lack of capital to expand business</p> <p>3. Low saving habit.</p>	<p>1. Lack of capital to expand business.</p>

C. Resources/ Vulnerability	1. Lack of access to credit 2. Lack of access to proper health care. 3. Lack of assets	1. Lack of basic things like fridge, TV etc.	1. Lack of access to credit.	1. Low technical skills.
D. Political Deprivation	1. Low participation in politics. 2. Lack of access to information	1. Low participation in politics. 2. Lack of access to information	1. Low participation in politics. 2. Lack of access to information.	1. Low participation in politics. 2. Lack of access to information
E. Social/Psychological Deprivation.	1. Low self esteem	1. Low self esteem	1. Low self esteem	1. Low self esteem

Source: MMA, Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2017

Table 27: Poverty Profile and Functional Regions

COMMUNITY	POVERTY STATUS	CHARACTERISTICS (CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS)
1. Mampong	Relatively well endowed Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relatively endowed, availability of services like, water, electricity, telephone, education etc. 2. Inadequate potable water. 3. Poor road network in the Suburbs. 4. Large scale urban unemployed youth. 5. Vegetable production, e.g. Carrots, yams, and food crops.
2. Kyekyewere	2 nd most Poverty stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash crop production of Cocoa, Oil Palm. 2. Food Crops production e.g. Plantain. 3. Poor road network. 4. Inadequate potable water. 5. Not all towns are connected to the national electricity grid.

<p>3. Atonsuagya, Kofiase</p>	<p>3rd most Poverty Stricken</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mechanized Agriculture. 2. Rearing of small ruminants. 3. Cashew/Teak production. 4. Vegetable production. 5. Oil Palm/Cocoa production 6. Food Crops production. 7. Large scale rural-urban migration. 8. Poor road network. 9. Lack of access to potable water. 10. Inadequate access to banking facilities. 11. Most of the Communities are not connected to the National Electricity Grid.
<p>4. Areas close to Ejura- Sekyeredumasi district</p>	<p>4th most Poverty Stricken</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are peasant farmers who cultivate maize, yams, groundnuts and other cereals. 2. Poor road network. 3. Poor access to educational facilities eg. no S.S.S. 4. Poor drinking water.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">5. Lack of qualified Teachers.6. They are settler farmers.7. Charcoal burning is a very common economic activity.8. There is no access to credit facilities.9. Livestock production.10. Inadequate marketing facilities.11. Poor access to health facilities.
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Source: MMA, Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2017

1.21 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Many factors account to vulnerability within the municipality. Some of these factors are:

- Lack of skill-training for the poor.
- Use of outmoded methods of farming.
- Inability to access health facilities due to poverty.
- Inability to pay children's school fees.
- Lack of credit facilities to start businesses.
- Inadequate potable water.
- Poor diet and dilapidated houses.

During the dry season, most areas within the municipality get prone to bush fires which results in the destruction of properties and lives. Victims of such situations mostly form part of the Municipal pro-poor groups. This phenomenon renders the affected groups vulnerable. Affected families usually make children drop out of school to help on new farms.

The municipality also experiences a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 2.2%. The HIV/AIDS programmes and activities constitute the MMA's health delivery agenda of combating the spread of HIV/AIDS menace in the Municipality. Over the period, activities implemented to check the situation include sensitization workshops, training, Behavioural Change Communication, Care and Support, Monitoring and Evaluation among others. The targeted groups have also been Heads of Departments, General Staff, NGO's/CBO's, Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers and other sectors.

So far, about 35 PLWHAs have been identified and are being supported by the Assembly and Amaniampong Developers Association, a local CBO, through Treatment Care and Support Programme. The group has so far been trained in income generating activities (soap making, grass cutter rearing etc.). They are also supported in the form of food supply.

One of the major challenges in this area has been the identification of PLWHAs due to stigmatization. Few orphans are identified and supported educationally through the supply of school uniforms, exercise books, and clothing.

There is also a high rate of youth unemployment within the municipal area. About sixty (60) percent of the unemployed youth however were registered under the CBRDP Learning Centre Programme during the previous plan period including the Youth Job Corps Programme (Tricycle concept), to be administered by ZOOMLION GHANA LIMITED, on behalf of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment.

So far, many people with disability are receiving educational support at Akwapim School for the Blind and in other forms.

1.22 CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is picking up in the municipal area. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities as well as serve as commercial drivers' mates (Trotro mates). The situation is common in Mampong. This phenomenon has contributed to school dropout and truancy within the municipality which pose as a threat to the future of the children and the country as a whole.

1.23 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

In line with government policy of prioritizing science, Technology and innovation as a principal vehicle to drive Ghana development agenda, the municipality would also promote the STI within the Medium Term.

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

- Formation of science, technology and innovation clubs in the basic and second cycle schools

- Organization of STI quiz with attractive prizes for the participants
- Organization of STI clinics for students to show their potentials in science, technology and innovation
- Support students financially who wants to undertake science, technology and innovation courses in the tertiary schools
- Provide financial support to institutions such as MOFA, NADMO, and Health to undertake research that would benefit the Municipality in terms of increasing productivity and enhance the quality of life of the citizenry.

1.24 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

1.24.1 Household Income

The average annual household income of the municipal area is estimated at GH¢73.00 which gives an average monthly income of GH¢12.13. The major sources of income are agriculture production, commerce and service. This phenomenon implies that agriculture-led development must be considered as the main engine for growth within the municipality. The contribution of Income by the various sectors of the municipal economy is indicated in the table below.

Table 28: Household Income and Sources

Sector	Income per annum (GH¢)	% of Total Income	Average Monthly Earning (GH¢)
1. Agriculture	102.90	33.5	8.6
2 .Service/Commerce	90.82	29.0	7.6
3. Industry	41.33	12.5	3.4
Municipal (Average)	78.35	25	6.5

Source: Municipal Statistical Service 2017

The municipal area experienced a marginal increase in Income levels as compared to year 2000 estimates of GH¢73.01 average annual household income and GH¢6.08 average monthly income.

1.24.2 Rural/Urban Income

In the Urban areas service and commerce constitute the major sources of Income. Agriculture and Industry however constitute the second major income source at the urban areas. In the rural areas, however, agriculture is the major source of income. The rural/urban income split by the various sectors is shown in the Table below.

Table 29: Rural-Urban Income Split

Sector	Rural (GH¢)	Urban (GH¢)
Agriculture	102.0	124.6
Service/Commerce	60.0	165.4
Industry	28.6	50.3
Average	63.5	113.4

Source: Municipal Statistical Service, 2012

The average annual urban household income for the municipal area is estimated at GH¢113.4 which is higher than the average annual rural household income of GH¢63.5. These figures are however marginally higher than the year 2000 figures of GH¢86.1 and GH¢59.9 respectively.

1.24.3 Household Expenditure

The expenditure pattern of the Mampong municipal area is depicted in the table below.

Table 30: Expenditure Patterns of Households

Item	Percentage of Expenditure
Food	29
Business	24.4
Education	5.9
Remittances	5.6
Clothing	5
Electricity	4.6
Transport	4.4
Medicals	4.3
Funeral	4.2
Water	3.8
Energy	3.7
Church	2.7
Rent	2.4
Total	100

Source: Municipal Statistical Service, 2017.

From the above table it is realized that expenditure on food is higher than other expenditure items due to the fact that other consumables such as imported food products have high prices within the municipality. Import duties and transportation costs are the variables which account to this situation.

1.25 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

One of the objectives of the MMA is to ensure accelerated development within the municipality. The assembly therefore seeks to;

- ❖ promote and support productive economic activities
- ❖ formulate and Implement integrated development plans, programmes and strategies
- ❖ ensure effective mobilization and utilization of resources, and
- ❖ Improve and manage human resources as well as the physical environment in a sustainable way.

1.26 FINANCE

The MMA, like most assemblies in Ghana relies on the DACF to finance most of its programmes and projects executed within the Municipality.

The Assembly received grants from development partners for the execution of programmes and projects in areas of education, health, water, and sanitation.

The IGF generated during the previous plan period was used for the payment of personnel emoluments and other recurrent expenditure which eventually contributed to the socio-economic needs of the people.

Between 2014 and 2017, the MMA expended about GH¢15,203,867.48 to finance expenditure under its development budget. This is shown in the table below.

Table 31: Actuals of MMA's funding by sources from 2014-2017 GH (¢)

SOURCE OF FUND	2014	2015	2016	2017(May)	TOTAL
DACF	674,333.94	1,321,677.09	1,481,702.15	-	3,477,713.18
IGF	4,571,954.72	606,164.24	758,734.09	430,171.68	5,936,853.05
HIPC FUNDS	-	75,000.00	-	-	75,000.00
GOG GRANTS	1,126,438.92	2,046,202.19	2,055,263.52	2,055,263.52	5,227,904.63
DONOR GRANTS	368,388.66	1,381,214.94	1,706,481.36	1,706,481.36	3,456,084.96
TOTAL REVENUE	6,741,116.24	5,430,258.46	6,002,181.12	4,191,916.56	18,173,555.82

While most Assemblies rely on Central Government support and Donor support to finance its development programmes and projects, the MMA between 2014 and 2017 financed 40.3% of its development budget from Internally Generated Fund specifically from Property Rate while DACF expenditure was 40% of the entire revenue source.

Table 32: Disbursements of MMA from 2014-2017 (GH¢)

EXPENDITURE	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
ADMIN.	1,490,119.19	1,620,676.54	3,797,131.66	77,118.80	6,985,046.19
SERVICE		7,470.00	175,309.88	24,037.00	206,816.88
INVESTMENT	2,486,869.13	2,821,124.82	2,222,707.10	20,000.00	7,550,701.05
SPECIAL PROJECTS	18,000.00	-	13,254.00	-	31,254.00
MISCELLA.	79,140.11	97,095.14	243,318.11	10,496.00	430,049.36
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,074,128.43	4,546,366.50	6,451,720.75	131,651.80	15,203,867.48

1.27 IGF PERFORMANCE FOR 2014-2017

An examination of the Trial Balance for the period January to December, 2014 reveals that a total amount of GH¢ 533,671.68 of the entire revenue of the Assembly during the year under review was internally generated out of the total estimated revenue of GH¢2,729,796.56

Table 33: Details of IGF performance from 2014-2017 (REVENUE PERFORMANCE)

REVENUE ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(GH¢)	(GH¢)	(GH¢)	(GH¢)
Rates	151,377.96	175,817.54	177,608.88	129,779.89
Lands	49,869.76	36,301.47	29,556.93	114,386.82
Fees and fines	139,662.50	185,369.50	278,036.93	174,234.97
Licenses	49,985.50	129,103.73	182,663.50	115,000.00
Rent	2,154.00	2,092.00	661	-
Investment	64,905.00	74,560.00	54,580.00	-
Miscellaneous	-	2,920.00	35,627.63	270
TOTAL	457,954.72	606,164.24	758,734.87	533,671.68

The figures above indicate that the Assembly made significant strides in IGF generated in the year 2014 as compared to the amount generated during the preceding year.

Table 34: IGF Expenditure from 2014- 2017 (GH¢)

IGF EXPENDITURE	2014(GH¢)	2015(GH¢)	2016(GH¢)	2017(GH¢)
Personnel Emoluments	112,441.89	118,472.64	181,179.08	1,017,870.00
T&T Expenditure	158,681.05	172,928.80	186,062.40	157,416.90
General Expenditure	35,454.33	56,733.73	255,980.55	26,771.10
Maintenance and repairs	57,103.00	13,612.00	15,808.00	12,537.00
Miscellaneous	79,140.11	208,498.54	77,181.48	2,057.20
Capital projects (Assembly's own projects)	18,000.00	13,063.70	5,000.00	20,000.00
TOTAL	460,820.38	583,309.41	721,211.51	1,236,652.20

Table 35: Core Municipal Indicators (categorized by GPRS II Thematic Areas)

S/ N	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVE NESS	2013 TARGE T	2014 INDICATO R LEVEL	2015 INDICATO R LEVEL	2016 INDICATO R LEVEL	2017 TARGET INDICAT OR LEVEL
1	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	39%	31%	32%	37%	42%
2	Proportion/length					

	of roads maintained/rehabilitated					
	Trunk Roads (in km)	57.45	0	22.0	22.0	50
	Urban Roads (in km)	17.92	0	4.64	9	150
	Feeder roads (in km)	35.0	0	30	35	85
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity	15%	12%	12%	14%	25%
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:					
	Forest	321	0	321	321	321
	Mining	321	0	321	321	321
	Dry/wetland	321	0	321	321	321
5	% increase in tourism arrivals	30%	5%	5%	7%	30%
6	Tele density/Penetration	5%	0.1%	0.25%	0.3%	5%

	rate					
	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT					
7	HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV Positive)	2%	4%	2.6%	2.2%	0.2%
8	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	10:100,000	240:100,000	230:100,000	170:100,000	10:100,000
9	Under five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1,000 live births)	2%	4%	0.2%	0.85%	2%
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five yrs per 10,000 population	1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.13	0.4%

11	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	80%	20%	50%	70%	80%
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%	5%
13	Gross Enrolment Rate Primary JHS SHS Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 yrs)	89.7%	85.2%	81.5%	85.8%	99%
		90.4%	70%	71%	87%	90%
		50%	39%	48%	47%	45%
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.04	1.00

15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training)	80%	25%	40%	48%	80%
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY					
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	2.5 billion	1.8 billion	3.4 billion	4.1 billion	GH¢300,000
17	Amount of development partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	GH¢400,000	GH¢152,164.03	GH¢131,921.56	GH¢357,862.02	GH¢1,000,000
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	95% (5%)	75% (25%)	80% (20%)	85% (15%)	95% (5%)

19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	20	42	35	24	10
20	Police citizen ratio	1:1,516	1:1,516	1:1,516	1:1,516	1:1,516

1.28 CITIZENRY PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE

The Mampong Municipal area is a beneficiary of the Government Accountability Improved Trust (GAIT II), which is also a USAID sponsored programme. The Municipal area has a well-established Civic Union made up of about 200 Civil Society Organizations out of which eighty-six (86) are registered. There are six (6) Sub-Civic Unions. Civil Society Organizations within the municipality promote citizens' participation and involvement in Local governance and advocacy. Under a series of town meetings, there are also public fora, public budget hearings, public participation in fee and rate fixing among others. A Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) is also established to ensure security in the municipality. The Chief Executive Officer of the Mampong Municipal Assembly is the Chairman of the MUSEC.

1.29 ACCOUNTABILITY

To ensure accountability and transparency in our dealings, the Municipal Assembly has established the following committees to oversee procurement of goods, works and services in the Municipal area. They are:

- Municipal Tender Committee
- Purchasing Committee
- Tender Evaluation Committee
- All these Committees are functioning as prescribed by the Public Procurement ACT, ACT 633.

1.30 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.30.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The GSFP which started in the Municipality in 2006 benefitted only two schools, which were Atonsuagya D/A Primary and Ankamadoa R/C Primary in the erstwhile Sekyere West District Assembly. Three more schools were added later which increased the number of schools to five

(5). These were Nsuase Islamic Primary, PSK D/A Primary and Akyiase/Dida Methodist Primary.

With the elevation of Mampong to a municipal status and the creation of Sekyere Central District Assembly, Ankomadoa R/C Primary which was initially supervised by the Mampong Municipal Assembly has since 2008 been managed by the new district. The programme now covers a total of twelve thousand, two hundred and eighty six (12,286) pupils comprising of males 6,316 and females of 5,970 (2017) and the number of beneficiary schools are 51.

1.30.2 National Youth Employment Programme

The National Youth Employment Programme started within the municipality in 2015. Out of the ten (10) modules of the programme envisaged to be implemented, only five (5) have started in the Municipality.

These are Health Extension Worker (HEW), Community Education Teaching Assistant (CETA), Youth in Vocation (Dressmaking, Seamstress, and Auto Mechanic), Information Communication Technology (ICT), And Youth in Security (Fire Service, Prisons Service, Community Policing). The remaining programmes yet to be implemented are:

1. Youth in transport
2. Youth in agriculture
3. Youth in mason
4. Youth in carpentry

The programme experienced a significant increase in the number of beneficiaries in 2009. One hundred and fifty (150) farmers were absorbed into the programme during the preceding year of 2008. This number however increased to 200 during the year 2009, a percentage increase of about 33.3%. The number of beneficiaries of the programme also increased astronomically over the period 2015 – 2016 having a total number of beneficiaries to be 478.

1.30.3 Challenges

1. Insufficient funds for monitoring and evacuation
2. Delays in the payment of beneficiaries
3. No means of transport to carry out the activities

a) Agro- Business

Under the crop farming module 156 farmers were given loans of GH¢120.00 each for vegetable farming. These farmers were linked to agricultural extension services to improve agricultural yield in their respective areas of operation. This strategy was adopted to ensure that they received technical support to further ensure their sustainability in business.

b) Sanitation and Waste Management

The Municipal Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan (MESSAP) was prepared during the period under review. This was drawn to cover a span of six years thus from 2009-2015. Data for the exercise was collected throughout the municipality.

Furthermore in 2010, the Assembly embarked on a number of waste management exercises. One of them which posed as a great challenge was Butoku Landfill site. The final disposal site was choked with refuse which further blocked access route to the site. Inaccessibility caused inhabitants to dump refuse anywhere. However there was a timely intervention by the MMA by engaging the services of a contractor to check the situation.

c) Health Extension Workers

In the area of health, seventy (70) males and females were selected and trained for a period of six months during the period under review after which they were posted to health institutions in the Municipality.

1.30.3 Community Education and Paid Internships

Finally in the area of Community Education and Paid Internships, a module of twenty (20) people were engaged to assist teaching in critical areas within the Municipality while five (5) people were attached to the Assembly for a paid internship programme.

The NYEP since its implementation has helped reduce youth unemployment situation within the municipality. About 478 youth, comprising 258 males and 220 females have been employed under the programme.

It is noted that implementing the last four modules within the municipality would go a long way to reduce the unemployment situation and the incidence of crime within the municipality.

1.30.4 HIV/AIDS menace prevention and control

The HIV/AIDS programmes and activities constitute the MMA's health delivery agenda to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS menace in the Municipality. During the period under review, activities implemented included sensitization workshops, training, Behavioural Change Communication, Care and Support, Monitoring and Evaluation among others. The targeted groups were the Heads of Departments, General Staff, NGO's/CBO's, Assembly members, Chiefs, Queen Mothers and other sectors.

Over the period, prevalence situation within the municipality has seen constant reduction from 4% in 2010 to 2.6% in 2011 and 2.2% in 2012. However the target of 2% was not met and that therefore left room for improvement.

Within the Plan period (2014 – 2017) programmes to be embarked are:

- a) Publicity Campaign on HIV/Aids
- b) Support for people with HIV/Aids

1.30.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

During the period under review, the LEAP programme provided to the destitute, the aged, the disabled and the vulnerable cash transfers of between GH¢8.00 and GH¢15.00 every month. This brought a great relief to most beneficiaries within the municipality.

1.30.6 MMA's Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

During the year 2016 the Mampong Municipal Health Insurance Scheme had a total of GH¢205,397.00 submissions. There were also total refunds of GH¢144,392.00 and unpaid balance of GH¢164,281.00. However during the years 2007 and 2008, the scheme received total amounts of GH¢99,166.00 and GH¢123,381.00 respectively.

To boost payment of premium, 14 pay points have been established at strategic locations in the Municipality. Government also provided a vehicle to improve public education on the scheme.

These interventions led to the increase in premium payment during the year 2016 as compared to the preceding years.

Challenges

- Delay in data entry by the scheme because of slow pace of the NHIA roll out
- Excessive use of facilities by clients
- Inadequate office staff
- Wrong information (data) from clients
- Delay in submitting claims from facilities

1.30.7 Community Based Surveillance Volunteers

The Community Based Surveillance Volunteers with a population of 48 recorded a total of 1,274 births and 320 deaths in the municipality during the year 2013. This gives a death ratio of 1:4 which is far higher than the national ratio of 240:100,000. This phenomenon therefore calls for an immediate action to curb the situation within the municipality.

1.30.8 Distribution of Health Staff within the municipality

The proportion of Doctor/Patient Ratio within the Mampong municipality presently is 1:3,864 while Nurse/Patient ratio stands at 1:1,467. The Municipal Health Directorate requires 7 (seven) more doctors to be posted to the Mampong government hospital to serve as a backup to the existing number.

1.31 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation is to ensure that all stakeholders namely the Assembly, beneficiaries of interventions and development agencies are involved in the measurement of progress made in the implementation of MMA's MTDP.

The tools adopted include;

1.31.1 Community Participation

Members of beneficiary communities were involved in the selection of sites for physical projects and beneficiaries for programme intervention.

Beneficiary communities constituted committees like Community Implementation Committees, for the GSFP, CBRDP as well as WATSAN (RWSP Phase IV).

The Assembly further built the capacities of these committees by inviting them to training workshops, meetings and programmes. During the period under review, members of the MPCU adopted the focus group discussion tool by holding meetings with selected groups in beneficiary communities on interventions to assess progress made and problems encountered for redress.

1.32 MAINSTREAMING/ INTEGRATED CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES

A number of cross cutting issues such as gender, environment, HIV/Aids, Vulnerability and exclusion are very critical issues that can accelerate or detail the progress of development in the

municipality. These cross-cutting issues would be given the needed attention in the implementation of programmes and projects of the municipal.

1.33 ENVIRONMENT

The issue of population has a complex relationship among resources, population and development.

The environment provides the main source of livelihood for the majority of the people in the local economy. Again developmental activities such as housing provision, industrial establishment and provision of service activities are all done within the environment. The environment therefore provides sources of income to majority of the local economy.

The issue of climate change and disaster risk reduction are having untold hardship on the environment

The effect of climate change on the Municipal agriculture economy cannot be over-emphasized.

1.33.1 Causes of climate change in the Municipality

- (A) Indiscriminate felling of trees for lumber and charcoal burning
- (B) Carbon emission from vehicles and other fuel related activities

1.33.2 Measures to reduce climate change in the Municipality

Finding alternative livelihood programme for the perpetrators of these activities will reduce its effects. Alternative livelihood programmes would be sustained and improved upon to move the youth from the unfriendly environmental activities to these alternative livelihood programmes such as tree plantation, small and mushroom rearing.

Again educating farmers on farming activities along river banks could also reduce the effect on climate change.

Tree planting exercise in the Municipality should be intensified in all the Zonal councils

The first and second cycle schools should be encouraged to form environmental clubs and quiz competition organized on topics like climate change

1.34 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Another cross-cutting issue is vulnerability which leads to the exclusion of disadvantage groups of men, women and children and people with disability from active participation in different of society's activities and results in them being unable to protect themselves against exploitation and vision.

1.34.1 Cause of vulnerability in the Mampong Municipality

The Cause of vulnerability in the Mampong Municipality includes the following:

- Low priority given to our farmers and other allied Occupations.
- Children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, child labour
- Indiscriminate human activities leading such as choked gutters, poor planning system leading disaster activities such as flooding and fire.

The Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) would formulate strategies to address the issues of vulnerability. Measures such as certain coping mechanisms would be adopted by the identified groups mentioned above the major problems identified are insufficiency of resources to support the activities of the Vulnerable. Empowering the vulnerable and excluded to have gainful an meaningful Employment and special financial support for rural women to improve on their Business activities, provision of social protection infrastructure for children, the aged and the disadvantage in the

The Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 objectives would address this problem by increasing financial support to the vulnerable and excluded. Training programme to empower these groups would be vigorously pursued and other social protection measures such as school

feeding programme, the Leap, capitation grant and National Health Insurance scheme NHIS would be improved and pursued vigorously. These measures would impact positively on the local economy.

1.34.2 Provision of Sanitation Facilities

The Assembly in the provision of sanitation facilities takes into consideration the gender factor. In the construction of Aqua Privy Toilets, provision is made for both male and female.

1.34.3 Construction of School Blocks

The construction of the School blocks with ancillary facilities gives opportunities for both boys girls to have access to improved educational infrastructure.

1.34.4 Provision of Scholarship Schemes

The Assembly has instituted a scholarship scheme which supports brilliant but needy students. The scheme caters for both males and females. The Scheme since its inception has supported two hundred males and three hundred females.

1.34.5 Capacity Building for Female Assembly Members

The Assembly can boast of only five female Assembly Members out of a total of forty eighty-eight and none of the five are subcommittee conveners. There is therefore the need to build the capacity of the female members by organizing a leadership training workshop for them. This would go a long way to help the female Assembly members take up the leadership positions in the future.

1.35 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS

Below is a summary of the municipal developmental problems arranged under the seven thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF)

Summary of key development issues

The MPCU summarized and categorized under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA II, the key development issues from the performance review and district profiling as indicated in Table 37 below.

Table 36: Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capital formation for investment • Lack of vibrant co-operative societies • Limited access to credit facilities • Long waiting time at public toilet facilities in urban communities • Irregular flow of pipe borne water • Environmental degradation • Lack of Engineered Final waste disposal site • Low N.G.O. Activities in the municipality
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor prices of farm produce • Low industrial development • Low adoption rate • High rate of post-harvest losses • Low agricultural output/productivity • Soil erosion • Deforestation

Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road conditions • Inadequate power provision • Inadequate storage facilities • Inadequate water systems • Limited access to good market • Poor drainage system
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of entrepreneurial and managerial skills • Inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate teachers' quarters • Relatively low literacy rate • Inadequate vocation/technical training centers • Poor supervision of schools • Dilapidated office accommodation for staff and Municipal Director of Education • High prevalence of malaria • Inadequate health equipment and logistics • Prevalence of water borne diseases e.g. typhoid, cholera • Relatively High incidence of HIV/AIDS • Inadequate staff for health institutions • Inadequate residential accommodation for Health staff • Poor perception on the use of family planning methods • Polluted source of water (stream) • Unkempt environment/poor environmental conditions • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate solid/liquid waste disposal system • Low capacity for solid and liquid waste management • Increasing incidence of child labour and abuse • Inadequate personnel for the district sub-structures
Transparent, Responsive and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard built-up environment • High rate of settlement erosion

<p>Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low communal spirit • Ineffective local governance substructures • Under-mobilization of local Revenue • Inadequate office accommodation for Town/Area Councils • Inadequate resource for the municipal departments • Inadequate residential accommodation for personnel of Municipal Assembly • Numerous litigation on land (plots) • Outdated settlement schemes • Lack of Motivation to attract and retain staff at Area Councils • High incidence of under employment • High population growth rate • Broad-base population • High incidence of chainsaw operations and charcoal burning • Inadequate support for the physically challenged • High incidence of teenage pregnancy and teenage mothers
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1.36 SUMMARY OF HARMONIZED KEY COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

1.36.1 Improvement and sustenance of Macroeconomic stability

- Reduce interest rate on loans and borrowing

1.36.2 Expanded development of productive infrastructure

- Improved surface condition of roads
- Adequacy in power supply
- Adequate storage/processing facilities
- Improved access to good market
- Improved drainage systems

1.36.3 Accelerated agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development

- Fix producer prices for key farm produce
- Create industrial zones and encourage private investment
- Ensure increased adoption rate through education and incentive packages
- Reduce the rate of post-harvest losses
- Introduce innovations to increase agricultural output/productivity
- Check Soil erosion through best agricultural practices
- Encourage agro-forestry practices
- Strictly enforce laws on illegal tree felling

1.36.4 Sustainable partnerships between government and the private sector

- Encourage savings by groups and individual to improve capital formation for investment
- Mobilize and strengthen more co-operative societies
- Improve access to credit facilities
- Introduce BOT system to increase number of public toilet facilities in urban communities
- Ensure regular flow of pipe borne water
- Provide and mechanize more boreholes
- Ensure strict compliance to environmental laws
- Provide an engineered final waste disposal site
- Attract more N.G.O. into the municipal area

1.36.5 Developing human resource for national development

- Conduct training to improve entrepreneurial and managerial skills
- Provide additional classroom accommodation
- Provide adequate teachers' quarters
- Improve upon existing low literacy rate
- Provide and equip vocation/technical training centers
- Effective supervision of schools
- Rehabilitate Municipal Directorate of Education block
- Reduce prevalence of malaria
- Provide adequate health equipment and logistics
- Reduce the prevalence of water borne diseases e.g. typhoid, cholera
- Reduce incidence of HIV/AIDS
- Ensure adequate staff for health institutions
- Provide residential accommodation for Health staff
- Improve the use of family planning methods
- Protect water sources from pollution
- Ensure clean environmental conditions
- Provide adequate toilet facilities
- Ensure adequate solid/liquid waste disposal system
- Increased local capacity for solid and liquid waste management
- Reduced incidence of child labour and abuse
- Recruit adequate personnel for the municipal sub-structures

1.36.6 Transparent and accountable governance

- Compliance with Building regulations
- Reduced settlement erosion
- Communal spirit boosted
- Functional and effective local governance substructures
- Improved local Revenue mobilization

- Provide adequate office accommodation for Town/Area Councils
- Provide adequate resources for the municipal departments

CHAPTER TWO (2)

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the development priorities of the Mampong municipality. The priorities were achieved through the use of a scale with the themes of the NMTDPF as a guide and focus.

2.1 HARMONISED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES IN RELATION TO NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (NMTDPF, 2018- 2021) GOALS UNDER THE LONG TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LTNDP, 2018-2057)

Scale:

Strong relationship 2

Weak relationship 1

No relationship 0

For the sake of convenience in the course of tabulation, the goals have been abbreviated as follows;

No	Goals of NMTPF	Abbreviation
1	Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy	BIIRE
2	Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	CEHD
3	Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	BSCPNE
4	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	MSUSS

Table 37: Harmonized Development Problems/ Issues in Relation to Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 11)

N o.	KEY DEVELOPMENT GAP	BII RE	CE HD	BSCP NE	BEE DI	MSU SS	SCO RE
1	Inadequate Revenue Mobilization	2	2	2	2	0	8
2	Overreliance on external sources of funding for programme and project implementation (DDF, UDG, DACF etc.)	2	2	1	2	0	7
3	Inability to cede some revenue items to the Zonal councils to collect and receive commission	1	1	1	0	1	4
4	Poor expenditure management	2	2	2	0	1	7
5	Inadequate logistics to enhance revenue mobilization.	2	1	2	0	1	6
6	Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs	2	3	2	0	1	8
7	Less -patronage of local manufacturing goods	2	2	2	0	1	7
8	Non-availability of job avenues (opportunities	2	2	2	1	1	8
9	High cost of production due to imported items.	2	2	2	0	1	7
10	Undeveloped or underdeveloped tourist site in the Municipality	2	2	2	1	1	8

11	- Low information on business opportunities in the Municipality	1	2	1	0	1	5
12	Intermittent nature of infrastructure (e.g. Electricity) to support economic activities	2	2	2	0	2	8
13	Low agricultural productivity and output due to	2	2	2	1	2	9
14	Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production	1	3	3	0	1	8
15	Inadequate access to extension and veterinary. Services to farmers.	2	2	2	0	1	7
16	- Low productivity of poultry and livestock production	1	1	2	0	1	5
17	High incidence of poverty among rural farmers	2	2	2	1	0	7
18	Over-reliance on traditional crops	2	1	2	2	1	8
19	Agriculture lands competing with residential lands for domestic and commercial purposes.	2	1	2	2	0	7
20	Low awareness on climate change and its impact on agriculture	2	2	2	2	0	8
21	inadequate / intermittent access to energy by households and industries	2	2	2	0	2	8
22	Deforestation as a result of indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood and timber	1	1	2	0	1	5
23	Inadequate access to roads contributing to post harvest losses.	2	2	2	0	2	8

24	Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas	2	2	2	0	1	7
25	Pre-maturing deterioration of the feeder roads due to extensive use of road network	1	2	2	0	2	7
26	Inadequate funding for routine maintenance and rehabilitation of roads within the municipality	2	2	2	0	1	7
27	Inadequate of comprehensive Municipal Settlement scheme	1	1	1	0	2	5
28	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulation. an implementation of technology on agriculture	1	1	1	0	2	5
29	low No. of street naming and property addressing system for effective and efficient service delivery	2	2	1	0	2	7
30	Poor Engineered Final waste disposal site	1	1	2	0	2	6
31	Poor sanitary conditions in some communities leading to outbreak of diseases e.g. cholera	2	1	1	0	2	6
32	Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructures	2	2	1	0	2	7
33	Geographical disparity in access to education.	1	1	1	0	1	4
34	Inadequate access to health care delivers especially in the remote areas.	2	2	1	0	2	7
35	Inadequate financial support to health care delivery	1	2	2	0	1	6

36	Effects of HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB.	2	1	2	0	2	7
37	Stigmatization against PLWHA's	1	1	1	0	1	4
38	Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both - basic and secondary levels	1	1	1	0	1	4
39	Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and the excluded in society	1	1	2	0	2	6
40	Weak and non-functioning of the Municipal sub-structures	1	1	1	0	1	4
41	Weak capacity of the Assembly to improve performance and service delivery	2	1	1	0	1	5
42	Poor office and residential accommodation for staff	2	1	1	0	1	5
43	Limited access to security infrastructure and personnel in the municipality	2	1	1	0	1	5
44	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	1	2	2	0	1	6
45	Inadequate capacity of Assembly members and supporting staff of the Assembly for effective and efficient service delivery.	1	2	1	0	1	5
	TOTAL						288

Source: MPCU Construct (2017)

Table 37 indicates the scores for the five (5) thematic areas which is 288. The numbers of developmental issues are 45. Dividing the harmonized development issues by the scores gives an average score of 6.4%. The interpretation is that there is a clear indication that the harmonized identified development issues are intended with the NMTDPF (2018-2021)

2.2 LINKING HARMONIZED KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM THE GSGDA 11 (2014-2017) TO THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 THEMATIC AREAS.

The Municipality looked at the linkages of the key development problems /issues identified in the 2014-2017 MTDP to the issues in the NMTDP based on the thematic areas of the GSGDA11. The table below depicts the linkages of the harmonized key development problems /issues under the 2014-2017 to the issues of the NMTDPF thematic areas.

Table 38: Linking Key Development Problems /Issues under GSGDA11 (2014-2017) to NMTDPF 2018-2021 Goals.

GSGDA11 (2014-2017).		NMTDPF(2018- 2021)
THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability/Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana, Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak capacity of the MDA to generate revenue and also forecast growth 2. Unsustainable fiscal deficits and poor revenue administration 3. Weak institutional capacity for fiscal management 4. Poor expenditure management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate revenue mobilization 2. Over –reliance on external sources of funding development programmes and projects 3. Inability to cede some revenue items to some zonal councils 4. Poor expenditure

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Limited access to capital base for entrepreneurs 6. Inadequate creation of jobs 7. Unreliable and expensive infrastructure 8. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills 9. Lack of legislation for consumer protection 10. Low awareness on information on investment opportunities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> management 5. Inadequate logistics to enhance revenue mobilization 6. Limited access to credit facilities 7. Low patronage of locally manufactured goods 8. Non –availability of job avenues 9. High cost of production 10. Information on business opportunities 11. Intermittent nature of infrastructure (energy) 12. Undeveloped and underdeveloped tourist sites
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development/ Natural Resource Management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High dependence on the weather 2. High cost of Agricultural machinery and Equipment 3. Low level of Technology 4. Inadequate post – production infrastructure 5. Earning in the agricultural sector generally low as compared to the other sectors (real estate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agricultural productivity and output. 2. Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production 3. Inadequate access to extension services to farmers 4. High incidence of poverty among rural farmers

	<p>development)</p> <p>6. Poor Rural Infrastructure</p> <p>7. Limited access to Extension services</p> <p>8. Inadequate credit facilities</p> <p>9. High level of environmental degradation</p> <p>10.High rate of Drudgery in farming communities</p> <p>11.Low awareness on climate change and its impact</p> <p>12.Pre-mature deterioration of road network due to extensive use</p> <p>13.Over-reliance on public funding for road infrastructure</p> <p>14.Inadequate funding for maintenance and rehabilitation.</p> <p>15.Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>16.Absence of human settlement policy to guide the comprehensive growth of development</p> <p>17.Inadequate access to</p>	<p>5. Overreliance on traditional crops</p> <p>6. Agricultural lands competing with residential lands for domestics and commercial purposes</p> <p>7. Low awareness on climate change.</p> <p>8. Deforestation of the forest in agriculture land</p> <p>9. Inadequate access to road network in farming communities</p> <p>10.Poor road surfacing and network</p> <p>11.Pre-maturing deterioration of the feeder roads</p> <p>12.Inadequate funding for routine maintenance and rehabilitation.</p> <p>13.Inadequate comprehensive Municipal settlement scheme.</p> <p>14.Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>15.Low No. of street</p>
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	quality to environmental sanitation	<p>naming and property addressing system.</p> <p>16.Poor engineered final waste disposal site</p> <p>17.Poor sanitary conditions.</p>
Human Development , productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate infrastructure 2. Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment 3. Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure. 4. Limited access to health facilities especially in the deprived communities 5. High morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS AND tuberculosis. 6. High stigmatization 7. Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development 8. Limited development of ICT in educational institutions 9. Low universal access to infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure 2. Geographical disparity in access to education. 3. Inadequate access to health care delivers especially in the remote areas. 4. Inadequate financial support to health care delivery 5. Effects of HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB. 6. Stigmatization against PLWHA's 7. Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both – basic and secondary levels 8. Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and the excluded in society

	<p>10. Lack of appreciation of issues relating to disability</p> <p>11. Limited coverage of social protection interventions</p>	<p>9. Low funding for sports development</p>
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>1. Weak capacity of MMDAS to ensure improved performance and service delivery</p> <p>2. Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>3. Dysfunctional substructures</p> <p>4. Low knowledge of clarity of roles and coordination at district and sub-structure levels</p> <p>5. Lack of E-Governance</p> <p>6. Inadequate participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision making and policy implementation</p>	<p>1. Weak and non-functioning of the Municipal sub-structures</p> <p>2. Weak capacity of the Assembly to improve performance and service delivery</p> <p>3. Poor office and residential accommodation for staff</p> <p>4. Limited access to security infrastructure and personnel in the municipality</p> <p>5. Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance</p> <p>6. Inadequate capacity of Assembly members and supporting staff of the Assembly for effective</p>

		and efficient service delivery.
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Source: MPCU Construct (2017)

After identifying the major issues, since not all the issues raised could be tackled due to resource constraints, the identified issues were prioritized for the intervention and earmarked for implementation. The table below depicts the identified issues that were prioritized using the indicators of multiplier effect, widespread effect, and linkage effect, the definition of the scoring are as follows:

Definition Scoring

Strong Linkage 2

Weak Linkage 1

No Linkage 0

Table 39: Prioritization of Development Issues

HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Criteria	Multiplier Effects	Widespread Effects	Linkage effects	Total Score
Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy					
	Inadequate Revenue Mobilization	2	1	2	5
	Inability to cede some revenue items to the Zonal Councils for	1	1	2	4

collection and for commission				
Inadequate logistics to enhance revenue mobilization	1	0	1	2
Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs	2	2	1	5
Less -patronage of local manufacturing goods	2	2	1	5
Non-availability of job avenues (opportunities) especially for the Youth	2	2	1	5
Low productivity of poultry and livestock production	2	2	2	6
Low awareness of local economic development activities	2	2	2	6
Sub –Totals				21
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment				
Low awareness on climate change and its impact on agriculture	1	2	1	4
Inadequate access to infrastructure facilities such as energy, water, housingetc.	2	2	2	6
Inadequate access to roads contributing to post harvest losses.	2	2	2	6
Low no. of street naming and	2	1	1	4

property addressing system				
Poor sanitary conditions in most communities leading to outbreak of communicable diseases such as cholera.	2	2	2	6
Sub-total				26
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Weak and non-functional of the Municipal sub-structures.	2	2	2	6
Poor office and residential Accommodation for staff	2	2	2	6
Limited access to infrastructure for the security personnel	2	2	2	6
Inadequate capacity for Assembly members and staff of the Assembly for effective and efficient service delivery.	2	2	2	6
Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	2	2	1	5
Sub –totals				29
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society				
Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment	2	2	2	6

Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure.	2	2	2	6
Limited access to health facilities especially in the deprived communities	2	2	1	5
High morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.	2	2	2	6
Low communal spirit among citizenry	2	1	1	4
Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructures	2	2	2	6
Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and excluded in society	2	2	2	6
Effects of HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB	2	1	1	4
Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both basic and secondary schools	2	2	2	6
Sub-total				48

Source: MPCU Construct (2017)

Table 39 indicates the prioritization of all the developmental issues outlined in the thematic areas/ developments focus. These prioritizations were based on the scoring attained by each development focus.

Table 40: MTNDP Focus Area and their scoring

No.	MTNDP Focus Area	Score
1	Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	21
2	Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	26
3	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	29
4	Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	48

Source: MPCU Construct (2017)

The policy implications of table 40 indicate that the focus of the Municipal Development Agenda would be geared towards the Creation of equitable, healthy and disciplined society, followed by building effective and dynamic institutions, building safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment, building an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

Prioritization of Spatial Location

Community needs and aspirations of the seven zonal councils were harmonized to constitute the needs /aspirations of the development needs of the communities. Again departmental needs were also factored from the 13 decentralized depts. In line with Local Governance Act, 2016(Act 936)

The idea for harmonizing the programmes and projects was to cluster programmes and projects based on the following criteria:

- I. Responsiveness
- II. Eligibility
- III. Cost
- IV. Grouping
- V. Synergy

In the light of financial resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar project that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021). Zonal Councils needs based on the seven zonal councils were harmonized based on the programmes

and projects submitted through participation of the Electoral areas. Below are the needs and aspirations of the Electoral area and their ranking based on the priorities of the Zonal Councils.

Table 41: Harmonizing and Ranking Priorities of Individual Zonal Councils in the Mampong Municipality

Zonal Councils	Programmes and projects to be implemented		Zonal Council Ranking
Mampong	Provision of School Feeding Programme At St. Monica's Primary (A and B).	7	1 st
	Rehabilitation of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet At St. Andrew's Primary.	0	5 th
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block At R/C Primary.	1	4 th
	Provision of School Feeding Programme At St. Monica's Primary (A And B).	3	2 nd
	Rehabilitation of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet At St. Andrew's Primary.	1	4 th
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block At R/C Primary.	2	3 rd
	Provision of School Feeding Programme At St. Monica's Primary (A And B).	2	3 rd

	Rehabilitation of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet At St. Andrew's Primary.	0	5 th
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block At R/C Primary.	0	5 th
	Provision of School Feeding Programme At St. Monica's Primary (A And B).	0	5 th
Kofiase	Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	2	2 nd
	Construction of Drainage System	2	2 nd
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office And Store 4-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet At M/A School.	0	4 th
	Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	3	1 st
		0	4 th
	Construction of 1 No. Kg Classroom Block Office And Store 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet And Borehole At M/A School.	1	3 rd
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, office And Store 6-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet And Borehole At M/A School.	0	4 th

	Construction of Boreholes.	0	4 th
	Construction of Boreholes.	0	4 th
	Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	0	4 th
	Construction of Drainage System	0	4 th
Mprim	Construction of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	0	2 nd
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	1	1 st
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, office, Store And 5-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	0	2 nd
	Construction of Community Centre		2 nd
	Construction of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	1	1 st
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	0	2 nd
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 5-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	1	1 st
	Construction of Community Centre	0	2 nd
	Construction of 12 Seater Aqua Privy	0	2 nd

	Toilet.		
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet.	0	2 nd
Benim	Provision of School Feeding Programme At Presby And Methodist Primary Schools.	0	4 th
	Construction of No. 12 Seater Toilet Facilities At PampasoElectral Area.	0	4 th
	Community Centre	2	1 st
	Rehabilitation of Primary B Presby School	0	4 th
	Provision of School Feeding Programme At Presby And Methodist Primary Schools.	1	2 nd
	Construction of No. 12 Seater Toilet Facilities At Pampaso Electral Area.	0	4 th
	Creation of jobs for the youth	0	4 th
	Agro-processing	0	4 th
	Provision of potable water	1	2 nd
	Provision of security	1	3 rd
Yonso	CHPs Compound.	0	4 th
	Toilet.	1	1 st

	Construction of Computer Lab.	0	2 nd
	Rehabilitation of School Toilet.	0	2 nd
	Provision of Chips Compound.	1	1 st
	Computer Laboratory.	0	2 nd
	Rehabilitation Of School Toilet.	0	2 nd
	Chips Compound.	0	2 nd
	Toilet.	0	2 nd
Adidwan	Provision of toilets	5	1 st
	Construction /Rehabilitation of school blocks	5	1 st
	Reshaping of Road From Adidwan to Atonsuagya	1	2 nd
	Provision of portable water	1	2 nd
Nkwanta	Provision of CHPs Compound	5	1 st
	Construction of Community Centre	5	1 st
	12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	1	2 nd
	Evacuation of Refuse Dump	1	2 nd
	Construction of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	0	3 rd

Source MMA MPCU 2017

Table 42: Community needs and their ranking

Unit level ranking/weight	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH	6 TH	7 TH	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	U/T/ALEVEL RANKING
Community need	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Construction/rehabilitation of school blocks	7 (49)	6 (36)	-	6 (24)	7 (21)	7 (14)	5 (5)	149	3 RD
Provision of Public Toilets	6 (42)	5 (30)	-	7 (35)	7 (28)	6 (12)	7 (7)	154	1 ST
Provision of Health Facilities	-	-	6 (30)	-	-	-	-	30	7 TH
Provision of portable Water	6 (42)	5 (30)	-	7 (35)	7 (28)	6 (12)	6 (6)	153	2 ND
Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads and Construction of culverts	5 (35)	-	7 (35)	-	-	5 (10)	-	80	5 TH
Provision of Markets	4	-	6	6	-	5	-	92	4 TH

	(28)		(30)	(24)		(10)			
Provision of school feeding programme	-	5 (30)	-	-	7 (21)	-	-	51	6 TH
Provision of electricity access facilities	4 (28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	8 TH
Provision of Police station	-	-	-	6 (24)	-	-	-	24	9 TH

From the harmonization of the need assessment of zonal councils, basic development needs such as school infrastructure, health infrastructure, portable water , rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure and extension of school feeding programmes, roads market continue to be the priority needs of the communities. The increase in school infrastructure in both basic and second cycle schools is as a result of increase in enrolment and retention in schools and government policy of capitation grants school feeding in the education sector and free maternal care in the health sector.

The increase in population also demands the increase in services to commensurate the increase in small scale businesses and agro-processing and a safe environment. The newly developed area of the towns and urban centers within the Municipality together with some other agro-processing centers need electricity extended to them. Improving the road surfacing and network conditions is also an area in which the Zonal councils expressed their felt needs. Since that, the Assembly in promoting human resource development, considering the priority needs, cost and responsiveness as factors of the project implementation of the municipality, they were ranked in that order to be in line with the Municipal goal and objectives,

2.4 LIST OF PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

From the above prioritization analysis, the harmonized development aspirations of the people of the Mampong Municipality can be listed according to the order of necessity as follows:

1. Provision of sanitary facilities
2. Provision of portable water
3. Construction /rehabilitation of educational Infrastructure
4. Provision of markets
5. Provision of feeder roads
6. Provision of school feeding programme
7. Provision health facilities
8. Provision of electricity
9. Provision of police station.

Apart from the zonal council needs, departmental needs and political consideration, through the political heads tour of the communities and their interaction with the communities on their developmental needs were taken into consideration. Most of these needs were on job creation for the youth, and agro-processing business to empower the people economically these development priorities cut across all the seven zonal councils and are presented as the common needs of the people.

2.5 APPLICATION OF POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

This section covers the potentials and opportunities that are available to the Municipality Assembly which could be harnessed or taken advantage of in addressing the development needs. It also outlines some constraints and challenges that must be limited so as to prevent them from hindering the development efforts. The POCC Analysis is based on the development issues of the Municipality.

Table 43: Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Development Focus 1: Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy						
Key Development Issues	Potential		Opportunity		Constraints	Challenges
1. Low patronage of locally manufactured goods	i.	Discount for key patrons like schools, clinics etc.	i.	Government policy	i. Low advertisement and branding ii. Low quality	i. Competition
2. Non-availability of job avenues	i.	Availability of skilled labour			i. Award of contracts to outsiders	
3. High cost of production	i.	Availability of raw materials	i.	Proximity to market	i. High cost of utilities	i. No control over prices of utilities
	ii.	Availability of labour	ii.	Availability of resource	ii. Poor accessibility	

		personnel	to market centres	
4. Inadequate information on business opportunities	i. Availability of information services	i. Availability of information services	i. High cost of advertisement	i. High cost of advertisement
5. Undeveloped and underdeveloped tourist sites	i. Availability of tourist sites	i. Presence of Ghana Tourism Authority and the Tourism Ministry	i. Lack of funds ii. Unavailability of technical know-how	i. Lack of funds ii. Unavailability of technical know-how
6. Inadequate ready markets after production of crops	i. Availability of few markets	i. Availability of external markets	i. High cost of transportation	i. External competition

7. Inadequate plants for processing crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Presence of GRATIS ii. Presence of Technical Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Presence of KNUST, K.T.I and Kumasi Technical University 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power fluctuations ii. High cost of energy
8. Weak social protection systems for the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Presence of Social Welfare Department and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government policy like LEAP ii. Assembly intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poverty ii. Sickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poverty ii. Sickness
9. Inadequate implementation and use of I.C.T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Few I.C.T labs available in some SHS schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unavailability of funds 	
Conclusion: Strong linkages among small scale industries and technical institutions will go a long way to promote government agenda for industrialisation in the Municipality.				

Development Focus 2: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment.				
Lack of awareness on climate change on agriculture.	Availability of Government institutions (information, NCCE, etc)to disseminate information on Climate change adaptation	Government support to creating awareness on climate change	Non-availability of funds, logistics for the dissemination of information.	Effect of climate changes a global phenomenon.
Poor sanitary conditions leading to communicable diseases such as cholera	Existence of environmental health /Health centers and qualified personnel. Awareness creation on these communicable diseases such as cholera and Ebola	Implementing of the malaria control programme	Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria Poor environmental health practices	Inadequate medical officers and other health personnel in the country
Inadequate access to infrastructure such as water, housing, roads environment.	Availability of land for the infrastructure provision. Abundance of both skilled and unskilled	Support from Development partners in water, housing, electricity provision. Government	Poor maintenance culture on Infrastructure facilities Difficulty in	Pollution of rivers and streams Delay in the release of funds for water projects

	labour.	commitment in the provision of this infrastructure. Private sector participation in infrastructure provision	mobilizing the 5% matching fund for the projects Low participation of women in planning and implementation	Cumbersome procurement Process. Inability of the people to change their attitude towards infrastructure provision.
Lack of street naming and property addressing system.	Existence of the streets and the properties.	Commitment of the government to see the street –naming and property addressing system implemented	Inadequate skilled staff at Physical planning dept. to work on the project	Untimely release of funds from the DACF for project implementation.
Conclusion: Building the capacities of the Department of Physical Planning couple with the enforcement of the new spatial planning act could help achieve this goal				
Development Focus 3: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society				
Inadequate and low expansion of educational/health	Availability of educational and health	Development partners support in health and education	Poor culture of maintenance of Health and school	Unreliable flow of funds for project implementation

infrastructure	<p>institutions</p> <p>Availability of PTA and SMC's to support in infrastructure providers.</p> <p>Assembly's support to the provision of infrastructure</p> <p>Facilities from its IGF and DACF</p>	<p>infrastructure</p> <p>provision e.g. E.U, DFID, World Bank</p> <p>Existence of Get fund to Provide Education infrastructure</p>	<p>infrastructure</p> <p>Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties</p>	<p>Cumbersome procurement procedure that tends to delay project implementation.</p>
Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and excluded in the society	<p>Availability of institutions such as social welfare and community development to deal with issues of the vulnerable and the excluded.</p>	<p>Government policy such as the LEAP programmes to support the vulnerable and excluded.</p> <p>Government policy to empower the vulnerable and the excluded.</p>	<p>The general poverty level of the vulnerable and the excluded.</p>	<p>Delay in the payment of LEAP stipends</p>

Effects of HIV/Aids , STDs and TB	HIV/ AIDS outreach programmes by NGOs , CBOs and FBO's Availability of health personnel to cater for affected persons	Support from the Development partners such as JICA, E.U and DFID.	Availability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct & coordinate HIV/AIDS STDs and TB programmes, General public misperception of HIV/AIDS, STDS TB	Delay in release of funds from Development partners
Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both basic and secondary schools	Availability of ICT skills to impart the knowledge.	Government policy on ICT skills is on course (i.e. supply of Computers to schools	Difficulty in procuring the computers for use.	Government slow pace in the implementation of ICT project
<p>Conclusion: The Assembly must collaborate with Development partners and other private sectors providers in the provision of educational and health infrastructure.</p>				

• **Development Focus 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

Weak and Non-functioning of the Municipal Sub-structures	Existence of the sub-structures in the municipality	Government commitment to deepening the decentralization Process.	Low salaries of staff Inadequate staff at the area councils Poor and inadequate infrastructure At the area councils. Lack of motivation for staff at the Area Councils.	Large numbers of inefficient and ineffective unit committees
Poor office and residential accommodation	Availability of skilled and unskilled labour. Availability of land for the construction	Government policy to integrate Depts. under L.I 1961	Poor maintenance culture of existing infrastructure. Non-payment of rent by staff occupying bungalows	Untimely release of funds for project implementation.
Limited access of	Existence of the	Presence of district and	Lack of co-operation	Poor working environment of

infrastructure for security personnel	security services in the municipality The role of watchdog Committees.	divisional office. The role of the Paramilitary in security matters	from all stakeholders in security matters e.g. police informants Lack of integrity and corruption on the part of some security personnel	the security personnel Untimely release of funds for projects.
Inadequate capacity for Assembly members and staff for effective and efficient service delivery.	Existence of the local governance structures	Availability of funds from DDF for capacity building.	Assembly members and staff negative attitude to training programmes	Late release of funds for capacity building
Conclusion: The successful implementation of the Local Governance Act. Act 396 would depend partly on the attraction of skilled personnel to the Assembly with incentives such as accommodation. Will improve service delivery				

Table 44: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under development dimensions and focus areas

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development.	Build an all-inclusive industrialized local economy through Agric modernization.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate revenue mobilization 2. Over –reliance on external sources of funding development programmes and projects 3. Inability to cede some revenue items to some zonal councils 4. Poor expenditure management 5. Inadequate logistics to enhance revenue mobilization 6. Limited access to credit facilities 7. Low patronage of locally manufactured goods 8. Non –availability of job avenues 9. High cost of production 10. Low information on business opportunities 11. Intermittent nature of infrastructure (energy) 12. Undeveloped and underdeveloped tourist sites
Social Development	Promote equitable distribution of resources through the provision of social infrastructure and human resources in a disciplined society.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure 2. Geographical disparity in access to education. 3. Inadequate access to health care delivers especially in the remote areas.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Inadequate financial support to health care delivery 5. Effects of HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB. 6. Stigmatization against PLWHA's 7. Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both – basic and secondary levels 8. Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and the excluded in society 9. Low funding for sports development
<p>Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment</p>	<p>Build well planned and safe settlements through the provision of security to all citizenry and integrated material resources management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate comprehensive Municipal settlement scheme. 2. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 3. Low No. of street naming and property addressing system. 4. poor engineered final waste disposal site 5. Poor sanitary conditions 6. Low agricultural productivity and output. 7. Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production 8. Inadequate access to extension services to farmers 9. High incidence of poverty among rural farmers 10. Overreliance on traditional crops

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Agricultural lands competing with residential lands for domestics and commercial purposes 12. Low awareness on climate change. 13. Deforestation of the forest in agriculture land 14. Inadequate access to road network in farming communities 15. Poor road surfacing and network 16. Pre-maturing deterioration of the feeder roads 17. Inadequate funding for routine maintenance and rehabilitation.
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.</p>	<p>Build strong and coordinated public institutions through capacity building and team work.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak and non-functioning of the Municipal sub-structures 2. Weak capacity of the Assembly to improve performance and service delivery 3. Poor office and residential accommodation for staff 4. Limited access to security infrastructure and personnel in the municipality 5. Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance 6. Inadequate capacity of Assembly members and supporting staff of the Assembly for effective and

		efficient service delivery.
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Source: MPCU Construct (2018)

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the Focus, Goal objectives and strategies of the Mampong Municipal Assembly. The Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) covering the period 2018 to 2021 under the LTNDP, 2018-2057, is a successor framework of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 11 into. It is to consolidate the gains made under the GSGDA11 in pursuance to the Agenda for Change and Prosperity.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

In line with the National Development Focus stated above the Mampong Municipal Assembly have chosen to consolidate the gains made in improving access to basic social services, promote good and accountable governance, sustain economic development, facilitate public private partnership so as to create employment and initiate programmes that would facilitate poverty reduction. This would be The Assembly's chosen direction in implementing the programmes and projects under the Agenda for Change and Prosperity 2018-2021.

3.2 OVERALL GOAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY

After stakeholder consultations the basic goal of the Mampong Municipal Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) 'The overall goal of the Mampong Municipal Assembly is to improve the living conditions of the citizens through the provision of social and economic infrastructures, accelerate growth, and poverty reduction, underpinned by a well-developed human resource under pinned by transparent and accountable governance''

The Municipal Development goal was formulated in the light of the 2018-2021 consistent with the Long Term National Development Policy which has a vision of: *a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development* and has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21).

The Municipal Development Goal was further subjected to compatibility analysis to find out the extent to which the stated goal supports each of the Adopted four development focus the Long Term National Development Policy namely;

- Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all;
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment;
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Table 45: Goal Compatibility Matrix

2018 – 2021 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK Municipal Goal	Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy	Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all	Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment;	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Score
The overall goal of the Mampong Municipal	3	3	3	3	12

<p>Assembly is to improve the living conditions of the citizens through the provision of social and economic infrastructure for accelerated growth and development</p>					
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Source: MA MPCU, 2018

The result of the goal compatibility analysis, indicated above shows that, the goal have adequately covered all the focus areas of the LTNDP. The least Compatible area was realized under the Strengthen Ghana’s role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs whilst the remaining four focus areas were highly compatible with the goal.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021

Population and infrastructure projection is very important in directing developmental changes towards meeting the felt needs of the people. This will help in planning to reduce poverty, improve living conditions through sustainable intervention that are pre-determined. With the current population of Mampong Municipal Assembly at 102,288with growth rate of about 1.8%, policies such as the capitation grant, school feeding programme, planting for food and job free senior high school programme, youth and employment and the health insurance scheme, will help improve living standard.

Besides, the increase in the infrastructure provision is anticipated to improve service delivery that facilitates human resource development through the provision of quality education, health care, portable water and sanitation and housing.

3.4.1 Population Projections

The population of the Mampong Municipality has been projected to 2021 based on the 2010 population and housing census 1.8% as follows:

Table 46: Projected population figures for 2018- 2021

No	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2010(Base year)	42,653	45,398	88,051
3	2018	49258	52431	102,288
4	2019	50154	53582	103,536
5	2020	51065	54351	105,416
6	2021	51992	55338	107,331

The data above shows the population projections for the 2018-2021 with 2010 as the base year. The increase in population growth rate of 1.8 % has implications on population dynamics, the Municipal development, food production and security, environment and socio-economic needs among others. There is therefore the need to make realistic forecast so as to be able to meet future developmental needs towards promoting sustainable development in the Mampong Municipality.

3.4.2 Projection on the Municipal Labour Force

The Municipal potential working labour force constitutes the fundamental potential production factor to the development of the Municipality. Projections for the labor force will help the Municipality to forecast on the labour needs. The government policy on employment through the YEA, and NABCO as well as the One-District- One Factory, Planting for Food and Job will help to reduce the unemployed and the underemployed situation through the creation of employable skills.

Table 47: Projected labour force for the 2018-2021 using the 2010 PHC as the baseline

Year	Projected population (1.8%)	Potential Labour force
2010	88,051	42,795
2017	99,763	48,488
2018	101,689	49,423
2019	103,536	50,321
2020	105,416	51,235
2021	107,331	52,165

Source: MMPCU, 2018

From the analysis, 48.6% of the potential labour force would be catering for the 51.4% under the dependency ratio. The yearly increase in the potential labour force means, the Municipality would have to create the healthy and enabling environment for the private sector to operate and absorb this unemployed labour force.

3.5 SOCIAL SERVICES PROJECTIONS

3.5.1 Education

Projections of educational needs have been necessitated by the increase in the government educational policy towards Promoting equal access to education for all. The introduction of the capitation grant, the school feeding programme, and free school uniform and exercise books and also the Free SHS Policy had improved enrolment in both the Primary Schools; J. H. S. and SHS respectively. Other programmes include Schools under Trees and Basic School Rehabilitation Programme - SUTBREP

The expected increase in enrolment will therefore calls for the need to make projections within the plan period to expand the school infrastructure, teacher accommodation and furniture and exercise and textbooks for the pupils.

Below are the projections expected for the educational needs from the situational analysis by the Municipal Directorate of Education.

Table 48: Projected Classroom Blocks for Public Basic Schools

ACADEMIC YEAR	SCHOOL BUILDING			FURNITURE			
	Kg (2-unit)	Primary (6-unit)	JHS (3-unit)	Kg (tables and chairs)	Primary (dual desks)	JHS (mono desks)	SHS (mono desks)
2018-2019	0	2	1	100	400	400	
2019-2020	1	4	3	200	500	500	400
2020-2021	2	4	4	200	500	500	600
	3	10	12	500	1400	1400	1,000

Source: MPCU/GES (2018)

3.5.2 Projected Demand for Teachers

Though there would be an increase in enrolment in basic schools, there will not be the need for more Teachers in the Municipality. This is due to the fact that Municipality has a low Teacher-Pupil ratio of 1:33 which is lower than the national standard of 1:35. The presence of teacher

training colleges such as St Monica’s Training College and Mampong Technical College provide the required teachers for the Municipality.

3.3 HEALTH PROJECTION

An assessment of the health needs of the people within the plan period (2018-2021), in the Municipality would cover projections on doctors, Mid-wives Nurses, other paramedical staff classified under the Key Human Resource and infrastructure provision. The table below shows the 2018-2021 key Human Resource projections for effective and efficient health care delivery.

Table 49: Projected Demand for Key Human Resource

KEY HUMAN RESOURCE 2018-2021					
CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
5%					
MEDICAL DOCTORS	8	8	9	9	10
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	6	6	7	7	8
PHARMACIST	3	3	3	3	4
MIDWIFES	31	33	34	36	38
GENERAL NURSES	63	66	69	73	77
ENROLLED NURSES	53	56	58	61	64
COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES	41	43	45	47	50
DISEASES CONTROL OFFICERS	3	3	3	5	8
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES	2	2	2	2	2
OTHERS		0	0	0	0
TOTAL	210	220	230	242	256

Government policy in making health care accessible to all people has made the provision of CHPS compounds in the rural areas a national policy to cater for the people in those areas. In the plan period (2018-2021) 7-nos CHPS compounds would be provided in seven communities. Considering the national threshold standard for CHPS compounds, it is observed that the municipality would need that additional health facility in other to ensure a quality health delivery during the plan period. The existing health facilities would also be expanded.

Table 50: Projected Populations and provision of CHPS compound

YEAR	MUNICIPALITY PROJECTED POPULATION	Provision of CHPs Compounds
2018	101,689	2
2019	103,536	1
2020	105,416	2
2021	107,331	2
Totals		7-nos CHPS

3.4 PROJECTION FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSING

The existing potable water supply in the Municipality is not sufficient compared to the existing demand. Women and children are forced to walk long distances to fetch water. Many people opt to use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and ponds. It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of 20% will increase to about 25% over the plan period. This gap will be catered by the provision of boreholes, rehabilitation of the existing broken down

water systems and expansion of the pipe systems. To ensure good housing and sanitation, Land development and control measures would be intensified by the statutory planning committee to carry out assigned tasks. To ensure good sanitation and ensure good hygiene, new toilet facilities would be constructed whilst existing ones would be rehabilitated. Below shows the water projections from 2018-2021

Table 51: Projections on water infrastructure provision (2018-2021)

YEAR	Newly constructed boreholes	Rehabilitated boreholes
2018	5	0
2019	5	10
2020	5	10
2021	5	10
Totals	20-nos boreholes	30-nos boreholes

Source: MPCU Construct 2018

With respect to sanitation provision, the under listed sanitation projections had been made within the plan period (2018-2021)

Table 52: Projections on sanitation infrastructure

YEAR	Newly constructed Toilets	Rehabilitated Toilets
2018	2	0
2019	4	7
2020	4	8
2021	5	10
Total	15-nos toilets	25-nos toilets

Source: MPCU Construct 2018

3.5 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy. Summary of the agricultural activities give estimated production levels of major crops. Cocoyam, cassava, plantain and yam continue to be the major staple food for the people. The processing of cassava into gari is a very lucrative business. The estimated production targets to be achieved during the plan period especially for the food crops are as follows. These production levels have been based on the fact that increase in production would be 20% throughout the plan period.

Table 53: Crops and their Estimated Levels of Output in Metric Tonnes (2018-2021)

YEAR	MAIZE	CASSAVA	COCOYAM	PLANTAIN	YAM
2018	21,863	215,832m/t	13,514m/t	43,884m/t	7,600m/t
2019					
2020					
2021	39,768.16m/t	29,275.1*m/t	71,709m/t	57,435.84m/t	9,800m/t

MMA MPCU Construct, 2018

3.6 PROJECTION IN THE SERVICES AND COMMERCE SECTORS

Within the plan period, electricity would be extended to all remaining communities and major streets without electricity. Improvements to existing market facilities would be provided at Mampong and other communities.

Improvements would be made on telecommunication network by extending GSM telephone coverage in the District. Efficient storage, transport, marketing and distribution system for goods and services would be provided.

3.7 PROJECTIONS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Within the plan period, effort would be made to maximize the use of local raw materials in production and establishment of effective linkages between manufacturing and agricultural sectors. Agro-based industrial production will be given a major boost in the planning process, to create wealth and improve the standard of living of the people. The emphasis on the industrial sector will be on the promotion of small scale industries. The BAC and RTF would play a leading role in this industrial development.

3.8 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

The implementation of projects expected to correct spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the Municipality depends on how the overall space economy is organized. To ensure spatial equity and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process, settlements which have attained urban status like Mampong, require higher order services to enable them serve their respective communities.

In effect, services deficient areas like Yonso, Mprim, Kyekyewere, Apaah etc. which are low order settlements need to be provided with socio-economic services like schools, water, health centre, market to enable them serve their respective spheres of influence.

3.9 2018 REVENUE PROJECTION - IGF ONLY

Projection of Revenue and Expenditure Forecast for the Year (2018 -2021).The successful implementation of the municipality programmes and projects will to a large extent depend on the inflow of both internal and external revenue sources. The introduction of composite budget will forecast revenue and Expenditure projections for the 2018-2021. Within the plan period fund flows would come from IGF, DDF, UDG, GETFUND, DACF and other funding sources. Projections would be made using the 2017 revenue and expenditure sources as the baseline to project the four year revenue forecast.

Table 54: Revenue and Expenditure Forecast for (2018-2021)

Table 3.10 2018- 2021:Revenue Projection - IGF Only						
ITEM	2017		2018	2019	2020	2021
	BUDGET	ACTUAL AS AT JUNE	PROJECTIONS	PROJECTIONS	PROJECTIONS	
	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	
RATES	112,750.00	114,954.89	214, 750.00	236, 225.00	259,475.00	285, 422.00
FEES AND FINES	97, 300.00	45, 242.00	96, 400.00	106, 040.00	116, 644.00	128, 308.00
LICENCES	161, 720.00	219, 902.00	155, 100.00	170, 610.00	187,671.00	206, 438.00
LAND AND ROYALTIES	67, 500.00	30, 180.00	57, 000.00	62, 700.00	68, 970.00	75, 867.00
RENT	4, 500.00	1,480.00	4, 500.00	4, 950.00	5, 400.00	4,850.00
INVESTMENT	101, 108.00	46, 245.00	85,000.00	93,500.00	93, 500.00	93,500.00
MISCELLANEOUS	2,524.26	-	2,500.00	2,625.00	2,756.25	2, 800.00
TOTAL	547,402.00	458,800.3	616, 250.00	676,650.00	737,172.50	797,185.00

Source: MMA Finance Department, 2018

From the above revenue projections, IGF revenue for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, are expected to be **616, 250.00, 676,650.00, 737,172.50** and **797,185.00**. The implementation of the computerized payment system and the street naming and House numbering exercise are some of the strategies to be adopted to increase the internally generated funds.

The major source of funding from the other revenue sources apart from the IGF is the GOG transfers. Other development partner fund such as DDF are expected to be assessed based on the performance of the FOAT assessment. Table 56 below shows the other revenue sources and their projects for 2018, 2019 and 2020 and 2021.

Table 55: Revenue Performance-All Revenue Sources

	2017 BUDGET	ACTUAL S AS AT JUNE, 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC
IGF	547,402.00	458,800.3	616, 250.00	640,916.2 5	737,172.5 0	797,185.0 0
Compensation transfers(for decentralized departments)	2,422,693. 62	563,219.46	2,166,473. 12	2,274,796. 78	2,388,536. 62	244,500.0 0
Goods and services transfers(for decentralized department)	407,801.00	-	410,824.0 0	431,365.2 0	452,933.4 6	478,883.0 0
Assets transfers(for decentralized department)	32,757.00	-	32,757.00	34,394.85	36,114.59	59, 334.00

DACF	2,033,549.00	164,829.33	2,033,549.00	2,135,226.45	2,241,987.77	2,450,998.00
SCHOOL FEEDING	1,538,646.00	385,604.20	1,538,648.00	1,615,580.40	1,696,359.42	178,456.00
DDF	524,307.97	9,862.41	542,720.00	569,856.00	598,348.80	650,000.00
UDG/SCDP	219,097.00	35,265.66	600,000.00	630,000.00	661,500.00	878,345.00
OTHER TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	7,633,044.85	1,374,147.10	7,790,874.12	8,180,417.83	8,589,438.72	10,565,456.00

Source: MMA Finance Department, 2018

The projected revenues would be expended on the under listed expenditure items

Table 56: Expenditure Projections

EXPENDITUR	2017	ACTUAL	2018	2019	2020	2021
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E ITEMS	BUDGET	AS AT 2017				
	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC
COMPENSATI ON TRANSFER	2,422,693. 62	563,219.4 6	2,166,473. 12	2,274,796. 78	2,388,536. 62	244,500.00
GOODS AND SERVICES TRANSFER	407,801.0 0	-	410,824.0 0	431,365.2 0	452,933.4 6	478,883.00
ASSETS TRANSFER	32,757.00	-	32,757.00	34,394.85	36,114.59	59,334.00
TOTALS	7,633,044. 85	1,374,147. 10	7,790,876. 00	8,180,419. 80	8,589,440. 79	10,565,456. 00

Source: MMA Finance Department, 2018

POLICY OBJECTIVES ADOPTED FROM THE NMTDPF TO ACHIEVE THE OVERALL GOAL

The adopted development objectives of the Mampong Municipality have been categorized under the four adopted development focus of the thematic areas of MTNDF are as follows:

- Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient local economy
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
- Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS AREA: Build an Inclusive Industrialized and Resilient Local Economy

- Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally
- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments
- Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism
- Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors
- Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export
- Promote agriculture mechanization
- Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS AREA: Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society

- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels
- Enhance the teaching and learning of Sciences and Mathematics at all levels
- Enhance quality of teaching and learning
- Provide ICT infrastructure and services to all educational institutions and increase ICT skills of teachers to facilitate teaching and learning at all levels of the educational system
- Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services
- Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Improve reproductive health
- Enhance the technical and financial resources for child protection and welfare at all levels
- Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children
- Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme
- Promote economic empowerment of women.
- Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities
- Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities
- Promote effective solid waste management at all levels
- Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Focus Area: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs
- Promote sustainable water resource development and management
- Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems

- Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response
- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC

ACCOUNTABILITY

Focus Area 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

- Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization
- Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting
- Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions

Development strategies adopted from the NMTDP 2018-2021

To be able to achieve the municipal stated goal, it has becomes very necessary to device gradual, systematic and logical means through which the set objectives can be realized. This section will

Thus further break down the set objectives into broad executable actions or strategies. Below are the set objectives under the respective thematic are and their strategies.

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS AREA 1: BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMY

Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally

Construction of 2 No. markets

Support Self Help Projects

Construction of drains in the market

Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs

- Conduct Training for 100 SMEs
- Organise 12 consultative meetings for MSMEs
- Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery
- Organise forum (2) for stakeholders in MSME's
- Provide 150 youth with business development services
- Train 100 MSMEs in financial management
- Organise forums for stakeholders in MSME's
- Provide start up kits for clients
- Organise Basic CBT for PWD
- Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices
- Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations

Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments

- Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities
- Facilitate the establishment of carrot Medium Scale Factory
- Facilitate the construction of one ware house

Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism

- Support for the development of Mampong Scarp
- Facilitate the feasibility study of tourism potentials in Mampong

Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors

- Development programme for 200 youth
- Facilitate the provision of loans entrepreneurs

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

- Procure 400 electric poles and others
- Procure 400 complete streetlights

Promote agriculture mechanization

- Promote cowpea production by setting up 20 field demonstrations in 20 communities
- Promote the commercialization of rice farming
- Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality
- Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)
- Animal census(PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY)
- Food Fortification (Cowpea dishes)
- Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes
- Identify and list watershed sites in the Municipality for agricultural ecosystem protection.
- Construct 2 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility at Adidwan and Kofiase

Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services

- Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus

- Build capacity of 80 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to facilitate marketing.
- Support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate
- Familiarization tour of proposed commercial sites
- Training of farmers in diseases and pests of crops
- Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision
- Organize 2 Study Tour for 80 farmers by December, 2018
- Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain
- Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS AREA2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels

- Complete the construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Naama
- Construction of Two (2) Classrooms with Ancilliary Facilities At Bunuso
- Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Ancilliary Facilities forthe Kg At Bunuso
- Renovation of Junior High School Three Classroom Block at Bosomkyekye
- Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Odumasi
- Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Nsuase
- Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Ancilliary Facilities for The Kg At Asempanaye
- Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laboratory, Staff Common Room and Furnishing At Naama

- Construction Of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laboratory, Staff Common Room And Furnishing at Kokoben
- Construction of 5 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow

Enhance the teaching and learning of Sciences and Mathematics at all levels

- Provide financial support for STME Clinics
- Organisation of "My First Day at School" for over 8000 pupils
- Extension of School feeding program to 40 schools
- Train 512 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene.

Enhance quality of teaching and learning

- Provide financial support to Education Directorate
- Provide Funds for Best Teacher awards annually
- Procure 1000 dual desks for schools
- Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS
- Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards

Provide ICT infrastructure and services to all educational institutions and increase ICT skills of teachers to facilitate teaching and learning at all levels of the educational system

- Construct and furnish 5 No. ICT Labs

Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services

- Complete the construction of 5 No. CHPS Compound and provision of appropriate equipment at various communities
- Provision of equipment/Beds for 8 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality
- Train 50 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management

- Vaccination of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases
- Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria
- Support National Immunization Days

Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing

- Renovation of some sections of Mampong Government Hospital

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

- Support for District Response Initiatives
- Organize quarterly response committee meetings

Improve reproductive health

- Conduct public education on family planning Municipal wide

Enhance the technical and financial resources for child protection and welfare at all levels

- Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities

Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children

- Provide financial support for PWDs
- Develop database for persons with disabilities
- To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.

Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme.

- Provide additional support for 50 households under LEAP

Promote economic empowerment of women.

- Provide alternative life skills for 300 women

Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities

- Construct 20 No. 20 Seater- Aqua Privy Toilets
- Construct 15 No. Institutional Toilets
- Construction of 6 No.20 seater WCs

Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities

- Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities

Promote effective solid waste management at all levels

- Provide financial and technical supports to 100 households to construct household toilets
- Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in 45 communities
- Procure sanitation tools and equipment-Rakes, Long brooms
- Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site
- Evacuate refuse in selected Communities

Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities

- Drill and Mechanize 25 Boreholes
- Construct of 30 No. Boreholes

- Rehabilitate 15 No. Boreholes
- Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

FOCUS AREA 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

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

- Rehabilitate 200 km road
- Construct 5 No. bridges and culverts
- Construct traffic light at vintage points
- Construct rumps on principal streets of the municipality

Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems

- Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 40 FBOs
- Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 40 FBOs
- Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs

Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response

- Conduct awareness creation in Disaster management in 30 communities
- Provide relief items to disaster victims
- Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions
- Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day

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

- Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities
- Undertake Street naming and property addressing system in 4 communities
- Facilitate the Preparation of layouts for 10 communities
- Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

FOCUS AREA 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization

- Train 20 revenue staff annually
- Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards
- Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communities
- Update Revenue Database

Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting

- Support MPCU activities
- Provide funds for preparation of composite budgets
- Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects
- Provide funds for the celebration of national holidays
- Provide funds for self-help projects
- Provide funds for miscellaneous and contingencies
- Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process
- Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing
- Public Education and Sensitization
- Organisation of statutory meetings

- Human Capacity Building
- Operationalisation of 7 Area Councils
- Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment
- Support for Sub-district Structures
- Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations
- Construct 4 No. Police Station at Adidwan, Apaah, Atonsuagya and Bunuso
- Internal Management of the organization
- Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices
- Procurement of Office stationery and furniture
- Procurement of Office Computers and equipment

CHAPTER FOUR (4)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the report contains development programmes adopted for the Mampong Municipality. It presents the broad programmes and indicative financial estimates from 2018-2021. The broad programs to be implemented by the Municipality within the planned period 2018-2021 have been formulated taking into account the Municipal development goals and streamlining it with that of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines.

Consequently, this goal will be achieved through the following Focus areas;

- Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient local economy
 - Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
 - Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 2018 – 2021

The development objectives adopted for the Municipality as per the focus areas provided by the NPDC guideline is presented below:

Table 57: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the MA for 2018-2021

MMDA’s adopted goal: Improve the living conditions of the citizens through the provision of social and economic infrastructures for accelerated growth and development.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure and development	PROGRAMME 1 Private Sector development	Market infrastructure development
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services		Small and medium scale enterprise development
Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Implement the “One District, One factory” Initiative		Industrial Development
Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourist		Enhancing Public Private Partnership on tourism development
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Promote demand driven skills development programmes		Employment creation
Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable		PROGRAMME 2 Energy Improvement programme

Promote agriculture mechanization	Facilitate the supply of power tillers and other appropriate technologies for small holder operations	PROGRAMME 3 Agriculture improvement programme	Increase access to agriculture mechanization	
Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	Build capacity of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members		Capacity building for extension officers/ FBOs	
			Financial support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	
			Farmers Day Celebration	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels	Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	PROGRAMME 4 Education improvement programme	Improve access to educational infrastructure	
Enhance the teaching and learning of Sciences and Mathematics at all levels	Improve quality of education at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics			
Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes			
Provide ICT infrastructure and services to all educational institutions and increase ICT skills of teachers to facilitate teaching and learning at all	Improve facilities and curriculum for ICT education at all levels			Enhancing access to ICT

levels of the educational system.			
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas	PROGRAMME 5 Health care improvement programme	Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Mobilize domestic resources to finance health care delivery		Improve access to financial assistance
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programs		HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction
Improve reproductive health	Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments of the population on reproductive health and family planning		
Enhance the technical and financial resources for child protection and welfare at all levels	Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes		
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Establish district funds to support brilliant but needy children		Child protection and family
Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme.	Progressively expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable households		Increasing access to social protection
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Provide alternative life skills training and seed capital, as well as partnering the private sector,	PROGRAMME 7 Women economic empowerment programme	Livelihood Empowerment
			Life Skills provision

	NGOs and charities to provide temporary hostel facilities		
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Define and disaggregate sanitation budget at all levels	PROGRAMME 8 Sanitation Improvement Programme	Increase access to toilet facilities
Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		Household sanitation facilities Improvement
	Provision of credit schemes for household latrine construction		
Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal		Solid waste management
	Faciliate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste		
Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	Promote and provide mechanized boreholes	PROGRAMME 9 Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	Increasing access and coverage of portable water
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs and future rehabilitation costs	PROGRAMME 10 Road transport improvement programme	Road rehabilitation

Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	PROGRAMME 11 Natural Resources Improvement Programme	Water resources management programme
Develop Climate resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	Promote sustainable support in the area of soil and water conservation techniques		Climate variability and change
	Improve post-harvest facilities (storage and processing)		
	Promote dry season irrigation farming		
Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities	PROGRAMME 12 Human settlements development programme	Disaster management
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide		Public Education programme
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system of MMAs	PROGRAMME 13 Revenue Improvement programme	Preparation of layouts
Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and	Strengthen institutions responsible for coordinating planning at all levels		PROGRAMME 14 Planning and Budgeting
			Capacity building


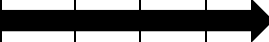
budgeting	and ensure their effective linkage with the budgeting process		Strengthening Security System
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Table 58: Composite Programme of Action (PoA)-2018-2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
FOCUS AREA 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure and development	Private Sector development	Market infrastructure development	Construction of 2 No. markets	Enhanced revenue mobilization	→		→		500,000			Works	MA
				Support Self Help Projects	Promotion of development	→	→	→	→	680,000	80,000		Works	MA
				Construction of drains in the market	Improved drainage systems in the markets	→		→		400,000			Works	MA
Improve efficiency and competitiveness	Facilitate the provision of training			Small and medium scale enterpri	Conduct Training for 100 SMEs	Improved skills for SMEs	→		→			20,000	Trade and Industry	MA

of SMEs	and business development services		se development	organize 12 consultative meetings for MSMEs	Improved business information							50,000.00	Trade and Industry	MA
				Provide Technology improvement for artisans	Improvement in technology to income increased					40,000.00		60,000.00	Trade and Industry	MA
				Organise forum (4) for stakeholders in MSME's	Business growth							16,000.00	Trade and Industry	MA
				Provide 400 youth with apprenticeship	Skills developed					20,000.00		60,000.00	DSW\CD	MA
				Train 400 MSMEs in Financial	Improved Financial manageme							32,000.00	Trade and Indust	MA

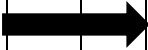

				managem nt	nt								ry	
				Organise basic CBT for unemploye d youth	Employe nt creation					20,000. 00		60,000. 00	Trade and Indust ry	MA
				Provide start up kits for clients	Improved production					20,000. 00		65,000. 00	Trade and Indust ry	MA
				Organize Basic CBT for PWD	Skills of PWDs inproved					14,800. 00			DSW\ CD	MA
				Facilitate NVTI certificatio n of graduate apprentices	Improved professioali sm							42,000.0 0	Trade and Indust ry	MA
				Strengtheni ng of 3 sector MSME association s	Improved information flow							28,000. 00	Trade and Indust ry	MA

Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Implement the “One District, One factory” Initiative		Industrial Development	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities Facilitate the establishment of carrot Medium Scale Factory	Creation of jobs industrialization							200,000.00	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/CA
Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourist		Enhancing Public Private Partnership on tourism development	Support for the development of Mampong Scarp Facilitate the feasibility study of tourism	Enhance revenue mobilization for development					1,200,000.00			MA	MA

				potentials in Mampong										
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Promote demand driven skills development programmes		Employment creation	Conduct skills development programme for 200 youth	Reduction in youth unemployment					40,000.00		80,000.00	Trade and Industry	Youth Employment Agency
Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable	Energy Improvement programme	Electricity expansion	Procure 400 electric poles and others	Improved electricity coverage					500,000.00			Works	MA
				Procure 400 complete streetlights	Enhanced security					500,000.00	160,000.00		Works	MA
Promote agriculture mechanization	Facilitate the supply of power	Agriculture improvement	Increase access to agriculture	Promote cowpea production by setting	increased income								Dept of Agric	MA

zation	tillers and other appropriate technologies for small holder operations	programe	ure mechanization	up 20 field demonstrations in 20 communities.								5,500.00					
				Promote the commercialization of rice farming	increased income									6,000.00		MA	
				Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality	Increased income										6,000.00		MA
				Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet	Improved planting material						72,000.00						Dept. of Agric.

				potato										
				Facilitate the construction of warehouse at Asaam	Reduced post-harvest losses	→						500,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	MSDI
				Animal census(PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY)	Data on livestock and poultry established	→				32,000.00			Dept. of Agric.	MA
				Food Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	Improved food security	→				17,840.00			Dept. of Agric.	MA
				Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	Improved food security	→						16,000.00	Dept of Agric	MA
				Identify and list watershed	promote all year round farming	→				4,000.00			Dept of Agric	MA




				sites in the Municipality for agricultural ecosystem protection.									
				Construct 2 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility at Adidwan and Kofiase	improved value addition						950,000.00	Dept of Agric	MA
Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension	Build capacity of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension		Capacity building for extension officers/FBOs	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	Improved skills for AEAs						10,000.00	Dept of Agric	MA

n services	services to their members			Build capacity of 80 cash crop farmers	improved productiv y	→					10,000.0 0	Dept of Agric	MA	
				Support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Enhanced agriculture production	→			160,00 0.00				Dept of Agric	MA
				Training of farmers in diseases and pests of crops	Farmers trained	→					12,000. 00		Dept of Agric	MA
				Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	M&E conducted	→			60,,000. 00				Dept of Agric	MA
				Organize 2 Study Tour for 80 farmers	Improved knowledge in farming	→			32,000.0 0				Dept of Agric	MA
				Facilitate the linkage	Linkages of farmers and	→					13,000.		Dept of	MA
				Financial support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate										

				between 400 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain	exporters established							00	Agric	
			Farmers Day Celebration	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually	Enhanced agriculture						200,000		Dept of Agric	MA





DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
FOCUS AREA 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to	Remove all bottlenecks (physical	Education improvement program	Improve access to educational infrastruc	Complete the construction of 1 No 8 Unit	Enhanced teaching and learning					300,000			GES	Works/MA

and participa te in educatio n at all levels	, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to educatio n at all levels	me	ture	Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Naama										
				Constructi on of Two (2) N0.6 unit Classroom s With Ancillary Facilities At Bunuso	Enhanced teaching and learning	➔				80,000. 00			GES	Works/ MA
				Constructi on of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities At Bunuso	Enhanced teaching and learning	➔				350,00 0.00			GES	Works/ MA
				Renovatio n Of Junior High School Three Classroom	Enhanced teaching and learning	➔				80,000. 00			GES	Works/ MA




				Block At Bosomkye kye										
				Rehabilitat ion of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Odumasi	Enhanced teaching and learning					80,000. 00			GES	Works/ MA
				Rehabilitat ion Of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Nsuase	Enhanced teaching and learning					80,000. 00			GES	Works/ MA
				Constructi on of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Enhanced teaching and learning					350,00 0.00			GES	Works/ MA

				With Ancilliary Facilities For The Kg At Asepana ye										
				Constructi on Of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laborator y, Staff Common Room And Furnishing At Naama	Enhanced teaching and learning					350,00 0.00			GES	Works/ MA
				Constructi on Of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laborator y, Staff Common Room And Furnishing at	Enhanced teaching and learning					350,00 0.00			GES	Works/ MA

				Kokoben										
				Constructi on of 6 No. 6- Unit Teachers Bungalow	Enhanced teaching and learning					2,100,0 00			GES	Works/ MA
Enhance the teaching and learning of Sciences and Mathem atics at all levels	Improve quality of educatio n at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathema tics			Provide Financial support for STME Clinics	Enhanced teaching and learning					40,000			GES	Works/ MA
				Organizati on of "My First Day at School" for over 8000 pupils	Learning among pupils encouraged					40,000			GES	MA
				Organize examinati on forum for BECE finalist	Enhanced teaching and learning					8,000.0 0			GES	MA
				Extension of School	Enhanced teaching					4,000,0			GES	MA

				feeding program to 40 schools	and learning					00.00				
				Train 512 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene.	Improved hygiene					26,000			GES	MA
Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes			Provide financial support to Education Directorate (reading competition and others)	Enhanced teaching and learning					160,000			GES	MA
				Provision of 10 motorbikes for effective monitoring and supervision	Enhanced teaching and learning					100,000.00			GES	MA
				Provide Funds for	Enhanced teaching					400,000			GES	MA


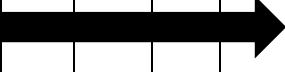

				Best Teacher awards annually	and learning								
				Procure 4000 dual desks for schools	Enhanced teaching and learning					400,000.00			GES MA
				Provision of octagon desks and chairs for KG and teachers table and chairs	Enhanced teaching and learning					400,000.00			GES MA
				Provision of KG classroom and ancillary facilities for existing schools.	Enhanced teaching and learning					120,000.00			GES MA
				Procure 4800 mono desks for JHS	Enhanced teaching and learning					400,000.00			GES Works/MA
				Provision of kitchen with poly	Enhanced teaching and					500,000.00			GES MA

				tank or boreholes for school feeding program schools	learning									
				Provision of teaching and learning materials (white board, projector, story books for library)	Enhanced teaching and learning					3,000.00			GES	MA
				Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Enhanced teaching and learning					40,000.00			GES	MA
Provide ICT infrastru	Improve facilities and		Enhancing access to ICT	Construct and furnish 5	Enhance teaching and					600,000.00			GES	MA

Outcome	Curriculum for ICT education at all levels			No. ICT Labs	Learning of ICT									
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas	Health care improvement programme	Improved health	Complete the construction of 10 No. CHPS Compound and provision of appropriate equipment at various communities	Improved access to health facilities					1,500,000			GHS	Works/MA
				Provision of equipment /Beds for 8 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality	Improved health services delivery					200,000			GHS	MA
				Train 50 Community Health	Enhanced health delivery					35,000			GHS	MA

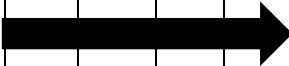
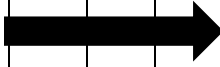
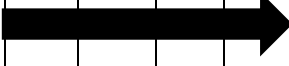
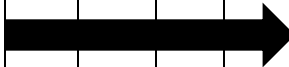
				Officers on Malaria care management														
				Vaccination of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases	Improved health delivery							320,000					GHS	MA
				Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	improved health delivery							32,000					GHS	MA
				Support National Immunization Days	improved health delivery							28,000					GHS	MA
				Renovation and equipping of some sections of Mampong Governme	Improved health services delivery							400,000.00					GES	MA

				nt Hospital														
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Mobilize domestic resources to finance health care delivery		Improve access to financial assistance	Support Health Directorate	Improved health care									320,000			Finance	MA
				Construction of 3 bungalow for Specialist medical officer and residents	Improved health care									500,000.00			GHS	MA
				Provision of 4 motor bikes to CHIP compounds	Improved health care									250,000.00				
				Intensify teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy	Improved health care									4000.00			GHS	MA

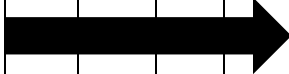

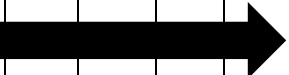

				school coverage from 12 - 73										
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programs	HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction	Support for District Response Initiatives	Reduction in HIV/AIDS cases					400,000			Health	MA	
			Organize quarterly response committee meetings	Improved response to HIV/AIDS						20,000		Health	MA	
	Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments of the population on reproductive health and		Conduct public education on family planning Municipal wide	Improved reproductive health					20,000			Health	MA	

	family planning													
Enhance the technical and financial resources for child protection and welfare at all levels	Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes	Social protection programme	Child protection and family	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Improved welfare activities and child protection					56,000	4,000		SW & CD	MA
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Establish district funds to support brilliant but needy children	Increasing access to social protection		Provide financial support for PWDs	Decent living					320,000			SW & CD	MA
				Develop database for persons with disabilities	PWD database developed					20,000			SW & CD	MA
				To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities	Awareness created					20,000			SW & CD	MA

				ities of PWD's.										
Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme.	Progressively expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable households		Livelihood Empowerment	Provide additional support for 200 households under LEAP	Reduction of poverty					40,000			SW & CD	YEA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Provide alternative life skills training and seed capital, as well as partnering the private sector, NGOs and charities to provide temporary	Women economic empowerment programme		Provide alternative life skills for 300 women	Enhanced/ alternative income					48,000			SW & CD	YEA

	y hostel facilities													
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Define and disaggregate sanitation budget at all levels	Sanitation Improvement Programme	Increase access to toilet facilities	Construct 20 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet	Improved sanitation					1,200,000			Works	MEHU
				Construct 15 No. Institutional Toilets	Improved sanitation				900,000			Works	MEHU	
				Construction of 8 No. 20 seater WC	Improved sanitation				800,000			Works	MEHU	
Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		Household sanitation facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities	Improved sanitation					12,000			MEHU	Works
	Provision of credit schemes for household latrine construct													



	ion													
Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal			Provide financial and technical supports to 400 households to construct household toilets	Improved sanitation					200,000			ME HU	Works
			Solid waste management	Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in 45	Improved sanitation					20,000			ME HU	Works

				communities										
	Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste			Procure sanitation tools and equipment -Rakes, Long brooms	Improved sanitation					50,000			ME HU	Works
				Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Final waste Disposal Site Acquired					100,000			ME HU	Works
					Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Improved sanitation					500,000			ME HU
Improve access and coverage of potable water in	Promote and provide mechanized boreholes	Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	Increasing access and coverage of portable water	Drilling and Mechanization of 25 Boreholes	Increased water coverage					1,000,000			Works	MA
				Constructi	Increased						81,000			Wor

rural and urban communities				on of 30 No. Boreholes	water coverage	→						ks	
				Rehabilitate 40 No. Boreholes	Increased water coverage	→		200,000				Wor ks	MA
				Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees	Improved management of water and sanitation facilities	→				40,000		Wor ks	MA



DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

FOCUS AREA 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT




Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle	Road transport improvement programme	Road rehabilitation	Rehabilitate 200 km road	Improved accessibility					500,000.00		120,000.00	Works	Central Admin
			Bridge and culvert construction	Construct 10 No. bridge and culvert	Improved accessibility					1,000,000		100,000.00	Urban	Central Admin



meets user needs	operating costs and future rehabilitation costs		Routine maintenance	Grading and patching of potholes	Potholes graded	→				150,000.00		50,000.00	Urban roads	Central Admin	
				Open drain and culvert cleaning	Open drain and culvert cleaned		→			120,000.00			Urban roads	Central Admin	
				Drainage and culvert construction	Drainage and culvert constructed				→		250,000.00			Urban roads	Central Admin
				Provision of deck scab/metal gratings	Deck scab/metal grating provided			→			400,000.00			Urban roads	Central Admin
				Construction of safety rumps	Safety rumps constructed		→				120,000.00			Urban roads	Central Admin

				Minor drain and bridge repair	Minor drain and bridge repaired								Urban roads	Central Admin
				Road line marking and grass cutting	Road line marked					100,00	0.00		Urban roads	Central Admin
				Construct traffic light at vantage points	traffic light constructed at vantage points					100,00	0.00		Works	Central Admin
Promote sustainable water resource development	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities	Natural Resources Improvement Programme	Water resources management programme	Tree planting at river banks	Improved sustainable water management					20,000	.00		Natural Resource	Central Admin

and manage ment	s on sustaina ble water resource s manage ment													
			Conduct fire education within all the communiti es in 6 zonal councils under the municipali ty	Fire education conducted					5,000. 00			Natura l resour ce	CA	
			undertake Tree	Tree planting in					15,000 .00			Natura l	CA	

				Planting in 50 educational institutions in the municipality	50 educational institution undertak n								resource	
Develop Climate resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	Promote sustainable support in the area of soil and water conservation techniques	Climate variability and change	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 40 FBOs	Improved agriculture						12,000			Agric	Natural Resource
	Improve post-		Promote the	Reduction in post-						20,000			Agric	Natural Resource

	harvest facilities (storage and processing)			construction of post-harvest facilities for 40 FBOs	harvest losses									e
	Promote dry season irrigation farming			Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs	Enhanced farmers income				22,000				Agric	Natural Resource
				Increase coverage on the planting for food and job program	Increased in coverage on the planting for food and jobs program				25,000.00				Agric	CA
				Recovery and	Agro inputs				20,000.00				Agric	CA

				distributio n of Agro- inputs	recovered and distributed									
				Managem ent and control of fall armyworm	Fall armywor m managed and controlled					40,00 0.00			Agric	CA
				Promote exportable crops eg. cashew and ginger	Exportabl e crops promoted					40,00 0.00			Agric	CA

Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief		Disaster management	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster management in 30 communities	Increased preparedness of communities in disaster management					12,000.00			Disaster Prevention	CA
				Provide relief items to disaster victims	Enhance livelihood of disaster victims					200,000.00			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
				Form disaster groups in 30 communities	Disaster groups in 30 communities formed					18,000.00			NAD MO	Central Admin
				Form disaster prevention	Relief items provided to					18,000.00			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin

	activities			clubs in 2nd cycle institution s	disaster victims					0..00			tion	
				Mitigate the spread of bedbugs and other insects in both public and private second cycle institution s						10,00 0.00			NAD MO	Central Admin
				Empower Disaster Volunteer groups with logistics	Disaster volunteers groups empowered					10,00 0.00			NAD MO	Central Admin

				for disaster prevention										
				Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated					25,000.00			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial	Human settlements development programme		Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Enhanced knowledge on development control issues					12,000.00			Physical Planning Department	Works
				Undertake Street naming and	Enhanced revenue mobilization					320,000.00			Physical Planning	Works/CA

settleme nts	planning nationwi de			property addressing system in 4 communiti es									Depart ment			
				Facilitate the Preparatio n of layouts for 10 communiti es	Orderly developm ent of human settlement s							30,000 .00			Physic al Planni ng Depart ment	Works/ CA
				Conduct enforceme nt to ensure complianc e Building permit document	Building permit enforced							20,000 .00			Physic al Planni ng Depart ment	Works/ CA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

FOCUS AREA 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Adopted objective	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome /impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	Institute measures to block leakage and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system	Revenue Improvement programme	Revenue mobilization	Train 20 revenue staff annually	Improved revenue mobilization	➔				10,000	10,000		Finance	CA
				Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots,	Improved revenue mobilization	➔				20,000	12,000		Finance	CA

	of MMAs			clothing, ID cards											
				Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communiti es	Improved revenue mobilizati on						35,00 0			Financ e	Works /PPD
				Update Revenue Database	Revenue database updated						80,00 0.00			Financ e	Works /PPD
Improve local governm ent service and institutio nalize district	Strengthen instituti ons responsi ble for coordin ating plannin	Plannin g and Budget ing		Support MPCU activities	Enhanced local governme nt service						40,00 0.00			CA	Financ e
				Provide funds for preparation of composite	Improved district level budgeting						240,0 00.00			CA	Financ e

level planning and budgeting	g at all levels and ensure their effective linkage with the budgeting process			budgets										
				Provide funds for preparation of M&E plans	Improved district level planning	➔				70,00 0.00			CA	Financ e
				Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Ensure timely completi on of projects	➔				230,0 00.00	10,00 0		Centra l Admin	Financ e
				Provide funds for the preparation of the DMTDP	Improved district level planning	➔				80,00 0.00			Centra l Admin	Financ e
				Provide funds for the celebration	National holidays celebrated	➔				300,0 00			Centra l Admin	Financ e

				of national holidays										
				Provide funds for self-help projects	Funds provided for self-help projects					520,000.00			Central Admin	Finance
			Capacity building	Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process trained					50,000.00			Central Admin	Finance
				Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget	Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget					50,000.00	10,000.00		Central Admin	Finance

				Term Review and Budget Hearing	Hearing organized									
				Public Education and Sensitization	Public Education and Sensitization organized					291,413.00	50,000.00		Central Admin	Finance
				Organization of statutory meetings	statutory meetings organized					300,000.00	300,000.00			Finance
				Human Capacity Building	Human Capacity built					600,000.00	600,000.00		Central Admin	Finance
				Operationalization of 7 Area	7 Area Councils operational					200,000.00			Central Admin	Finance

				Councils	ized										
				Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly								1,600,000	Central Admin	Finance
				Support for Sub-district Structures	Enhanced performance of APs					40,000.00		35,000.00		Central Admin	Finance
				Provide funds for Internal Management of the organization	Funds provided for Internal Management of the organization					293,970.00		293,970.00		Central Admin	Finance

				on										
				Renovate Assembly Bungalow	Assembly Bungalows renovated					480,0 00.00			Centra l Admin	Financ e
				Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Office stationery and furniture procured					190,0 00.00	20,000. 00		Centra l Admin	Financ e
				Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Office Computers and equipment procured					70,00 0.00	30,000. 00		Centra l Admin	Financ e
				Protocols	Protocols provided						80,000. 00		Centra l Admin	Financ e

Table 59: Prioritization Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide/ selected region)		
Private Sector Development Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Energy Improvement Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Agriculture Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Basic Education Improvement Programme	3	3	3	3	3	1 st
Health Care Improvement Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Social Protection Programme	3	3	0	3	2.3	11 th
Women Economic Empowerment Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th

Sanitation Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Road Transport Improvement	3	3	1	3	2.5	5 th
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 nd
Human Settlements Development Programme	2	2	2	3	2.3	11 th
Revenue Improvement Programme	2	2	0	3	1.8	13 th

Table 60: Indicative Financial Strategies

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
Private Sector Development programme	2,030,666	1,565,066	80,000	385,600	-	4, 061, 332.00	-	Promotion of PPP Arrangement		
Energy Improvement programme	1,160,000	1,000,000	160,000		-	2,320,000.00	-	Prepare and submit proposals to access from Energy funds		
Agriculture improvement programme	1,117,540	491,040	-	626,500.00	-	2,235, 080.00	-	Assembly to access funds and seeds, equipment from the DCACT		
Education improvement programme	13,380,000	13,360,000	-	20,000	-	26, 760,000	-	Financial Proposals to be submitted to GETFUND, development partners.30 percent of DACF to be channeled into educational		

								infrastructure	
Health care improvement programme	4,200,000	4,160,000	40,000	-	-	8,400,000.00	-	In addition to GOG, the Assembly will also promote private sector participation	
Social protection programme	380,000	376,000	4,000	-	-	760, 000.00	-	In addition to the cash transfer from Government, proposals will be written to development partners to construct social centres and other ancillary facilities	
Women economic empowerment programme	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	64, 000.00	-	Seek assistance from NGOs and MoWC	
Sanitation Improvement Programme	5,634,000	5,634,000	-	-	-	11,268, 000.00	-	Channel all financial awards from the sanitation channeled into	

								sanitation programmes	
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	1,321,000	1,281,000	-	40,000	-	2,642,000.00	-	In addition to the cash transfer from Government, proposals will be written to development partners to construct social centres and other ancillary facilities	
Road transport improvement programme	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	-	-	2,300,000.00	-	Submit proposals to Road fund for funding	
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	596,000.00	-	Submit proposals to development partners, world bank for funding	
Human settlements development programme	164,000	164,000	-	-	-	328,000.00	-		
Revenue Improvement programme	156,000	156,000	-	-	-	312,000.00	-		

Planning and Budgeting	12,773,353	9,767,413	3,005,940	-	-	25,546,706.00	-		
TOTAL	43,796,559	39,434,519	3,289,940	1,072,100	-	87,593,118.00	-		

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR

The M&E Calendar shows the time frame and budget relating to the activities to be undertaken in monitoring and evaluating the DMTDP. These are detailed enough with specific dates for the various activities.

Table 61: District M&E Calendar

Activity	Time frame				Actors	Budget CEDIS
	Year 1 (2018)	Year 2 (2019)	Year 3 (2020)	Year 4 (2021)		
DMTDP Evaluation				February 2021	DPCU, Devt. Partners	Allowances for 20 persons @ GH¢50.00 for 5 days =GH¢5,000.00 Snack@20 for 5days = ¢2,000.00 Lunch @ GH¢25,000 for 5days =GH¢2,500.00 Allowances for secretarial services on report writing 3staff @ GH¢40 for 5 days =GH¢600.00. Allowances for the 12 Expanded DPCU for 5days@ GH¢50.00 =GH¢3,000.00 Fuel and Lubricants = 60gals @ GH¢25.00 =GH¢1,500.00 (A)SUB-TOTALS= GH¢14,600.00
DMTDP Mid-Term Evaluation			Februar y		DPCU and Devt. Partners	Sitting Allowance for 20 Persons @ GH¢50.00 for 3 days = GH¢3,000.00 Snacks at GH¢20.00 for 3 days = GH¢1,200.00

						<p>Lunch @ GH¢25.00 for 3 days = GH¢1,500.00</p> <p>Allowances for secretarial Services on report writing 3staff @ GH¢40.00 for 3days = GH¢360.00</p> <p>Allowances for 12 DPCU Members for 12 people @ GH¢50.00 for 3 days =GH¢1,800.00</p> <p>Cost of producing 50 copies of the review Report at GH¢30.00 =GH¢1,500.00</p> <p>1 stakeholders meeting On review dissemination =GH¢15,000.00</p> <p>Fuel 30 gals@ GH¢40.00 = GH¢1,200.00</p> <p>(B)SUBTOTALS=GH¢25,560.00</p>
Annual Progress Review Workshop	31 st January	31 st January	31 st January	31 st January	DPCU and Devt. Partners	<p>Sitting Allowance for 20 persons @ GH¢50.00 for 2 days = GH¢2,000.00.</p> <p>Snack @ GH¢20.00 for 2days = GH¢800.00</p> <p>Lunch @ GH¢30.00 for 2days for 20 participants =GH¢1,200,.00</p> <p>Secretarial services for report writing =GH¢800.00.</p> <p>Allowance for DPCU 12 persons @ GH¢50.00 for 2 days</p>

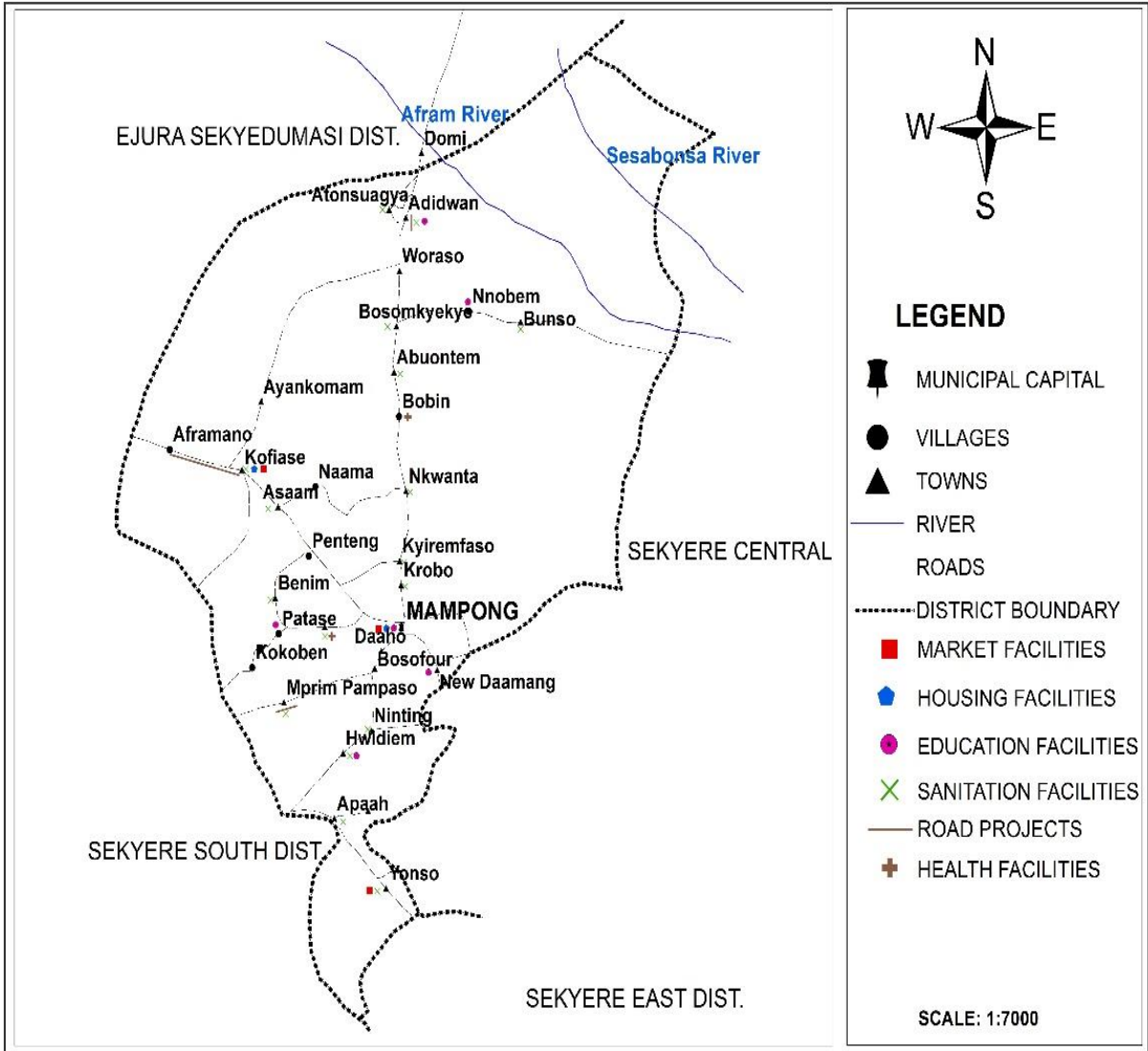
						=GH¢1,200.00 (C) SUB-TOTALS GH¢6,000.00
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Annual Progress Report	End of February	End of February	End of February	End of February	DPCU and Dev't. Partners	Cost of producing 60 copies of Annual Review Report at GH¢30.00 each =GH¢1,800.00 Area Council briefing-1 urban Council and 6 Area Councils =20 persons x7 councils at GH¢50.00 =GH¢7,000.00. Municipal Assembly briefing for a day 60 participants at GH¢100 = GH¢6,000.00 Decentralized depts. Expenses= GH¢1,500.00 Sitting Allowance for DPCU members for 4 days (12 persons) at
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						GH¢50.00 each for 4 days = GH¢2,400.00 (D)SUB-TOTALS =GH¢18,700.00
Dissemination	End of May	End of May	End of May	End of May	DPCU	Cost of dissemination of Report 60 copies at GH¢30,000 =GH¢1,800.00 Postage and Communications =GH¢500.00 Fuel for dispatch of documents =50 gallons @ GH¢45.00= GH¢2,250.00 (E)SUB-TOTALS= GH¢4,550.00

Quarterly Review Meeting (with Partners)	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	Jan	Apr	Aug	Nov	DPC U and Devt. Partners	Sitting allowance for 20 people @ GH¢50.00 for 2 days =GH¢2,000.00 Snack for 20 persons at GH¢20.00 for 2 days =GH¢800.00 Secretarial services for Report writing 3 persons @ GH¢40.00 for 4 days =GH¢480.00 (F)SUB-TOTAL=GH¢3,280.00
Quarterly Field Visits	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	Mar	Jul	Oct	Dec	DPC U and Devt. Partners	250gallons for diesel for GH¢40.00= GH¢8,000.00 Honorarium for 12 DPCU members for 2 days @ GH¢50,000= GH¢1,200.00 Secretarial services allowance for report writing @ GH¢40.00 for 4 days for 3 persons =GH¢480.00 (G)Sub-totals =GH¢9,680.00 GRANDTOTALS(A+B+C+D+E+F+G)= GH¢83,270.00
GRAND TOTAL																		

Figure 17: Map of Future Desired of Mampong



4.3 DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

4.3.1 Data Collection

The Assembly compiled a register of all on-going programmes and projects which forms the inputs during preparation of the DMTDP and built upon from both primary and secondary sources at the start of the M&E plan preparation. The data has been compiled into a register by the DPCU showing such details listed below:

Table 62: Programme/ Project Register format: (Example of a Project Register)

1	Programme /project Name	Construction of school Block
2	GPRS 11 THEMATIC AREA	Human Resource Development
3	SECTOR	Education
4	Project Description	Construction of 1-no 3 unit Classroom Block, office and store and supply of furniture.
5	Project location	Hwidiem
6	Contractor's Name	M/S Muszalifa Enterprise
7	Sources of Funding	DDF
8	Date Started	18 th September, 2014
9	Expected Date of Completion	18 th February, 2015
10	Contract Sum	GHc115,599.35
11	Expenditure to date	GH¢17,339.91
12	Project Implementation Status (%)	30%
13	Remarks	Project delayed due to consistent rainfall during the award period

The data indicates the contributions that the project is making towards the achievement of the planned goal and objectives of the DMTDP. With the example provided, the project aims at improving school infrastructure at Hwidiem.

(i) Primary Data

The primary data gathered are both quantitative and qualitative and include indicators such as demographic, socio-economic, revenue and expenditure and other relevant information as may be required by the RPCU, NDPC, Development Partners and other agencies that have a stake in the district development. The data has been divided into the following:

- **Process Data:** These involve data such as the DPCU operations, sub-structures of the MMA, Tendering and Contract Awards, compliance with audit recommendations
- **Input Data:** This involves Government transfers, (DACF, HIPC, DDF, GETFUND, etc.) and other transfers in the district from Development partners such as E.U, KfW, World Bank (UDG), NGO's such as CEDEP, SEND GHANA, ACTION AID GHANA, JICA, IGF etc.
- **Output Data:** The output data will embody such data like constructional works, Agricultural production (food, cash crops, livestock, and fishing production), Schools enrolment, retention, etc.
- **Outcome /Impact Data:** These shows indicators such as literacy rate, BECE results, infant mortality, HIV/AIDS prevalence, etc.

(ii) Secondary Data

In addition to the primary data secondary data were also collected from the decentralized departments such as Education, Health and Agriculture. Other sources of secondary data were from the DWST, GLSS, CWIQ and the national census report.

4.3.2 Data Validation

One –important feature of the data collection process will be the data validation forum, at which all stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, Decentralized Departments, and Agencies will meet to review the M&E data at monthly, quarterly and annual meetings through review workshops. The Assembly would invite its development partners, NGOs, CBOs in the review meetings. The implementation of the M&E is expected to improve the data base of the district through the monthly review. A data validation forum will ensure that the data is consistent and from the right source.

4.3.3 M&E Information System

The Assembly will be operating a well – functional IT based monitoring information system effectively and efficiently, by entering data that will help to assess the success and impact of the implementation of the DMTDP and provide evidence for people in and outside the district to know the District performance in improving the quality of life of its citizenry. The Assembly will rely on software such as the statistical service Ghana information database for collection, analysis and presentation. Since it is new software, MPCU members will be trained to be conversant in the usage of the software.

4.3.4 Data Analysis and Use of Results

The District M&E data to serve a useful purpose will be analyzed to identify key areas of concern not only to the Assembly but to identify areas for growth and poverty reduction such as the agricultural, industrial, informal sector economy which is fast springing up in the urban centres. The Data will be analyzed to show the results being produced by each programme and project. The data analysis will further show how the Assembly is performing with regard to all the indicators especially in the areas of agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation etc. (both core and specific indicators) and the critical area of concern. Each indicator will be examined and the appropriate actions taken to address the findings. The analysis will be done by reporting on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives, and targets of

the DMTDP and the GPRS 11. Data will be analyzed in a systematic manner so that lessons could be learnt and used as input in the District Action Plans and the subsequent MTDP.

4.3.5 M&E Reporting

In order to promote transparency and accountability in the project implementation process and allow the citizens have a role in the governance process, all programme and project actors such as the sub-structure actors (Unit committees, Area councilors, traditional authorities) departments and institutions will be briefed on the key observations and findings. The key implementers such as the MCE, Presiding Member, and Conveners of the various sub-committees would also be briefed through the report on the progress of work, observations, and gaps identified. The various observations and findings will be documented by the MPCU in the M&E Quarterly report. Annual Progress Report will be prepared at the end of the financial year from the various quarterly reports and monitoring and evaluation activities of the year.

The M&E Report will be prepared based on the NDPC guidelines below:

Sample District M&E Reports outline

Title page

- ❖ District
- ❖ M&E Report for (time period)

Introduction

- ❖ Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- ❖ Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- ❖ Status of implementation of the DMTDP

M&E Activities Report

Programme /project status for the quarter of the year

- ❖ Update of disbursements from the funding sources

- ❖ Update of indicators and targets
- ❖ Update on critical development and poverty issues □ Participatory M&E and other studies.

The Way forward

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

4.3.6 Dissemination of the M&E Reports.

In order to deepen decentralization and promote good governance through accountability and transparency the M&E reports will be shared with all stakeholders at all levels of the Municipal Assembly structures (Unit committees, Area and town councils), Development partners, NGO,s CBO's Departments, MDA's RPCU, NDPC, and the Media who will carry the report to a larger coverage. Some of the dissemination techniques that would be adopted include the following:

- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media e.g. local F.M stations, local newspapers etc.
- Meeting with the traditional authorities, Area Councils, opinion leaders, civic groups and tasking them to carry the message to their various communities.
- Holding community meetings
- Public forum at the various constituencies(Mampong Constituency)
- The Assembly's meet the press.
- District MMDAs discussions
- Publications in the Towns notice boards.
- MCE's Interactions with the communities.

CHAPTER FIVE (5)

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS (COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS)

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies planned activities under the various programmes and projects on annual bases. The activities are also linked to the various policy objectives and strategies under each thematic area that has been adopted from the Medium –Term National Development Frame work (MTNDF).The Annual activities and the corresponding indicative budgets from the basis for the Municipality annual budgetary request to Ministry of Finance. The table below presents the specific programmes and projects, spatial location of the programme or projects, budget time, source of funding and implementing and monitoring agencies.

5.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (2018-2021)

In selecting activities for implementation for the four year period, (2018-2021), some considerations were made which among others includes;

1. On-going programmes/ projects
2. Priority of the programmes/projects or need/pressure factors
3. Number of beneficiaries of the programmes/project etc.
4. Impact of the programme/projects to the communities.

Based on the above criteria the following activities were selected for implementation from 2018- 2021.

Table 63: Composite Annual Action Plan for the Year 2018

Focus Area: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Private Sector Development Programme 1. Infrastructure development	Construction of 1 No. market	New Daaming,	2	1 No. market constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000			Works	MA
	Support Self Help Projects	Municipal-wide	-	Self Help Projects supported	X	X	X	X	180,000	20,000		Works	MA
	Construction of drains in the market	Mampong	-	Drains constructed in the market	X	X	X	X	200,000			Trade and Industry	MA
2. Small and medium scale enterprise development	Conduct Training for 25 SMEs	Municipal-wide	30	Training for 25 SMEs conducted	X	X	X	X			5,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize 4 consultative meetings for MSMEs	Municipal-wide	-	4 consultative meetings organized for MSMEs	X	X	X	X			12,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide Technology	Mampong	-	Technology	X	X	X	X	10,000		15,000	Trade and	MA

	improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery	Technology Centre		improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery provided								Industry	
	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Municipal-wide	20	100 youth provided with business development services	X	X	X	X	5,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Train 100 MSMEs in Financial management	Municipal-wide	30	100 MSMEs trained in Financial management	X	X	X	X			8,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize fora for stakeholders in MSME's	Municipal-wide	-	Forums for stakeholders in MSME's organized	X	X	X	X			4,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide start up kits for clients	Municipal-wide	-	Start -up kits provided for clients	X	X	X	X	5,000		16,250	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize Basic CBT for	Municipal-	-	Basic CBT organized	X	X	X	X	3,700			Trade and	MA

	PWD	wide		for PWD								Indus try	
	Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	Municipal-wide	-	NVTI certification of graduate apprentices facilitated	X	X	X	X			10,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations	Municipal-wide	2	3 sector MSME associations Strengthened	X	X	X	X			7,000	Trade and Industry	MA
3. Industrial Development	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Mampong	-	Counterpart Funding for REP Activities provided	X	X	X	X			25,000	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
	Facilitate the establishment of carrot Medium Scale Factory	Mampong	-	The establishment of carrot Medium Scale Factory facilitated	X	X	X	X			100,000	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
4. Enhancing Public Private Partnersh	Support for the development of Mampong	Mampong	-	development of Mampong Scarp	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			MA	MA

ip on tourism developm ent	Scarp			supported									
	Facilitate the feasibility study of tourism potentials in Mampong	Mampong	-	Feasibility study of tourism potentials in Mampong facilitated	X	X	X	X	100,000			MA	MA
5. Employem ent creation	Conduct skills development programme for 50 youth	Mampong	-	Skills developme nt programm e conducted for 50 youth	X	X	X	X	10,000		20,000	Trade and Indus try	Youth Employ ment Agency
Energy Improvement programme 1. Electricit y expansio n	Procure 100 electric poles and others	Mampong	-	100 electric poles and others procured	X	X	X	X	125,000			Work s	MA
	Procure 100 complete streetlights	Mampong	-	100 complete streetlights procured	X	X	X	X	125,000	40,000		Work s	MA
Agriculture improvement programme 1. Increase access to	Promote cowpea production by setting up 5 field demonstration	Municipal-wide	4	Cowpea production promoted in 5 communities	X	X	X	X			1,375	Dept of Agric	MA

agricultural mechanization	s in 5 communities.												
	Promote the commercialization of rice farming	Municipal-wide	2 communities	Rice farming commercialized	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Increase in yield of maize production	Municipal-wide		Yield of maize production increased	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Facilitate the construction of ware house	2	Asaam	The construction of ware house facilitated	X	X	X	X			500,000.00	agric	MSDI
	Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	Municipal-wide	-	Improved planting material	X	X	X	X	18,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY)	Municipal-wide	-	Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY) conducted	X	X	X	X	8,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Facilitate Food	Municipal-wide	-	Fortified	X	X	X	X	4,460			Dept	MA

	Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	pal-wide		Cowpea Dishes								of Agric	
	Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	Municipal-wide	-	Fortified food (soya bean in dishes)	X	X	X	X			4,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Identify and list watershed sites in the Municipality for agricultural ecosystem protection.	Municipal-wide	-	Watershed sites in the Municipality for agricultural ecosystem protection identified and listed			X		1,000			Dept of Agric	MA
2. Capacity building for extension officers/FBOs	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	Municipal-wide	-	20 AEAs trained on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Build capacity of 20 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity	Municipal-wide	20	capacity of 80 cash crop farmers built	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA

	and produce quality to facilitate marketing.												
3. Financial support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Support Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Mampung	4 qtrs	Municipal Agriculture Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	40,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Familiarization tour of proposed commercial sites	Municipal-wide	-	Familiarization tour of proposed commercial sites conducted	X	X	X	X			16,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Train farmers in diseases and pests of crops	Municipal-wide	-	Farmers trained in disease and pests of crops	X	X	X	X			3,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	Municipal-wide		Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Organize 2 Study Tour for	Municipal-		2 Study tour	X	X	X	X	32,000			Dept of	MA

	80 farmers	wide		organized for 80 farmers									Agric	
	Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain	Municipal-wide	20	Linkages between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain established	X	X	X	X			3,250		Dept of Agric	MA
4. Farmers Day Celebration	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually	Mampong	4	Farmers' Day Celebration Annually organized				X	50,000				Dept of Agric	MA

Focus Area: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Education improvement programme	Complete the construction of 1 No 8	Naama	-	1 No 8 Unit Classroom Block with	X	X	X	X	300,000				GES	Works/MA

1. Improve access to educational infrastructure	Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities			ancillary facilities completed									
	Construction of Two (2) Classrooms With Ancillary Facilities	Bunuso	1	Two (2) Classrooms With Ancillary Facilities constructed	X	X	X	X	80,000			GES	Works/MA
	Complete the Construction of 1 No.6-Unit Teachers Bungalow	Bunusu	-	1 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow constructed	X	X	X	X	375,000			GES	Works/MA
	Provide Financial support for STME Clinics	Mampong	1	Financial support provided for STME Clinics	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organization of "My First Day at School" for over 8000 pupils	Municipal-wide	1	My first day at school organized for over 8000 pupils			X		10,000			GES	MA
	Extension of School feeding	Municipal-wide	42	School feeding program	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			GES	MA

	program to 10 schools			extended to 10 schools									
	Provision of kitchen with poly tank or boreholes for school feeding program schools	Municipal-wide	-	Kitchen with poly tank or boreholes provided for school feeding program schools	X	X	X	X	125,000			GES	MA
	Train 512 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors on child care and hygiene.	Mampong	4	512 SHEP Coordinators, KG Attendants & food vendors trained on child care and hygiene	X	X	X	X	6,500			GES	MA
	Provide financial support to Education Directorate	Mampong	4	Financial support to Education Directorate provided	X	X	X	X	40,000			GES	MA
	Provide Funds for Best Teacher awards	Mampong	1	Funds for Best Teacher awards provided		X			100,000			GES	MA

	annually			annually									
	Organize examination forum for BECE finalist	Municipal-wide	-	Examination forum organized for BECE finalist	X	X	X	X	2,000			GES	MA
	Procure 1000 dual desks for schools	Mampong	-	1000 dual desks for schools procured	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	MA
	Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS	Mampong	-	1200 mono desks for JHS procured	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	7 zones	-	Inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards organized	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	MA
2. Enhancing access to ICT	Construct and furnish 1 No. ICT Labs	Mampong	-	1 No. ICT Labs constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X	150,000			GES	MA
Health care improvement	Construct and	Bunusu Nkwanta	4	3No. CHPS	X	X	X	X	450,000			GHS	Works/MA

programme 1. Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities	Complete the construction of 3 No. CHPS Compound and provision of appropriate equipment at various communities	sekuruwa		compound completed and provided with appropriate equipment at various communities									
	Upgrade the Kofiase Health Centre	Kofiase	1	Kofiase Health Centre upgraded	X	X	X	X	500,000.00			GHS	Works Dept
	Provision of equipment/ Beds for 8 CHPS Compounds	Municipal – wide	-	Equipment/ Beds for 8 CHPS Compounds provided	X	X	X	X	50,000			GHS	MA
	Train 50 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management	Mampong	1	50 community Health officers trained on Malaria care management	X	X	X	X	8,750			GHS	MA
	Vaccination of anti-	Municipal – wide	-	People and animals	X	X	X	X	80,000			GHS	MA

	rabies and other scheduled diseases			vaccinated of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases									
	Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	Municipal – wide	-	94 community Health workers trained in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	X	X	X	X	8,000			GHS	MA
	Support National Immunization Days	Mampong	1	National Immunization Day supported	X	X	X	X	7,000			GHS	MA
	Intensify teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage	Municipal-wide	-	Teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage Intensified	X	X	X	X	1,000			GHS	MA
	Renovation	Mampong	-	Some	X	X	X	X	100,00			GHS	MA

	of some sections of Mampong Government Hospital			sections of Mampong Government Hospital renovated					0				
2. Improve access to financial assistance	Support Health Directorate	Mampong	1	Health Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	80,000			Finance	MA
3. HIV/AIDS S/STIs Reduction	Support for District Response Initiatives	Mampong	1	District Response Initiatives supported	X	X	X	X	100,000			Health	MA
	Organize 4 quarterly Municipal Response committee Meeting	Mampong	4	4 Quarterly Municipal Response committee Meeting organized	X	X	X	X		5,000		Health	MA
	Conduct public education on family planning Municipal wide	Municipal – wide	-	Public education on family planning conducted in the municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000			Health	MA
Social protection programme 1. Child protection	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare	Municipal – wide	-	Financial support for child protection and welfare activities	X	X	X	X	14,000	1,000		SW & CD	MA

and family	activities			supported									
2. Increasing access to social protection	Provide financial support for PWDs	Municipal – wide	-	Financial support provided for PWDs	X	X	X	X	80,000			SW & CD	MA
	Develop database for persons with disabilities	Mampong	-	PWD database developed	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA
	To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Municipal – wide	-	Awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's created	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA
3. Livelihood Empowerment	Provide additional support for 50 households under LEAP	Municipal – wide		Additional support for 50 households under LEAP provided	X	X	X	X	10,000			SW & CD	YEA
Women economic empowerment programme 1. Life	Provide alternative life skills for 75 women	Municipal – wide	-	Alternative life skills provided for 75 women	X	X	X	X	12,000			SW & CD	YEA

Skills provision													
Sanitation Improvement Programme 1. Increase access to toilet facilities	Construct 5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet	Municipal – wide	2	5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000			Works	MEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 20 seater WC	Kofiase	2	2 No. 20 seater WC constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works	MEHU
2. Household sanitation facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities	Municipal – wide		Public education on CLTS conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			MEHU	Works
	Provide financial support to 100 households to construct household toilets	Municipal – wide	-	Financial support provided to 100 households to construct household toilets	X	X	X	X	50,000			MEHU	Works
3. Solid waste management	Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in	Municipal – wide	-	Public education on improper waste disposal	X	X	X	X	5,000			MEHU	Works

	45 communities			conducted in 45 communities									
	Procure sanitation tools and equipment-Rakes, Long brooms	Mampong	-	Sanitation tools and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	12,500			MEH U	Works
	Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Mampong	-	Final waste Disposal Site Acquired	X	X	X	X	25,000			MEH U	Works
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Municipal – wide		Refuse evacuated in selected Communities	X	X	X	X	125,000			MEH U	Works
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme 1. Increasing access and coverage of portable water	Drilling and Mechanization of 5 Boreholes	Nyinampong Tatafuroso Bosomkyekye Nkwanta/Bobin	1	5 Boreholes drilled and mechanized	X	X	X	X	250,000			Works	MA
	Construction of 10No. Boreholes	Municipal – wide	-	10No. Boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X	27,000			Works	MA
	Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes	Municipal – wide	42	10 No. Boreholes rehabilitate	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works	MA

				d									
	Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees	Municipal – wide	-	30 Water and Sanitation Management committees revamped and trained	X	X	X	X			10,000	Works	MA

Focus Area: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 ⁿ	3 ^r	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Road transport improvement programme 1. Road rehabilitation	Rehabilitate 50 km road	Municipal – wide	60km	50 km road rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	125,000		30,000	DUR	Central Admin
	Grading and patching of potholes	Municipal – wide	-	Potholes graded and patched	X	X	X	X	150,000.00		50,000.00	DUR	Central Admin

2. Bridge and culvert construction	Construct 2 No. bridge and culvert	Municipal –wide	-	2 No. bridge and culvert constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000		20,000	DUR	Central Admin
	Construct traffic light at vintage points	Mampong township	-	Traffic light constructed at vintage points	X	X	X	X	100,000			DUR	Central Admin
Natural Resources Improvement Programme 1. Water resources management	Undertake Tree planting at river banks	Municipal –wide	-	Tree planted at river banks	X	X	X	X	5,000			Natural Resource	Central Admin
2. Climate variability and change	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 10 FBOs	Municipal –wide	-	Promotion of soil and water conservation techniques conducted for 10 FBOs	X	X	X	X	3,000			Agric	Natural Resource
	Promote the	Municipal –wide	2	Promotion of the	X	X	X	X	5,000			Agric	Natural Resource

	constructi on of post- harvest facilities for 10 FBOs			constructi on of post- harvest facilities conduce d for 10 FBOs									
	Increase coverage on the planting for food and job program	Municipa l-wide	-	Increased in coverage on the planting for food and jobs program	X	X	X	X	25,000			Agric	Central Admin
	Promote dry season irrigation farming for 10 FBOs	Municipa l-wide	2	Promotio n of dry season irrigation farming conduce d for 10 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,500			Agric	Natural Resource
	Recovery and distributio n of Agro- inputs	Municipa l-wide	-	Agro inputs recovered and distribute d	X	X	X	X	20,000.0 0			Agric	Central Admin
	Managem ent and control of	Municipa l-wide	-	Fall armywor m	X	X	X	X	40,000.0 0			Agric	Central Admin

	fall armywor m			managed and controlled									
3. Disaster managem ent	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster managem ent in 30 communit ies	Municipa l-wide	-	Awarenes s creation in Disaster managem ent conducte d in 30 communit ies	X	X	X	X	3,000			Disaster Preventi on	Central Admin
	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Municipa l-wide	-	Relief items to disaster victims provided	X	X	X	X	50,000			Disaster Preventi on	Central Admin
	Form disaster groups in 30 communit ies	Municipa l-wide	-	Disaster groups in 30 communit ies formed	X	X	X	X	18,000			NADM O	Central Admin
	Form disaster preventio n clubs in 2nd cycle instituti ons	MAMTE C, KOFSEC , SAINT JOSEPH SHS, ST. MONIC	-	Disaster preventio n clubs in 2nd cycle instituti ons formed	X	X	X	X	4,500			Disaster Preventi on	Central Admin

		A'S											
	Mitigate the spread of bedbugs and other insects in both public and private second cycle institutions	Municipal-wide	-	The spread of bedbugs and other insects mitigated in both public and private second cycle institutions	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			NADMO	Central Admin
	Empower Disaster Volunteer groups with logistics for disaster prevention	Municipal-wide	-	Disaster volunteer groups empowered	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			NADMO	Central Admin
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	Municipal-wide	-	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated				X	6,250			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin

Human settlements development programme 1. Public education	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Municipal-wide	-	Public education on development control conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Physical Planning Department	Works
	2. Preparation of layouts	Undertake Street naming and property addressing system in 2 communities	Kofiase, Mampong	-	Street naming and property addressing system undertaken in 2 communities	X	X	X	X	80,000		Physical Planning Department	Works/CA
	Facilitate the Preparation of layouts for communities	Adidwan Nkwanta Yonso	3	Preparation of layouts for communities facilitated	X	X	X	X	7,500			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA
	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance	Municipal-wide	-	Building permit enforced	X	X	X	X	5,000			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA

	ce Building permit document												
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Focus Area: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Improvement programme 1. Revenue mobilization	Train 20 revenue staff annually	Mampong	-	20 revenue staff trained annually	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000		Finance	CA
	Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	Municipal – wide	-	Logistics provided for revenue staff	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,000		Finance	CA
	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communities	Municipal – wide	-	Pay Your Levy Campaigns organized in all 79	X	X	X	X		8,750		Finance	Works/PPD

				communities									
	Update Revenue Database	Mampong	-	Revenue database updated	X	X	X	X	20,000			Finance	Works/PPD
Planning and Budgeting	Support MPCU activities	Mampong	-	MPCU activities supported	X	X	X	X	10,000			Central Administration	Finance
1. Support to MPCU	Provide funds for the preparation of composite budgets	Mampong	-	Funds provided for the preparation of composite budgets	X	X	X	X	60,000			Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for the preparation of the DMTDP			Funds provided for the preparation of the DMTDP	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for preparation of M&E plans			Funds provided for preparation of M&E plans	X	X	X	X	70,000.00			Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Mampong	-	Funds provided for monitoring and evaluation of projects	X	X	X	X	57,500	2,500		Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds	Mampong	-	Funds	X	X	X	X	75,000			Central Administration	Finance

	for the celebration of national holidays	ng		provided for the celebration of national holidays								al Admin	
	Provide funds for self-help projects	Municipal – wide	-	Funds provided for self-help projects	X	X	X	X	130,000			Central Admin	Finance
2. Capacity building	Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	Mampong	-	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	X	X	X	X	12,500			Central Admin	Finance
	Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing)	7 zones	-	3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing) organized	X	X	X	X	12,500	2,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Organize Public Education and Sensitization	7 zones	-	Public Education and Sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	72,853	12,500		Central Admin	Finance
	Organization of statutory meetings	Mampong	-	statutory meetings organized	X	X	X	X	75,000	75,000		Central Admin	Finance

												n	
	Human Capacity Building	Mampong	-	Human Capacity built	X	X	X	X	150,000	150,000		Central Administration	Finance
	Operationalization of 5 Area Councils	5 zones	2	5 Area Councils operationalized	X	X	X	X	50,000			Central Administration	Finance
	Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	Mampong	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly	X	X	X	X		400,000		Central Administration	Finance
	Support for Sub-district Structures	7 zones	-	Sub-district Structures supported	X	X	X	X	10,000	8,750		Central Administration	Finance
	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Mampong	-	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated	X	X	X	X	120,000			Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for the Internal Management of the organization	Mampong		Funds provided for the Internal Management of the organization	X	X	X	X	73,492.50	73,492.50		Central Administration	Finance
	Procure	Mampong	-	Office	X	X	X	X	47,500	4,000		Central	Finance

	Office stationery and furniture	ng		stationery and furniture procured								al Admin	
	Procure Office Computers and equipment	Mampong	-	Office Computers and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	17,500	7,500		Central Admin	Finance
	Protocols	Mampong	-	Protocols provided	X	X	X	X		20,000		Central Admin	Finance
3. Strengthening Security System	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organization	Municipal – wide	-	Security Services and Sub vented organizations supported	X	X	X	X	50,000	10,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Adidwan	2	1 No. Police Station constructed	X	X	X	X	600,000			Central Admin	Finance

Table 64: Composite Annual Action Plan or the Year 2019

Focus Area: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
1. Small and medium scale enterprise development	Support Self Help Projects	Municipal-wide	-	Self Help Projects supported	X	X	X	X	180,000	20,000		Works	MA
	Conduct Training for 100 SMEs	Municipal-wide	-	Training conducted for 100 SMEs	X	X	X	X			5,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize 4 consultative meetings for MSMEs	Municipal-wide	-	4 consultative meetings organized for MSMEs	X	X	X	X			12,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery	Mampong Technology	-	Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery provided	X	X	X	X	10,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize forum (2) for stakeholders in	Municipal-wide	-	2 forum for stakeholders in	X	X	X	X			8,000	Trade and Industry	MA

	MSME's			MSME's conducted								ry	
	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Municipal- wide	-	100 youth provided with business development services	X	X	X	X	5,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Train 100 MSMEs in Financial management	Municipal- wide	-	100 MSMEs trained in Financial management	X	X	X	X			8,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize fora for stakeholders in MSME's	Municipal- wide	-	Fora for stakeholders in MSME's conducted	X	X	X	X			4,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide start up kits for clients	Municipal- wide	-	Start -up kits provided for clients	X	X	X	X	5,000		16,250	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize Basic CBT for PWD	Municipal- wide	-	Basic CBT organized for PWD	X	X	X	X	3,700			Trade and Industry	MA
	Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	Municipal- wide	-	NVTI certification of graduate apprentices facilitated	X	X	X	X			10,500	Trade and Industry	MA

	Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations	Municipal- wide	-	3 sector MSME associations strengthened	X	X	X	X			7,000	Trade and Industry	MA
2. Industrial Development	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Mampong	-	Counterpart Funding provided for REP Activities	X	X	X	X			25,000	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
3. Enhancing Public Private Partnership on tourism development	Support for the development of Mampong Scarp	Mampong	-	Support provided for the development of Mampong Scarp	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	MA
4. Employment creation	Conduct skills development programme for 50 youth	Mampong	-	Skills development programme conducted for 50 youth	X	X	X	X	10,000		20,000	Trade and Industry	Youth Employment Agency
Energy Improvement programme	Procure 100 electric poles	Mampong	-	100 electric poles procured	X	X	X	X	125,000			Works	MA
	1. Electricity expansion		-	100 complete streetlights procured	X	X	X	X	125,000	40,000		Works	MA

Agriculture improvement programme 1. Increase access to agriculture mechanization	Promote cowpea production by setting up 5 field demonstrations in 5 communities.	Mampong	-	Cowpea production promoted in 5 communities	X	X	X	X			1,375	Dept of Agric	MA
	Construct 1 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility	Adidwan	1	1 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility constructed	X	X	X	X			475,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Promote the commercialization of rice farming	Municipal-wide	2	Rice farming commercialized	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality	Municipal-wide	-	Maize yield improved	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	Municipal-wide	-	Improved planting material	X	X	X	X	18,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP,	Municipal-wide	-	Animal census	X	X	X	X	8,000			Dept of	MA

	GOATS AND POULTRY)			(PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY) conducted								Agric	
	Undertake Food Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	Municipal- wide	-	Fortified Cowpea Dishes	X	X	X	X	4,460			Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	Municipal- wide	-	Fortified food (soya bean in dishes)	X	X	X	X			4,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Facilitate the expansion 1 No. Oil Palm Processing Factory and Storage Facility	Mampong Dome	1	1 No. Oil Palm Processing Plant and Storage Facility construction facilitated	X	X	X	X			475,000	Dept of Agric	MA
2. Capacity building for extension officers/ FBOs	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	Mampong	-	Training provided for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Build capacity of 20 cash crop	Municipal- wide	-	capacity of 80 cash	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of	MA

	farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to facilitate marketing.			crop farmers built									Agric	
3. Financial support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Mampong	-	Municipal Agriculture Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	40,000				Dept of Agric	MA
	Training of farmers in diseases and pests of crops	Municipal-wide	-	Farmers trained in diseases and pests of crops	X	X	X	X			3,000		Dept of Agric	MA
	Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	Municipal-wide	-	Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000				Dept of Agric	MA
	Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value	Municipal-wide	-	Linkages linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others	X	X	X	X				3,250	Dept of Agric	MA

	chain			in the cassava value chain established									
4. Farmers Day Celebratio n	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually	Municip al- wide	-	Farmers' Day Celebration organized				X	50,00 0			Dept of Agric	MA

Focus Area: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
MDA Programmes and Sub- Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseli ne	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2ⁿ d	3^r d	4^t h	GoG	IG F	Don or	Lead	Collabora ting
Education improvement programme 1. Improve access to educational infrastructur e	Constructio n of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities For JHS	Mampong Apostolic	1	1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities constructed for The JHS	X	X	X	X	350,00 0			GES	Works/ MA
	Renovation of three Junior High School Classroom Block	Bosomkye kye	1	Three Junior High School Classroom Block renovated	X	X	X	X	80,000			GES	Works/ MA
	Construct 2 No. 6-Unit	Yonso Brengo	-	1 No. 6- Unit	X	X	X	X	675,00 0			GES	Works/ MA

	Teachers Bungalows			Teachers Bungalow constructed									
	Provide Financial support for STME Clinics	Municipal - wide	-	Financial support provided for STME Clinics	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	Works/ MA
	Organization of "My First Day at School" for over 2000 pupils	Municipal - wide	-	My first day at school organized for over 2000 pupils			X		10,000			GES	MA
	Extension of School feeding program to 10 schools	Municipal - wide	42	School feeding program extended to 10 schools	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			GES	MA
	Provision of kitchen with poly tank or boreholes for school feeding program schools	Municipal - wide	-	Kitchen with poly tank or boreholes provided for school feeding program schools	X	X	X	X	125,000			GES	MA
	Provide financial support to Education Directorate	Municipal - wide	-	Financial support to Education Directorate provided	X	X	X	X	40,000			GES	MA

	Organize examination forum for BECE finalist	Municipal - wide	-	Examination forum organized for BECE finalist	X	X	X	X	2,000			GES	MA
	Provide Funds for Best Teacher awards annually	Municipal - wide	-	Funds for Best Teacher awards provided annually		X			100,000			GES	MA
	Procure 1000 dual desks for schools	Municipal - wide	-	1000 dual desks for schools procured	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	MA
	Provision of 10 motorbikes for effective monitoring and supervision	Municipal - wide	-	10 motorbikes provided for effective monitoring and supervision	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	MA
	Provision of octagon desks and chairs for KG and teachers table and chairs	Municipal - wide		Octagon desks and chairs for KG and teachers table and chairs provided	X	X	X	X	400,000			GES	MA
	Provision of teaching	Municipal - wide		Teaching and learning	X	X	X	X	3,000			GES	MA

	and learning materials			materials provided									
	Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS	Municipal - wide	-	1200 mono desks for JHS procured	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Municipal - wide	-	Inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards organized	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	MA
2. Enhancing access to ICT	Construct and furnish 1 No. ICT Labs	Mampong	-	1 No. ICT Labs constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X	150,000			GES	MA
Health care improvement programme 1. Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities	Construct 3 No. CHPS Compound and provision of appropriate equipment at various communities	Municipal - wide	4	2 No. CHPS Compound constructed and provided with appropriate equipment at various communities	X	X	X	X	450,000			GHS	Works/MA
	Provision	Municipal	-	Equipment/	X	X	X	X	50,000			GHS	MA

	of equipment/ Beds for 3 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality	- wide		Beds for 3 CHPS Compounds provided in the Municipality									
	Train 50 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management	Mampong	--	50 community Health officers trained on Malaria care management	X	X	X	X	8,750			GHS	MA
	Vaccination of anti- rabies and other scheduled diseases	Municipal - wide	-	People and animals vaccinated of anti- rabies and other scheduled diseases	X	X	X	X	80,000			GHS	MA
	Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of	Municipal - wide	-	94 community Health workers trained in Integrated Community case management	X	X	X	X	8,000			GHS	MA

	Malaria			t of Malaria									
	Support National Immunization Days	Municipal - wide	-	National Immunization Days supported	X	X	X	X	7,000			GHS	MA
	Intensify teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage	Municipal - wide	-	Teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage Intensified	X	X	X	X	1,000			GHS	MA
	Renovation of some sections of Mampong Government Hospital	Mampong	-	Some sections of Mampong Government Hospital renovated	X	X	X	X	100,000			GHS	MA
2. Improve access to financial assistance	Support Health Directorate	Mampong	-	Health Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	80,000			Finance	MA
3. HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction	Support for District Response Initiatives	Mampong	-	District Response Initiatives supported	X	X	X	X	100,000			Health	MA
	Organize 4 quarterly Municipal	Mampong	-	4 Quarterly Municipal Response	X	X	X	X		5,000		Health	MA

	Response committee Meeting			committee Meetings organized									
	Conduct public education on family planning Municipal wide	Municipal - wide	-	Public education on family planning conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000			Health	MA
Social protection programme	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal - wide	-	Financial support for child protection and welfare activities provided	X	X	X	X	14,000	1,000		SW & CD	MA
1. Child protection and family													
	Provide financial support for PWDs	Municipal - wide	-	Financial support for PWDs provided	X	X	X	X	80,000			SW & CD	MA
	Update database for persons with disabilities	Mampong	-	PWD database developed	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA
2. Increasing access to social protection	To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities	Municipal - wide	-	Awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's created	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA

	ties of PWD's.												
3. Livelihood Empowerment	Provide additional support for 50 households under LEAP	Municipal - wide		Additional support provided for 50 households under LEAP	X	X	X	X	10,000			SW & CD	YEA
Women economic empowerment programme 1. Life Skills provision	Provide alternative life skills for 75 women	Municipal - wide		alternative life skills provided for 75 women	X	X	X	X	12,000			SW & CD	YEA
Sanitation Improvement Programme 1. Increase access to toilet facilities	Construct 5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet	Municipal - wide	2	5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000			Works	MEHU
	Construct 5 No. Institutional Toilets	Municipal - wide	-	5 No. Institutional Toilets constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000			Works	MEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 20 Seater WC	Mampong	-	6 No. 20 Seater WC constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works	MEHU
	2. Household sanitation facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30	Municipal - wide	-	Public education on CLTS conducted in 30	X	X	X	X	3,000			MEHU

	communities			communities									
	Provide financial support to 100 households to construct household toilets	Municipal - wide	-	Financial support provided to 100 households to construct household toilets	X	X	X	X	50,000			MEH U	Works
3. Solid waste management	Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in 45 communities	Municipal - wide	-	Public education on improper waste disposal conducted in 45 communities	X	X	X	X	5,000			MEH U	Works
	Procure sanitation tools and equipment- Rakes, Long brooms	Mampong	-	Sanitation tools and equipment procured- Rakes, Long brooms	X	X	X	X	12,500			MEH U	Works
	Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Mampong	-	Final waste Disposal Site Acquired	X	X	X	X	25,000			MEH U	Works
	Facilitate	Mampong		Biogas	X	X	X	X	100,			MEH	PPP

	the establishment of biogas plant			processing plant established					000.00			U	
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Mampong	-	Refuse evacuated in selected Communities	X	X	X	X	125,000			MEHU	Works
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme 1. Increasing access and coverage of portable water	Undertake Drilling and Mechanization of 5 Boreholes	Municipal - wide	-	5 Boreholes drilled and mechanized	X	X	X	X	250,000			Works	MA
	Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes	Municipal - wide	-	10 No. Boreholes rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works	MA
	Construction of 10No. Boreholes	Municipal -wide	-	10No. Boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X	27,000			Works	MA
	Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees	Municipal - wide	-	30 Water and Sanitation Management committees revamped and trained	X	X	X	X			10,000	Works	MA

Focus Area: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Road transport improvement programme 1. Road rehabilitation 2. Bridge and culvert construction	Rehabilitate 50 km road	Municipal-wide	60km	50 km road rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	125,000		30,000	Works	Central Admin
	Construct 2 No. bridges and culverts	Mampong	-	2 No. bridges and culverts constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000		20,000	Works	Central Admin
	Road line marking and grass cutting	Municipal-wide	-	Road line marked and grass cut	X	X	X	X	100,000			Urban roads	Central Admin
	Construct rumps on principal streets of the municipality	Mampong township	-	Rumps constructed on Principal streets of the municipality	X	X	X	X	120,000			DUR	Central Admin

	Open drain and culvert cleaning	Municipal- wide	-	Open drain and culvert cleaned	X	X	X	X	120,000.00			Urban roads	Central Admin
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	Tree planting at river banks	Municipal- wide	-	Tree planted at river banks	X	X	X	X	5,000			Natural Resource	Central Admin
1. Water resources management programme													
2. Climate variability and change	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 40 FBOs	Municipal- wide	-	Soil and water conservation techniques promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	3,000			Agric	Natural Resource
	Conduct fire education within all the communities in 6 zonal	Municipal- wide	-	Fire education conducted within all the communities in 6 zonal councils	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			Natural resource	Central Admin

	councils under the municipality			under the municipality									
	Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 40 FBOs	Municipal-wide	-	Construction of post-harvest facilities promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,000			Agric	Natural Resource
	Promote exportable crops eg. cashew and ginger			Exportable crops promoted	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			Agric	Central Admin
	Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs	Municipal-wide	-	Dry season irrigation farming promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,500			Agric	Natural Resource
3. Disaster management	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster management in 30 communities	Municipal-wide	-	Awareness creation in Disaster management conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin

	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Municipal- wide	-	Relief items provided to disaster victims	X	X	X	X	50,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	4 SHS	-	Disaster prevention clubs formed in 2nd cycle institutions	X	X	X	X	4,500			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	Mampong	-	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated				X	6,250			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
Human settlements development programme	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Municipal- wide	-	Public education on development control conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Physical Planning Department	Works
1. Public Education programme	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Municipal- wide	-	Public education on development control conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Physical Planning Department	Works
2. Preparation of layouts	Update Street naming and property addressing	Mampong Kofiase Adiwan Mprim	-	Street naming and property addressing system updated in 4	X	X	X	X	80,000			Physical Planning Department	Works/ CA

	g system in 4 communities			communities									
	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	Municipal-wide	-	Building permit enforced	X	X	X	X	5,000			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA

Focus Area: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

MDA Programmes Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Improvement programme 1. Revenue mobilization	Train 20 revenue staff annually	Mampong	-	20 revenue staff trained	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000		Finance	CA
	Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	Municipal – wide	-	Logistics for revenue staff provided – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,000		Finance	CA

	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communities	Municipal – wide	-	Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communities organized	X	X	X	X		8,750		Finance	Works/PPD
	Update Revenue Database	Mampong	-	Revenue database updated	X	X	X	X	20,000			Finance	Works/PPD
Planning and Budgeting	Support MPCU activities	Mampong	-	MPCU activities support	X	X	X	X	10,000			Central Administration	Finance
1. Support MPCU	Provide funds for preparation of composite budgets	Mampong	-	Funds for preparation of composite budgets provided	X	X	X	X	60,000			Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Mampong	-	Funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects provided	X	X	X	X	57,500	2,500		Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for the celebration of national holidays	Mampong	-	Funds for the celebration of national holidays provided	X	X	X	X	75,000			Central Administration	Finance
	Provide funds for self-help projects	Municipal – wide	-	Funds provided for self-help projects	X	X	X	X	130,000			Central Administration	Finance

2. Capacity building	Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	Mampong	-	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	X	X	X	X	12,500			Central Administration	Finance
	Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	7 zones	-	3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing organized	X	X	X	X	12,500	2,000		Central Administration	Finance
	Organize Public Education and Sensitization	7 zones	-	Public Education and Sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	72,853	12,500		Central Administration	Finance
	Organization of statutory meetings	Mampong	-	statutory meetings organized	X	X	X	X	75,000	75,000		Central Administration	Finance
	Human Capacity Building	Mampong	-	Human Capacity built	X	X	X	X	150,000	150,000		Central Administration	Finance
	Operationalization of 5	5 zones	2	5 Area Councils	X	X	X	X	50,000			Central	Finance

	Area Councils			operationalized								Admin	
	Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	Mampong	-	Regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment ensured	X	X	X	X		400,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Support for Sub-district Structures	7 zones	-	Sub-district Structures supported	X	X	X	X	10,000	8,750		Central Admin	Finance
	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Mampong	-	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated	X	X	X	X	120,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for the Internal Management of the organization	Mampong		Funds provided for the Internal Management of the organization	X	X	X	X	73,492.50	73,492.50		Central Admin	Finance
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Mampong	-	Office stationery and furniture procured	X	X	X	X	47,500	4,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Mampong	-	Office Computers and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	17,500	7,500		Central Admin	Finance

	Protocols	Mampung	-	Protocols provided	X	X	X	X		20,000		Central Administration	Finance
Strengthening Security System	Support to Security Services and Sub vented organizations	Municipal – wide	-	Security Services and Sub vented organizations supported	X	X	X	X	50,000	10,000		Central Administration	Finance
	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Apaah	2	1 No. Police Station constructed	X	X	X	X	600,000			Central Administration	Finance

Table 65: Composite Annual Action Plan for the Year 2020

Focus Area: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2ⁿ d	3^r d	4^t h	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Private Sector Development Programme 1. Market infrastructure development	Construction of 1 No. market	Adidwan	2	1 No. market constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000			Works	MA
	Construction of drains in the market	Adidwan	250M, U-drains	Drains constructed in the market	X	X	X	X	200,000			Trade and Industry	MA
	Support Self Help Projects	Municipal-wide	-	Self Help Projects supported	X	X	X	X	180,000	20,000		Works	MA
2. Small and medium scale enterprise development	Conduct Training for 100 SMEs	Municipal-wide	-	Training conducted for 100 SMEs	X	X	X	X			5,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize 4 consultative meetings for MSMEs	Municipal-wide	-	4 consultative meetings organized for MSMEs	X	X	X	X			12,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide Technology improvement and finishing in	Mampong	-	Technology improvement and finishing in welding	X	X	X	X	10,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA

	welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery			& fabrication, carpentry and joinery provided									
	Organize forum (2) for stakeholders in MSME's	Municipal-wide	-	2 forum for stakeholders in MSME's conducted	X	X	X	X			8,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Municipal-wide	-	100 youth provided with business development services	X	X	X	X	5,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Train 100 MSMEs in Financial management	Municipal-wide	-	100 MSMEs trained in Financial management	X	X	X	X			8,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize fora for stakeholders in MSME's	Municipal-wide	-	Fora for stakeholders in MSME's organized	X	X	X	X			4,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide start up kits for clients	Municipal-wide	-	Start -up kits provided for clients	X	X	X	X	5,000		16,250	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize Basic CBT for PWD	Municipal-wide	-	Basic CBT organized for PWD	X	X	X	X	3,700			Trade and Industry	MA

	Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	Municipal-wide	-	NVTI certification of graduate apprentices facilitated	X	X	X	X			10,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations	Municipal-wide	-	3 sector MSME associations strengthened	X	X	X	X			7,000	Trade and Industry	MA
3. Industrial Development	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Mampong	-	Counterpart Funding provided for REP Activities	X	X	X	X			25,000	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
4. Enhancing Public Private Partnership on tourism development	Support for the development of Mampong Scarp	Mampong	-	Support provided for the development of Mampong Scarp	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	MA
5. Employment creation	Conduct skills development programme for 50 youth	Mampong	-	Skills development programme conducted for 50 youth	X	X	X	X	10,000		20,000	Trade and Industry	Youth Employment Agency
Energy Improvement programme	Procure 100 electric poles and others	Mampong	-	100 electric poles and others provided	X	X	X	X	125,000			Works	MA
1. Electricity expansion	Procure 100 complete	-	-	100 complete streetlights	X	X	X	X	125,000	40,000		Works	MA

	streetlights			procured									
Agriculture improvement programme 1. Increase access to agriculture mechanization	Promote cowpea production by setting up 5 field demonstrations in 5 communities.	Mampong	-	Cowpea production promoted in 5 communities	X	X	X	X			1,375	Dept of Agric	MA
	Promote the commercialization of rice farming	Municipal-wide	2	Rice farming commercialized	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality	Municipal-wide	-	Maize yield improved in the municipality	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	Municipal-wide	-	Improved planting material	X	X	X	X	18,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY)	Municipal-wide	-	Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS)	X	X	X	X	8,000			Dept of Agric	MA

				AND POULTRY) conducted									
	Promote Food Fortification(Cowpea dishes)	Municipal-wide	-	Fortified Cowpea Dishes	X	X	X	X	4,460			Dept of Agric	MA
	Promote Food Fortification(Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	Municipal-wide	-	Fortified food (soya bean in dishes)	X	X	X	X			4,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Construct 1 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility	Kofiase	1	1 No. Cassava Processing Factory and Storage Facility constructed	X	X	X	X			475,000	Dept of Agric	MA
2. Capacity building for extension officers/ FBOs	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	Mampong	-	20 AEAs trained on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Build capacity of 20 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to	Municipal-wide	-	capacity of 80 cash crop farmers built	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA

	facilitate marketing.												
3. Financial support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Mampong	-	Municipal Agriculture Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	40,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Train farmers in diseases and pests of crops	Municipal-wide	-	Farmers trained in diseases and pests of crops	X	X	X	X			3,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	Municipal-wide	-	Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain	Municipal-wide	-	linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain facilitated	X	X	X	X			3,250	Dept of Agric	MA
4. Farmers Day Celebration	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually	Municipal-wide	-	Farmers' Day Celebration organized				X	50,000			Dept of Agric	MA

Focus Area: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
MDA Programmes Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education improvement programme 1. Improve access to educational infrastructure	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow	Yonso	-	1 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow constructed	X	X	X	X	375,000			GES	Works/MA
	Construction of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Ancilliary Facilities For The Kg	Asempanaye		1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Ancilliary Facilities For The Kg constructed	X	X	X	X	350,000			GES	Works/MA
	Provide Financial support for STME Clinics	Municipal-wide	-	support provided for STME Clinics	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organization of "My First Day at School" for over 2000 pupils	Municipal-wide	-	My first day at school organized for over 2000 pupils			X		10,000			GES	MA
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Odumasi	1	1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	X	X	X	X	80,000			GES	Works/MA

				rehabilitated									
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Nsuase	1	1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store And 4 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	80,000			GES	Works/MA
	Extension of School feeding program to 10 schools	Municipal-wide	42	School feeding program extended to 10 schools	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			GES	MA
	Provision of kitchen with poly tank or boreholes for school feeding program schools	Municipal-wide	-	Kitchen with poly tank or boreholes provided for school feeding program schools	X	X	X	X	125,000			GES	MA
	Provide financial support to Education Directorate	Municipal-wide	-	financial support provided to Education Directorate	X	X	X	X	40,000			GES	MA
	Organize examination forum for BECE finalist	Municipal-wide	-	Examination forum organized for BECE finalist	X	X	X	X	2,000			GES	MA

	Provide Funds for Best Teacher awards annually	Municipal-wide	-	Funds provided for Best Teacher awards annually		X			100,000			GES	MA
	Procure 1000 dual desks for schools	Municipal-wide	-	1000 dual desks procured for schools	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	MA
	Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS	Municipal-wide	-	1200 mono desks procured for JHS	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Municipal-wide	-	Inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards organized	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	MA
2. Enhancing access to ICT	Construct and furnish 1 No. ICT Labs	Mampong	-	1 No. ICT Lab	X	X	X	X	150,000			GES	MA
Health care improvement programme	Complete the construction of 2 No. CHPS Compound and provision of appropriate equipment at	Municipal-wide	4	2 No. CHPS Compound constructed and provided with appropriate	X	X	X	X	300,000			GH S	Works/ MA

1. Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities	various communities			equipment at various communities									
	Provision of equipment/Beds for 3 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality	Municipal-wide	-	Equipment/ Beds provided for 3 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality	X	X	X	X	50,000			GH S	MA
	Construction of 3 bungalow for Specialist medical officer and residents	Mampong		3 bungalow constructed for Specialist medical officer and residents	X	X	X	X	500,000			GH S	MA
	Train 50 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management	Mampong	--	50 community Health officers trained on Malaria care management	X	X	X	X	8,750			GH S	MA
	Vaccination of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases	Municipal-wide	-	People and animals vaccinated of anti-rabies and	X	X	X	X	80,000			GH S	MA

				other scheduled diseases										
	Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	Municipa l- wide	-	94 community Health workers trained Integrated Community case managemen t of Malaria	X	X	X	X	8,000				GH S	MA
	Support National Immunization Days	Municipa l- wide	-	National Immunizati on Day supported	X	X	X	X	7,000				GH S	MA
	Intensify teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage	Municipa l- wide	-	Teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage Intensified	X	X	X	X	1,000				GH S	MA
	Renovation of some sections of Mampong Government Hospital	Mampong	-	Some sections of Mampong Government Hospital renovated	X	X	X	X	100,0 00				GH S	MA

2. Improve access to financial assistance	Support Health Directorate	Mampong	-	Health Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	80,000			Finance	MA
3. HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction	Support for District Response Initiatives	Mampong	-	District Response Initiatives supported	X	X	X	X	100,000			Health	MA
	Organize 4 quarterly Municipal Response committee Meeting	Mampong	-	4 quarterly Municipal Response committee Meeting organized	X	X	X	X		5,000		Health	MA
	Conduct public education on family planning Municipal wide	Municipal-wide	-	Public education on family planning conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000			Health	MA
Social protection programme 1. Child protection and family	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal-wide	-	Financial support provided for child protection and welfare activities	X	X	X	X	14,000	1,000		SW & CD	MA
2. Increasing access to social protection	Provide financial support for PWDs	Municipal-wide	-	Financial support provided for PWDs	X	X	X	X	80,000			SW & CD	MA
	Develop database for persons with disabilities	Mampong	-	PWD database developed	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA

	To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Municipal-wide	-	Awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's created	X	X	X	X	5,000				SW & CD	MA
3. Livelihood Empowerment	Provide additional support for 50 households under LEAP	Municipal-wide		50 households supported under LEAP	X	X	X	X	10,000				SW & CD	YEA
Women economic empowerment programme 1. Life skills	Provide alternative life skills for 75 women	Municipal-wide		Alternative life skills provided for 75 women	X	X	X	X	12,000				SW & CD	YEA
Sanitation Improvement Programme 1. Increase access to toilet facilities	Construct 5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet	Municipal-wide	2	5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000				Works	MEHU
	Construct 5 No. Institutional Toilets	Municipal-wide	-	5 No. Institutional Toilets constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000				Works	MEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 20 seater WC	Mampong	-	6 No. 20 seater WC constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000				Works	MEHU
2. Household sanitation facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities	Municipal-wide	-	public education on CLTS conducted	X	X	X	X	3,000				MEHU	Works

				in 30 communities									
	Provide financial support to 100 households to construct household toilets	Municipal-wide	-	Financial support provided to 100 households to construct household toilets	X	X	X	X	50,000			ME HU	Works
3. Solid waste management	Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in 45 communities	Municipal-wide	-	public education on improper waste disposal conducted in 45 communities	X	X	X	X	5,000			ME HU	Works
	Procure sanitation tools and equipment-Rakes, Long brooms	Mampong	-	Sanitation tools and equipment-Rakes, Long brooms procured	X	X	X	X	12,500			ME HU	Works
	Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Mampong	-	Final waste Disposal Site Acquired	X	X	X	X	25,000			ME HU	Works
	Evacuate refuse in	Mampong	-	Refuse evacuated	X	X	X	X	125,000			ME HU	Works

	selected Communities			in selected Communities										
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme 1. Increasing access and coverage of portable water	Drilling and Mechanization of 5 Boreholes	Municipal- wide	-	5 Boreholes drilled and mechanized	X	X	X	X	250,000			Works	MA	
	Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes	Municipal- wide	-	10 No. Boreholes rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works	MA	
	Construction of 10No. Boreholes	Municipal- wide	-	10No. Boreholes constructed	X	X	X	X	27,000			Works	MA	
	Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees	Municipal- wide	-	30 Water and Sanitation Management committees revamped and trained	X	X	X	X			10,000	Works	MA	

Focus Area: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Road transport improvement programme	Rehabilitate 50 km road	Municipal- wide	60km	50 km road rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	125,000		30,000	Works	Central Admin

1. Road rehabilitation														
2. Bridge and culvert construction	Construct 2 No. bridges and culverts	Mampong	-	2 No. bridges and culverts constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000		20,000	Works	Central Admin	
	Provision of deck scab/metal gratings	Mampong		Deck scab/metal grating provided	X	X	X	X	400,000			Urban Roads	Central Admin	
Natural Resources Improvement Programme	Tree planting at river banks	Municipal-wide	-	Trees planted at river banks	X	X	X	X	5,000			Natural Resource	Central Admin	
1. Water resources management programme														
2. Climate variability and change	Promote soil and water conservation techniques for 40 FBOs	Municipal-wide	-	Soil and water conservation techniques promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	3,000			Agric	Natural Resource	

	Promote the construction of post-harvest facilities for 40 FBOs	Municipal-wide	-	Post-harvest facilities constructed for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,000			Agric	Natural Resource
	Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs	Municipal-wide	-	Dry season irrigation farming promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,500			Agric	Natural Resource
3. Disaster management	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster management in 30 communities	Municipal-wide	-	Awareness creation in Disaster management conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Municipal-wide	-	Relief items provided to disaster victims	X	X	X	X	50,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Form disaster prevention clubs in	4 SHS	-	Disaster prevention clubs formed in	X	X	X	X	4,500			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin

	2nd cycle institutions			2nd cycle institutions									
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	Mampong	-	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated				X	6,250			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
Human settlements development programme	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Municipal-wide	-	Public education on development control in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Physical Planning Department	Works
1. Public Education													
2. Preparation of layouts	Update Street naming and property addressing system in 4 communities	Mampong Kofiase Adiwana Mprim	-	Street naming and property addressing system updated in 4 communities	X	X	X	X	80,000			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA
	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance	Municipal-wide	-	Building permit enforced	X	X	X	X	5,000			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA

	e Building permit document												
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Focus Area: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Improvement programme 1. Revenue mobilization	Train 20 revenue staff annually	Mampong	-	20 revenue staff trained	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000		Finance	CA
	Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	Municipal – wide	-	Logistics provided for revenue staff	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,000		Finance	CA
	Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communities	Municipal – wide	-	Pay Your Levy Campaigns Organize in all 79 communities	X	X	X	X		8,750		Finance	Works/PPD
	Update Revenue	Mampong	-	Revenue database	X	X	X	X	20,000			Finance	Works/PPD

	Database			updated									
Planning and Budgeting 1. Support MPCU	Support MPCU activities	Mamp ong	-	MPCU activities supported	X	X	X	X	10,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for preparation of composite budgets	Mamp ong	-	Improved district level budgeting	X	X	X	X	60,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Mamp ong	-	Funds provided for monitoring and evaluation of projects	X	X	X	X	57,500	2,500		Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for the celebration of national holidays	Mamp ong	-	Funds provided for the celebration of national holidays	X	X	X	X	75,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for self-help projects	Municipal – wide	-	Funds provided for self-help projects	X	X	X	X	130,000			Central Admin	Finance
2. Capacity building	Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting	Mamp ong	-	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and	X	X	X	X	12,500			Central Admin	Finance

Process			Budgeting Process										
Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	7 zones	-	Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing organized	X	X	X	X	12,500	2,000			Central Admin	Finance
Public Education and Sensitization	7 zones	-	Public Education and Sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	72,853	12,500			Central Admin	Finance
Organization of statutory meetings	Mampong	-	statutory meetings organized	X	X	X	X	75,000	75,000			Central Admin	Finance
Human Capacity Building	Mampong	-	Human Capacity built	X	X	X	X	150,000	150,000			Central Admin	Finance
Operationalization of 5 Area Councils	5 zones	2	7 Area Councils operationalized	X	X	X	X	50,000				Central Admin	Finance
Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and	Mampong	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly	X	X	X	X		400,000			Central Admin	Finance

	equipment												
	Support for Sub-district Structures	7 zones	-	Sub-district Structures supported	X	X	X	X	10,000	8,750		Central Admin	Finance
	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Mampong	-	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated	X	X	X	X	120,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for the Internal Management of the organization	Mampong		Funds provided for the Internal Management of the organization	X	X	X	X	73,492.50	73,492.50		Central Admin	Finance
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Mampong	-	Office stationery and furniture procured	X	X	X	X	47,500	4,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Mampong	-	Office Computers and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	17,500	7,500		Central Admin	Finance
	Protocols	Mampong	-	Protocols provided	X	X	X	X		20,000		Central Admin	Finance
Strengthening Security System	Support to Security	Municipal –	-	Security Services	X	X	X	X	50,000	10,000		Central Admin	Finance

	Services and Sub vented organizations	wide		and Sub vented organization s supported									
	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Atonsu agya	2	1 No. Police Station constructed	X	X	X	X	600,000			Central Admin	Finance

Table 66: Composite Annual Action Plan for the Year 2021

Focus Area: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Support Self Help Projects	Municipal-wide	-	Self Help Projects supported	X	X	X	X	180,000	20,000		Works	MA
1. Small and medium scale enterprise development	Conduct Training for 100 SMEs	Municipal-wide	-	Training conducted for 100 SMEs	X	X	X	X			5,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize 4 consultative meetings for MSMEs	Municipal-wide	-	4 consultative meetings organized for MSMEs	X	X	X	X			12,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery	Mampong Technology	-	Technology improvement and finishing in welding & fabrication, carpentry and joinery provided	X	X	X	X	10,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide 100 youth with business development services	Municipal-wide	-	100 youth provided with business development services	X	X	X	X	5,000		15,000	Trade and Industry	MA

	Train 100 MSMEs in Financial management	Municipal-wide	-	100 MSMEs trained in Financial management	X	X	X	X			8,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize forums for stakeholders in MSME's	Municipal-wide	-	Forums conducted for stakeholders in MSME's	X	X	X	X			4,000	Trade and Industry	MA
	Provide start up kits for clients	Municipal-wide	-	Start -up kits provided for clients	X	X	X	X	5,000		16,250	Trade and Industry	MA
	Organize Basic CBT for PWD	Municipal-wide	-	Basic CBT organized for PWD	X	X	X	X	3,700			Trade and Industry	MA
	Facilitate NVTI certification of graduate apprentices	Municipal-wide	-	NVTI certification of graduate apprentices facilitated	X	X	X	X			10,500	Trade and Industry	MA
	Strengthening of 3 sector MSME associations	Municipal-wide	-	3 sector MSME associations Strengthened	X	X	X	X			7,000	Trade and Industry	MA
2. Industrial Development	Provide Counterpart Funding for REP Activities	Mampong	-	Counterpart Funding provided for REP Activities	X	X	X	X			25,000	Trade and Industry	Agriculture/ CA
3. Enhancing Public	Support for the development	Mampong	-	Development of Mampong Scarp	X	X	X	X	300,000			MA	MA

Private Partnership on tourism development	of Mampong Scarp			supported									
4. Employment creation	Conduct skills development programme for 50 youth	Mampong	-	Skills development programme conducted for 50 youth	X	X	X	X	10,000		20,000	Trade and Industry	Youth Employment Agency
Energy Improvement programme	Procure 100 electric poles and others	Mampong	-	100 electric poles and others procured	X	X	X	X	125,000			Works	MA
1. Electricity expansion	Procure 100 complete streetlights	-	-	100 complete streetlights procured	X	X	X	X	125,000	40,000		Works	MA
Agriculture improvement programme	Promote cowpea production by setting up 5 field demonstrations in 5 communities.	Mampong	-	Cowpea production promoted in 5 communities	X	X	X	X			1,375	Dept of Agric	MA
1. Increase access to agriculture mecha	Promote the commercialization of rice	Municipal-wide	2	Rice farming commercialized	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA

nizati on	farming												
	Increase in yield of maize production in the municipality	Municipal-wide	-	Maize yield improved	X	X	X	X			1,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Demonstration of newly improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	Municipal-wide	-	Improved planting materials (orange fleshed, sweet potato)	X	X	X	X	18,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY)	Municipal-wide	-	Animal census (PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY) conducted	X	X	X	X	8,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Promote Food Fortification (Cowpea dishes)	Municipal-wide	-	Fortified Cowpea Dishes	X	X	X	X	4,460			Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Food Fortification (Soya bean) inclusion in local dishes	Municipal-wide	-	Fortified food (soya bean in dishes)	X	X	X	X			4,000	Dept of Agric	MA

2. Capacity building for extension officers/ FBOs	Provide training for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	Mampong	-	Training provided for 20 AEAs on postharvest management of vegetables and citrus	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA
	Build capacity of 20 cash crop farmers (citrus, oil palm etc.) to improve productivity and produce quality to facilitate marketing.	Municipal-wide	-	Capacity of 20 cash crop farmers built	X	X	X	X			2,500	Dept of Agric	MA
3. Financial support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Support to Municipal Agriculture Directorate	Mampong	-	Municipal Agriculture Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	40,000			Dept of Agric	MA
	Train farmers in diseases and pests of crops	Municipal-wide	-	Farmers trained in diseases and pests of crops	X	X	X	X			3,000	Dept of Agric	MA
	Undertake Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision	Municipal-wide	-	Home & Farm Visits, Monitoring And Supervision conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000			Dept of Agric	MA

	Facilitate the linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain	Municipal-wide	-	linkage between 100 farmers, processors, exporters and others in the cassava value chain facilitated	X	X	X	X			3,250	Dept of Agric	MA
4. Farmers Day Celebration	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration Annually	Municipal-wide	-	Farmers Day Celebrated				X	50,000			Dept of Agric	MA

Focus Area: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
MDA Programmes Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education improvement programme	Construction of 2 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow	Atonsua gya Sekuruw a	-	2 No. 6-Unit Teachers Bungalow constructed	X	X	X	X	675,000			GES	Works/MA
	Provide	Municipal	-	Financial	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	Works/

1. Improve access to educational infrastructure	Financial support for STME Clinics	al- wide		support provided for STME Clinics									MA
	Construction of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laboratory, Staff Common Room And Furnishing	Kokoben	1	1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laboratory, Staff Common Room constructed and Furnished	X	X	X	X	350,000			GES	Works/MA
	Construction Of 1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laboratory, Staff Common Room And Furnishing	Naama		1 No. 8 Unit Classroom Block With Computer Laboratory, Staff Common Room constructed and furnished	X	X	X	X	350,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organization of "My First Day at School" for over 2000	Municipal- wide	-	My first day at school organized for over			X		10,000			GES	MA

	pupils			2000									
	Extension of School feeding program to 10 schools	Municipal- wide	42	School feeding program extended to 10 schools	X	X	X	X	1,000,000			GES	MA
	Provision of kitchen with poly tank or boreholes for school feeding program schools	Municipal- wide	-	Kitchen with poly tank or boreholes provided for school feeding program schools	X	X	X	X	125,000			GES	MA
	Provide financial support to Education Directorate	Municipal- wide	-	Financial support to Education Directorate provided	X	X	X	X	40,000			GES	MA
	Provide Funds for Best Teacher awards annually	Municipal- wide	-	Funds for Best Teacher awards provided		X			100,000			GES	MA
	Organize examination forum for BECE finalist	Municipal- wide	-	Examination forum organized for BECE finalist	X	X	X	X	2,000			GES	MA
	Procure 1000 dual desks for schools	Municipal- wide	-	1000 dual desks procured	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	MA

				for schools									
	Procure 1200 mono desks for JHS	Municipal- wide	-	1200 mono desks procured for JHS	X	X	X	X	100,000			GES	Works/MA
	Organize inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competitions in basic schools with awards	Municipal- wide	-	inter-circuit Maths, Science and ICT quiz competition s in basic schools organized with awards	X	X	X	X	10,000			GES	MA
2. Enhancing access to ICT	Construct and furnish 1 No. ICT Labs	Mampong	-	1 No. ICT Labs furnished	X	X	X	X	150,000			GES	MA
Health care improvement programme	Complete the construction of 2 No. CHPS Compound and provision of appropriate equipment at various communities	Municipal- wide	4	2 No. CHPS Compound constructed and provided with appropriate equipment at various communities	X	X	X	X	300,000			GHS	Works/MA
	Provision of	Municipal	-	Equipment/	X	X	X	X	50,000			GHS	MA

1. Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities	equipment/Beds for 3 CHPS Compounds in the Municipality	al- wide		Beds for 3 CHPS Compound s provided in the Municipality									
	Train 50 Community Health Officers on Malaria care management	Mampong	--	50 community Health officers trained on Malaria care management	X	X	X	X	8,750			GHS	MA
	Vaccination of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases	Municipal- wide	-	People and animals vaccinated of anti-rabies and other scheduled diseases	X	X	X	X	80,000			GHS	MA
	Train 94 Community Health Workers in Integrated Community case management of Malaria	Municipal- wide	-	94 community Health workers trained in Integrated Community case management	X	X	X	X	8,000			GHS	MA

				nt of Malaria									
	Provision of 4 motor bikes to CHIP compounds	Municipal- wide	-	4 motor bikes provided to CHIP compounds	X	X	X	X	250,000			GHS	MA
	Support National Immunization Days	Municipal- wide	-	National Immunization Days supported	X	X	X	X	7,000			GHS	MA
	Intensify teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage	Municipal- wide	-	Teenage pregnancy, eye care among schools and increase pregnancy school coverage Intensified	X	X	X	X	1,000			GHS	MA
	Renovation of some sections of Mampong Government Hospital	Mampong	-	Some sections of Mampong Government Hospital renovated	X	X	X	X	100,000			GHS	MA
2. Improve access to financial	Support Health Directorate	Mampong	-	Health Directorate supported	X	X	X	X	80,000			Finance	MA

assistance													
3. HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction	Support for District Response Initiatives	Mampong	-	District Response Initiatives supported	X	X	X	X	100,000			Health	MA
	Organize 4 quarterly Municipal Response committee Meeting	Mampong	-	4 Quarterly Municipal Response committee Meeting organized	X	X	X	X		5,000		Health	MA
	Conduct public education on family planning Municipal wide	Municipal-wide	-	Public education on family planning conducted within the Municipality	X	X	X	X	5,000			Health	MA
Social protection programme 1. Child protection and family	Provide financial support for child protection and welfare activities	Municipal-wide	-	Financial support for child protection and welfare activities provided	X	X	X	X	14,000	1,000		SW & CD	MA
2. Increasing access to social	Provide financial support for PWDs	Municipal-wide	-	Financial support for PWDs provided	X	X	X	X	80,000			SW & CD	MA

protection	Develop database for persons with disabilities	Municipal	-	PWD database developed	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA
	To promote/create awareness on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	Municipal-wide	-	Awareness created on the rights and responsibilities of PWD's.	X	X	X	X	5,000			SW & CD	MA
3. Livelihood Empowerment	Provide additional support for 50 households under LEAP	Municipal-wide		Additional support provided for 50 households under LEAP	X	X	X	X	10,000			SW & CD	YEA
Women economic empowerment programme 1. Life skills	Provide alternative life skills for 75 women	Municipal-wide		Alternative life skills provided for 75 women	X	X	X	X	12,000			SW & CD	YEA
Sanitation Improvement Programme	Construct 5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet	Municipal-wide	2	5 No. 20 Seater-Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000			Works	MEHU
	Construct 5 No.	Municipal-wide	-	5 No. Institutional	X	X	X	X	300,000			Works	MEHU

1. Increase access to toilet facilities	Institutional Toilets			1 Toilets constructed									
	Construction of 2 No. 20 seater WC	Mampong	-	6 No. 20 seater WC constructed	X	X	X	X	200,000			Works	MEHU
2. Household sanitation facilities Improvement	Conduct public education on CLTS in 30 communities	Municipal-wide	-	Public education on CLTS conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			MEHU	Works
	Provide financial support to 100 households to construct household toilets	Municipal-wide	-	Financial support provided to 100 households to construct household toilets	X	X	X	X	50,000			MEHU	Works
3. Solid waste management	Conduct public education on improper waste disposal in 45 communities	Municipal-wide	-	Public education on improper waste disposal conducted in 45 communities	X	X	X	X	5,000			MEHU	Works
	Procure sanitation tools and	Mampong	-	Sanitation tools and equipment-	X	X	X	X	12,500			MEHU	Works

	equipment- Rakes, Long brooms			Rakes, Long brooms procured									
	Acquisition of Final Waste Disposal Site	Mampo ng	-	Final waste Disposal Site Acquired	X	X	X	X	25,000			MEHU	Works
	Evacuate refuse in selected Communities	Mampo ng	-	Refuse evacuated in selected Communiti es	X	X	X	X	125,00 0			MEHU	Works
Rural and Urban Water Supply Programme	Undertake Drilling and Mechanization of 5 Boreholes	Municip al- wide	-	5 Boreholes drilled and mechanized	X	X	X	X	250,00 0			Works	MA
	Rehabilitate 10 No. Boreholes	Municip al- wide	-	10 No. Boreholes rehabilitate d	X	X	X	X	50,000			Works	MA
	Revamp and train 30 Water and Sanitation Management committees	Municip al- wide	-	30 Water and Sanitation Managemen t committees revamped and trained	X	X	X	X			10,00 0	Works	MA
1. Increasi ng access and coverag e of portable water													

Focus Area: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Road transport improvement programme 1. Road rehabilitation	Rehabilitate 50 km road	Municipal- wide	60km	50 km road rehabilitated	X	X	X	X	125,000		30,000	Works	Central Admin
	2. Bridge and culvert construction	Construct 2 No. bridges and culverts	Mampong	-	2 No. bridges and culverts constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000		20,000	Works
	Drainage and culvert construction	Mampong		Drainage and culvert constructed	X	X	X	X	250,000.00			Urban roads	Central Admin
Natural Resources Improvement Programme 1. Water resources	Tree planting at river banks	Municipal- wide	-	Trees planted at river banks	X	X	X	X	5,000			Natural Resource	Central Admin

manage ment program me														
2. Climate variabili ty and change	Promote soil and water conservati on techniques for 40 FBOs	Municip al- wide	-	Soil and water conservati on techniques promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	3,000			Agric	Natural Resource	
	Promote the constructi on of post- harvest facilities for 40 FBOs	Municip al- wide	-	Post- harvest facilities constructe d for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,000			Agric	Natural Resource	
	Promote dry season irrigation farming for 40 FBOs	Municip al- wide	-	Dry season irrigation farming promoted for 40 FBOs	X	X	X	X	5,500			Agric	Natural Resource	
3. Disaster manage ment	Conduct awareness creation in Disaster manageme	Municip al- wide	-	awareness creation in Disaster manageme nt	X	X	X	X	3,000			Disaster Preventio n	Central Admin	

	nt in 30 communities			conducted in 30 communities									
	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Municipal- wide	-	relief items to disaster victims provided	X	X	X	X	50,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	4 SHS	-	Disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions formed	X	X	X	X	4,500			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Day	Mampong	-	World Disaster Reduction Day celebrated				X	6,250			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
Human settlements development programme	Conduct public education on development control in 30 communities	Municipal- wide	-	Public education on development control conducted in 30 communities	X	X	X	X	3,000			Physical Planning Department	Works
	Update	Mampon	-	Updated	X	X	X	X	80,000			Physical	Works/

	Street naming and property addressing system in 4 communities	g Kofiase Adiwan Mprim		Street naming and property addressing system in 4 communities								Planning Department	CA
	Conduct enforcement to ensure compliance Building permit document	Municipal-wide	-	Building permit enforced	X	X	X	X	5,000			Physical Planning Department	Works/CA

Focus Area: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

MDA Programmes and Sub-Programmes	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Improvement	Train 20 revenue staff annually	Mampong	-	20 revenue staff trained	X	X	X	X	2,000	2,000		Finance	CA

programme														
	1. Revenue mobilization	Provide logistics for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	Municipal –wide	-	logistics provided for revenue staff – Wellington boots, clothing, ID cards	X	X	X	X	5,000	3,000		Finance	CA
		Organize Pay Your Levy Campaigns in all 79 communities	Municipal –wide	-	Pay Your Levy Campaigns organized in all 79 communities	X	X	X	X		8,750		Finance	Works/PPD
		Update Revenue Database	Mampong	-	Revenue database updated	X	X	X	X	20,000			Finance	Works/PPD
Planning and Budgeting	Support MPCU activities	Mampong	-	MPCU activities supported	X	X	X	X	10,000			Central Admin	Finance	
1. Support to MPCU	Provide funds for preparation of composite budgets	Mampong	-	Funds provided for preparation of composite budgets	X	X	X	X	60,000			Central Admin	Finance	
	Provide funds for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Mampong	-	Funds provided for monitoring and evaluation of projects	X	X	X	X	57,500	2,500		Central Admin	Finance	
	Provide funds	Mampong	-	Funds	X	X	X	X	75,00			Central	Finance	

	for the celebration of national holidays	ng		provided for National holidays celebration					0			Admin	
	Provide funds for self-help projects	Municipal –wide	-	Funds provided for self-help projects	X	X	X	X	130,000			Central Admin	Finance
2. Capacity building	Train Assembly members in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	Mampong	-	Assembly members trained in Local Governance, Planning and Budgeting Process	X	X	X	X	12,500			Central Admin	Finance
	Organize 3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing	7 zones	-	3 Town Hall Meetings(Annual and Mid-Term Review and Budget Hearing) organized	X	X	X	X	12,500	2,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Public Education and Sensitization	7 zones	-	Public Education and Sensitization organized	X	X	X	X	72,853	12,500		Central Admin	Finance
	Organization of statutory meetings	Mampong	-	statutory meetings organized	X	X	X	X	75,000	75,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Human Capacity Building	Mampong	-	Human Capacity built	X	X	X	X	150,000	150,000		Central Admin	Finance

	Operationalization of 5 Area Councils	5 zones	2	5 Area Councils operationalized	X	X	X	X	50,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Ensure regular maintenance and repairs of all official vehicles, plants and equipment	Mampung	-	official vehicles, plants and equipment maintained and repaired regularly	X	X	X	X		400,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Support for Sub-district Structures	7 zones	-	Sub-district Structures supported	X	X	X	X	10,000	8,750		Central Admin	Finance
	Renovate Assembly Bungalows and Offices	Mampung	-	Assembly Bungalows and Offices renovated	X	X	X	X	120,000			Central Admin	Finance
	Provide funds for the Internal Management of the organization	Mampung		Funds provided for the Internal Management of the organization	X	X	X	X	73,492.50	73,492.50		Central Admin	Finance
	Procurement of Office stationery and furniture	Mampung	-	Office stationery and furniture procured	X	X	X	X	47,500	4,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Procurement of Office Computers and equipment	Mampung	-	Office Computers and equipment procured	X	X	X	X	17,500	7,500		Central Admin	Finance

	Protocols	Mampung	-	Protocols provided	X	X	X	X		20,000		Central Admin	Finance
3. Strengthening Security System	Support to Security Services and Subvented organizations	Municipal-wide	-	Security Services and Subvented organizations supported	X	X	X	X	50,000	10,000		Central Admin	Finance
	Construct 1 No. Police Station	Bunuso	2	1 No. Police Station constructed					600,000			Central Admin	Finance

5.2 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

Preparation of MTDP in Ghana according to NDPC requires that such plans are subjected to SEA. SEA is the process of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action on the environment and using that information in decision-making.

Practically, SEA is seen as a participative, open and transparent, possibly non-EIA-based process, applied in a more flexible manner to policies, prepared by public planning authorities. Essentially, it is an evidence-based instrument, aiming to add scientific rigor to policies and programmes making. The tool takes into consideration not only the environmental factors but also the social, cultural, economic, political and institutional factors.

The section highlights the various steps adopted in carrying out the SEA. The proposed projects/activities in the MTDP for Mampong Municipality 2018-2021 are all subjected to SEA. In carrying out the assessment, a Likert scale, with a score of 0 to 5, is defined to aid the scoring. Each score has a corresponding colour which indicates or reflects the extent, to which the developmental activity supports, is neutral to or works against the stated sustainability issue/aim. The scale, the score and the various colours used are illustrated in Table 68

Table 67: Scale for SEA

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance / has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Color	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Source: EPA, 2017.

Table 68: Sustainability Test: Agriculture Production Increased

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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 CONDITION		
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
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
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

Taking the first objective *agriculture production increased* through the sustainability test in Table 68, it was realized that agriculture activities was going to have negative effects on degraded lands and for that mitigation measures such as growing cover crops and nitrogen fixing crops like cowpea and groundnuts to replenish the soil.

On the objective's effect on energy usage, farm equipment that produces low carbon emission would be encouraged. Also the use of organic method and environmentally friendly agrochemicals would be encouraged and farming close to water bodies would be discouraged.

Farming practices such as contour ploughing and terrace farming would be adopted to minimize runoff into water bodies and creation of a buffer zone.

The analysis shows that the general effect of agriculture production on the social and cultural conditions as well as effect on the economy largely supports these criteria.

Table 69: Sustainability Test: Natural environment enhanced

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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 CONDITION		
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
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 23 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 45
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

Natural environment enhanced assessed against the three broad criteria did not show any negative effect as shown in Table 69. The objective of enhancing the natural environment will protect green spaces and wildlife.

The overall impact of the objective has a positive effect on all the criteria in the sustainability test.

Table 70: Sustainability Test: socio economic infrastructure and services improved

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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 CONDITION		
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
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

In Table 70, improving socio economic infrastructure and services would lead to the construction of numerous facilities such as markets, toilets and health centres which would generate enormous waste through their operations. The liquid and solid waste so generated will possible pollute the atmosphere, water and land.

Efficient collection and disposal of waste such as incineration and burying medical waste from the health centres and collecting recyclable materials from other waste materials would be promoted in order to ensure water bodies and the atmosphere would not be polluted.

However, the objective supports all the other criteria in the sustainability test it was subjected to in the analysis.

Table 71: Sustainability Test: local economic development improved

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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 CONDITION		
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 23 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
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

Table 72: Sustainability Test: human resource development enhanced

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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	■ 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	■ 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	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITION		
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	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="checkbox"/> (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 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	<input type="checkbox"/> (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	<input type="checkbox"/> (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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	<input type="checkbox"/> (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5

The major observation in Table 72 was that the objective supports majority of the sustainability criteria particularly, effects on the economy and socio cultural conditions. A number of criteria under natural resources and socio cultural conditions were however found not to be relevant to the realization of the objective.

Table 73: Sustainability Test: governance and administrative structures strengthened

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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 CONDITION		
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
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

From Table 73, the objective to strengthen governance and administrative structures supports all the sustainability criteria. This means that the realization of this objective would not go contrary to the sustainability aims of the country.

Table 74: Sustainability Test: IGF mobilization improved

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	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	■ 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	■ 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	■ 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	■ 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	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITION		
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	■ 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	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(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

Source: MPCU, 2018

Analysis of the objective in Table 74 indicates that, all criteria under the natural resource conditions are not relevant to the realization of the objective.

The expansion of the tax net could negatively affect cohesion among local people. This is because generally people are averse to paying local taxes and will oppose the imposition of new taxes. However, this will be mitigated against by ensuring that people are informed and are beneficiaries to the projects or activities that the revenue generated are used for.

5.3 CONCLUSION

To a considerable extent, the strategic environmental assessment undertaken shows that, the development objectives proposed for the Mampong Municipality supports the sustainability aims of the country.

For the few aims that are not supported by the development objectives, mitigation measures have been dully proposed to address them.

CHAPTER SIX (6)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS AND TARGETS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the important issues in the preparation of the M&E plan is defining the most appropriate indicators and setting targets that are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP goals and objectives. These indicators are quantitative and qualitative variables that provide a simple and reliable basis for assessing the goals and objectives, targets set in the DMTDP (2018 – 2021).

The indicators will help us to measure progress whereas the targets are the milestone that will lead us to the stated goals and objectives. The indicators to be set should be specific, measurable, attainable, and reliable and time Bound. The NDPC in collaboration with the MDA's, RPCU and MMDA's has defined some core indicators for monitoring for all districts and that will form the basis. Again there are certain district specific indicators which will be considered.

- The core and district specific indicators used were based on the following assumptions:
Indicators could be categorized into input, output, outcome and impact indicators
- Be disaggregated (where possible) by age, gender and communities
- Have information on how it will be measured and by whom
- Indicate the frequency of monitoring
- Have targets set for the DMTDP implementation period.
- Have baselines (they should be established where they do not exist
- Have targets of what can be achieved by 2021 as well as annual targets

With these assumptions the under listed indicators were arrived at from the inputs from the decentralized departments and other stakeholders that have a stake in the DMTDP and whose activities will assist in realizing the goals and the objectives of the DMTDP. The National

indicators are compared with the District indicators to assess the performance of the Assembly in its developmental agenda.

One major challenge identified in the district indicators and targets was the inability of the decentralized departments to give up- dated indicators and in some cases their inability to get indicators and set targets for some items in the district. The need to invest money to build a realistic data base by the MPCU cannot be overemphasized.

Table 75: District Indicators

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGETS			
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT	
			BASELINE 2018	TARGET 2021	BASELINE 2018	TARGET 2021
A	Build an industrialised, inclusive and Resilient Economy with high levels of employment and decent work					
1	(a)Percentage increase in the yield of food crops: ❖ Maize ❖ Cassava ❖ Cocoyam ❖ Plantain ❖ Yam)Number of farmers supported with credit (financial and input) Number of new farmers using improved technologies Number of farmers in all year round vegetable production	Output Input Impact Impact	0.35 0.52 0.28 0.30 0.35 - - -	0.52 0.76 0.38 0.48 0.56 - - -	21,863 (2014) 215,832m/t(2014) 13,514m/t 43,884m/t 7,600m/t 200 686 659	39,768.16m/t 29,275.1*m/t 71,709m/t 57,435.84m/t 9,800m/t 500 858 867
B	Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment					

2	Road Sector:(Highways) Length of roads rehabilitated/upgraded :(increased from 60% to over 85%) (highways) □ Major Tarred roads in Km		9,481 12,341	9,843 16,212	- 20km	- 41.0km
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	Feeder Roads: Spot improvement Rehabilitation Surfacing Reshaping		- - - -	- - - -	41.6 - 5.7 58.8	58.7km 36.0km 18.20km 58.6km
	Electricity : %change in number of households with access to electricity	Output	16,626	Increase by 18%	65%	85%
	Telecommunication services : Telephone penetration (number of communities)	Output	15%	30%		
B	Create An Equitable, Health and Discipline Society					
	Gross Enrolment Rate(GER): ➤ Pre-school ➤ Primary ➤ JSS	Output Output Output	87.5% 72.5% 26.2%	99.0% 86.6% -	69.98% 99.15% 90.98%	106.86% 101.57% 97.56%
)Net Admission Rate (NAR)(1-6) (c)	Outcome	-	-	-	38.82%
	BECE Pass Rate	Impact	-	-	37.4%	58.36%

(d) Gender parity index	Outcome	-	-	1.04	1.001.0	
	Outcome	-	-	0.98	01.00	
	➤ Pre-school	Outcome	-	-	0.97	1.00
	➤ Primary	Outcome	-	-	0.92	
	➤ JSS					
	➤ SHS					
➤ TVET						

Improvement in Pupils /Teachers ratio:	Outcome			-	-
Pre-school					
Primary					
J.S.S	Outcome	25:1	-	27:1	25:1
	Outcome	35:1	35:1	30:1	30:1
Improvement in School	Outcome	-	-	17:1	18:1
Infrastructure: New school					
buildings New Sanitary facilities:					
KVIP	Output	-	-	18	40
	Output	-	-	12	43
No of Teachers accommodation constructed		-	-	2	5
Improvement in furniture.	Output	-	-	-	-
Improvement in ICT centres	Output	-	-	-	2,500mono, dual
Increase in % of trained and untrained Teachers					desk.
ratio:	Output	-	-	-	2
Pre-school					
Primary	input	-	-	18.18%	30.%
J.S.S	input	-	-	56.90%	62%
		-	-	73.31%	80%
		-	-		
Number of youth given employable skills	Outcome	58%	60%	47%	65%

	Number of Youth Employed Under(NYEP)					
	Community Education Module	Impact	-	-	100(2013)	350
	Health Extension workers	Impact	-	-	100(2013)	390
	Youth in Agri-Business	Impact	-	-	(150)	1000
	Waste and Sanitation corps	Impact	-	-	(50)	500
	Community protection module	Impact		-	(10)	300
	Hairdressing/Seamstresses/Auto mechanics	Impact			(50)	400
	Percentage of population with access to safe water	Output	-	-	-	44%
	Number of new Household toilets constructed	Impact	-	-	-	350
	Health (District Indicators) :					
	Infant mortality rate	Output	57/1,000	-	6/1,000	3/1,000
	Under five mortality rate	Output	108/1,000	-	6/1,000	3/1,000
	Maternal Mortality	Output	214/1,000	-	4/1,000	2/1,000
	% Under five years who are malnourished.	Impact	-	-	6.8	6.2
	Population to Doctors Ratio	Outcome	-	-	1: 9,435	1: 6,528
	Population to Nurses Ratio	Outcome	-	-	1:575	1: 406
	Outpatient visit per capita	Output	-	-	1.72 – 1.44	0.38
	% of maternal audit to maternal deaths	Outcome	-	-	100(4)	100(6)
	Under five malaria case fatality rate	Output	-	-	2.7	2.5
	% family planning acceptors	Outcome	-	-	48.9%	58%
	HIV/AIDS Prevalent rate(% adult population	Outcome	-	-	2.4	1.3%

	Change District Mutual Health Insurance Coverage Vulnerable and the Excluded Number of physically challenged persons/aged /vulnerable registered/rehabilitated and supported Number of women groups trained and supported with credit	Outcome	-	-	48%	64%
		Output	-	-	40	210
		Output	-	-	48	120
	Number of completed community Initiated Projects	output	-	-	12	38
C	Build effective, efficient and dynamic Institutions					
	Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue(IGF) Percentage	Input	-	-	302,182.27	870,940.00
	% of D.A Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Input	-	-	-	12 %
	Amount of Development Partners and NGO's fund contribution to the implementation of the DMTDP. Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly.	Input	-	-	-	4,487,923.35
	Municipal Assembly: Number of women	Impact	-	-	13(24%)	18(31%)
	Area Councils (18-Nos)		-	-	12	36
	Unit committees		-	-	6 out of 30	10 out of 30
	Number of reported cases of abuse (child, spouse,					

	house help)	Outcome	-	-	-	-
	Number of community forum held					
	Presence of internal Audit unit and implementation committee	Output	-	-	-	-
	Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan.	Output	-	-	-	-
	Number of Functional Area Councils	Output	-	-	4	1
	Existence of a District Needs Assessment and Improvement Reports.	Outcome	-	-	-	7
	Number of District Departments with requisite heads.	Output	-	-	6	2
		Impact	-	-		12
	Police citizens Ratio	Impact	1:925	1:500	-	-

6.2 MONITORING MATRIX

The Monitoring matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output outcomes and impacts (and their corresponding activities) for each of the DMTDP objectives. It outlines the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including the list of methods to be used in collecting the data.

Table 76: Monitoring Matrix

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
Policy Objective 1: To increase cereals and grains production by 10% by December 31st 2021										
1. Total output of agricultural production - staples (Mt)	Total quantity of selected crops produced in the municipality	Output						By category: Staple crops	Semi-Annually	MOFA.MPCU
❖ Maize			15,894.61m/t	21,863m/t	27,831.39m/t	33,799.78m/t	39,768.16m/t			
❖ Cassava			19,018.90m/t	21,583.2m/t	24,147.50m/t	26,711.80m/t	29,276.1m/t			
❖ Cocoyam			12,232m/t	13,514m/t	32,912.33m/t	52,310.66m/t	71,709m/t			
❖ Plantain			39366.72m/t	43,884m/t	48,401.28m/t	52,918.56m/t	57,435.84m/t			
❖ Yam			6,866.67m/t	7,600m/t	8,333.33m/t	9,066.66m/t	9,800m/t			
Objective 2: To assist 500 farmers with credit and inputs to increase their productivity by 31st December 2021										
2. Number of farmers assisted with credit and inputs to increase productivity	Total number of selected farmers in the municipality	Input	-	220	313	407	500	Sex: Male Female	Quarterly	MOFA, MSPCU

Objective 3: To assist 686 farmers to use improved technologies by 31 st Dec 2021										
1. Number of farmers using improved technologies	Total number of selected crop farmers in the municipality	Impact	-	386	486	586	686	Sex: Male Female	Quarterly	MOFA, DPCU
Objective 4: Assist 659 farmers in all year round vegetable farming by 31 Dec 2021										
1. Number of farmers in all year round vegetable farming	Total number of selected vegetable farmers in the municipality	Impact	-	359	459	559	659	Sex: Male Female	Annually	MOFA, DPCU
Objective 5: Increase youth employment by over 10% by Dec 2021										
District Youth Employment Programme(YEP) Modules:	Number of youth employed under the various YEP modules	Impact						Sex: Male Female	Quarterly	MYEP/MA
❖Community Education Assistants			-	100	184	267	350			
❖Health Extension Workers			-	100	197	294	390			

❖ Youth in Agric-Business			-	150	434	718	1000			
❖ Youth in Waste and Sanitation Corps			-	50	200	350	500			
❖ Community Protection			-	10	107	204	300			
Number of youth given employable skills	Total population of youth selected to be given employable skills	Outcome	-	50	167	284	400	Sex: Male Female	Semi-Annually	MMA, BAC

Development Dimension: Social Development

Goal: Create Opportunities for all

Policy Objective 1: Improve upon the BECE results from 23% to 68% through effective teaching and learning by Dec 2021.

1. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the	Output						-KG -Prim -JHS	Quarterly	GES/MP CU
• Pre-school			69.98%	79.20%	88.42%	97.64%	106.86%			
• Primary			99.15%	99.76%	100.36%	100.97%	101.57%			
• J.H.S			90.98%	92.63%	94.27%	95.92%	97.56%			

	populati on in that age group									
2. Gender Parity Rate :	Ratio of female to male enrolmen t rates	Outcome						-KG -Prim -JHS -SHS	Quarterl y	GES/MP CU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre –school • Primary • J.H.S • S.H.S 			1.14 1.16 0.94 1.40	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00			
3. improvement in pupils /Teachers Ratio:	Ratio of pupil enrolmen t to total number of teachers	Outcome						-KG -Prim -JHS	Quarterl y	GES/MP CU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • J.H.S 			33.1 33.1 19.1	27.1 30.1 17.1	26.1 30.1 17.1	26.1 30.1 17.1	25.1 30.1 18.1			
4. Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	Total number of pupils in the official age group for the given level(1-6) expressed as a percentage	Outcome	-	32.22%	34.42%	36.62%	38.82%	By category : Age(1-6) Sex: Male Female	Quarterl y	GES/MP CU

	of the total population in that age group									
5. BECE Pass Rate	Total number of candidates who pass in BECE expressed as a percentage of total candidates registered for BECE	Impact	37.4%	52%	54.12%	56.24%	58.36%	Sex: Male Female	Quarterly	GES/MP CU
6. Improvement in school infrastructure: •New School Buildings •New Sanitary Facilities (KVIP)	Total number of additional school infrastructure constructed	Output	- -	10 10	10 10	10 13	10 10	By category : School buildings Sanitary facilities	Semi-Annually	GES/MP CU
7. Number of Teachers accommodation constructed	Total number of additional teachers accommodation constructed	Output	-	1	1	2	1		Semi-Annually	GES/MP CU

	d									
8. Improvement in furniture		Output	-	500 Mono, dual Desk	500 Mono, dual Desk	1000 Mono, dual Desk	500 Mono, dual Desk	School Desk: Mono Dual	Quarterly	GES/MP CU MMA(PWD)
9. Increase in % of trained and untrained teachers ratio:	Total number of trained teachers expressed as a percentage of total teachers in the municipality	Input						Sex: Male Female	Quarterly	GES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school • Primary • J.H.S 			20.91%	23.18%	25.45%	27.72%	30.0%			
			55.2% 71.08%	56.90% 73.31%	58.6% 75.54%	60.3% 77.77%	62.0% 80%			
Objective 2: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery.										
1. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The total population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total population	Outcome	43%	48%	53%	59%	64%	Sex age	Semi-Annually	DHS
Objective 3: increase access to portable water and sanitation facilities from 55 to 90 for water and 35% to 70% for sanitation by Dec 2021										

1. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water source	Share of the population with access to basic drinking water source expressed as a percentage of the total population	Output	55%	63%	72%	81%	90%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	DWST, MMA,
2. Number of household toilet constructed	Additional household with access to basic toilet facility	Impact	-	50	100	50	200	Urban Rural	Annually	DWST
Objective 4: Reduce malaria cases, and cases and admissions and death among pregnant women and children under 5years by Dec 2021										
1. Infant mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age one per	Output	61/1000	57/1,000	39/1000	18/1000	4/1,000	Age (0-1) Sex	Quarterly	DHS

	1,000 live births									
2. Under five mortality rate Output	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1,000 live births	Output	124/1000	108/1,000	74/1000	40/1000	6/1,000	Age (0-5) Sex	Quarterly	DHS
3. Maternal mortality rate	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Output	225/100,000	214/100,000	144/100,000	74/100,000	4/100,000	Age	Quarterly	DHS
Objective 5: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery.										
1. Population to Doctors ratio	Ratio of doctors to the total Population	Outcome	1:16,654	1:14,654	1:12,654	1:10,654	1: 8,654	Sex: Male/female	Semi-Annually	DHS
2. Population to Nurses ratio	Ratio of nurses to the total Population	Outcome	1:690	1: 575	1:460	1:345	1: 230	Sex: Male/female	Semi-Annually	DHS
3. Outpatient visit per capita	The number of visits to health care	Output	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	Sex: Male/female	Semi-Annually	DHS

	facilities per the total population, including repeat visits									
4. Family planning acceptors rate	Percentage of the population in the reproductive age (15-49yrs) who are using a contraceptive method	Outcome	49.5	54.5	59.5	64.5	69.5	Sex Age	Semi-Annually	DHS
Objective 6: Improve Co-ordinate services at all levels to registrants VCT/PMTCT.										
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate (%) of adult population	Percentage of adult population, (15-49yrs) who are HIV Positive	Outcome	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1%	Sex Age	Semi-Annually	DHS
Objective 7: To provide vocational and entrepreneurial skills for the vulnerable and the excluded (180 people)										
1. Number of physically challenged persons / aged registered	Total number of selected physically challenged persons / aged registered in the	Output	-	40	97	154	210	Sex: Male/female Age	Semi-Annually	Social welfare

	municipality									
2. Number of Vulnerable and excluded rehabilitated and supported	Total number of selected Vulnerable and excluded rehabilitated and supported in the municipality	Output	-	48	72	96	120	Sex: Male/female Age	Semi Annually	Social welfare
3. Number of women groups trained and supported with credit facilities	Total number of women groups trained and supported with credit facilities		-	100	150	200	250	Age	Semi Annually	BAC
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement										
Goal: Safeguard The Natural Environment And Ensure A Resilient Built Environment										
Policy Objective 1: To improve the road-network from 35% to over 40% by Dec 2021										
1. Major road tarred in km	The total additional length of major road network tarred measured in kilometres	Output	-	20km	20.5km	22km	20.0km	Rural Urban	Semi Annually	Highways /DPCU

2. Feeder Roads: •Spot improvement •Rehabilitation •Surfacing •Reshaping	The total additional length of feeder road network measured in kilometres	Output	-	41.6km	47.3km	53.0km	58.70km	Rural Urban	Semi Annually	Feeder roads /DPCU
			-	20.1km	20.3km	25.2km	36.0km			
			-	5.7km	9.9km	14.1km	18.20km			
			-	58.8km	45.3km	50.3km	58.60km			

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe country

Policy Objective 1: Increase the Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) from 60% to 85% by Dec 2021

1. Total amount of internally generated revenue (IGF)	Total revenue generated within the municipality such as rates, fines, etc	Input	5,067,159.64	7,550,369.91	10,033,580.18	12,516,790.45	15,000,000.00	Municipal	Quarterly	Finance Office
2. Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan	Document detailing out ways to improve the revenue in the municipality	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Municipal	Quarterly	MPCU

Objective 2: Promote the effective and efficient operation of the Municipal Assembly, Sub-Structures (Zonal Councils and unit committees

1. Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Total number of women taking active part at various level of the Assembly	Input	9	-	12	-	16	Women	Semi-Annually	MMA , MPCU
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Municipal Assembly										
2. Number of Functional Zonal Councils	Total number of functional Zonal Councils within the municipality	Input	7	7	7	7	7	Municipality	Semi-Annually	MMA, MPCU
3. % of MMA Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Total MMA expenditure within the DMTDP budget expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure of the Municipality	Input	-	70%	70.5%	70%	80%	Current Capital	Semi-Annually	MMA, MPCU
4. Amount of Development partners and NGO's Fund contribution to the implementation of the DMTDP	Total amount in cedis contributed by Development Partners and NGO's towards the implementation of the DMTDP	Input	-	17,000.00	34,000.00	51,000.00	68,000.00	International Local	Semi-Annually	MMA, MPCU.
Objective 3: Attract High calibre of skilled personnel in the District										
1. Existence of	Number of	Output	-	1	1	1	1	Municipality	Semi-	MPCU/M

a District Needs Assessment and Improvement Report	District Needs Assessment and improvement Reports written for the various years							ality	Annuall y	MA
Objective4: Equip the Security Agencies in the district with the needed accommodation, equipment and Logistics to enhance the ir operations										
1. Reported cases of crime	Total number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, defilement, and child abuse etc recorded in a given year	Outcome	52	42	32	22	12	By type	Semi-Annual ly	DSW/C D
2. Police Citizen ratio	The ratio of police personnel to the total population of the municipality	Impact	1:11,000	1:9,400	1:7,600	1:5,800	1:5,000	Sex: Male Female	Semi-Annuall y	MMA/M USEC

6.3 DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

6.3.1 Data Collection

The Assembly compiled a register of all on-going programmes and projects which forms the inputs during preparation of the DMTDP and built upon from both primary and secondary sources at the start of the M&E plan preparation. The data has been compiled into a register by the MPCU showing such details listed below:

Table 77: Programme/ Project Register: (Example of a Project Register)

1	Programme /project Name	Construction of school Block
2	Goal	Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
3	SECTOR	Health
4	Project Description	Construction of 1no. CHPs Compound
5	Project location	Nkwanta
6	Contractor's Name	M/S Muszalifa Enterprise
7	Sources of Funding	DDF
8	Date Started	18 th September, 2018
9	Expected Date of Completion	18 th February, 2019
10	Contract Sum	GHC350,000.00
11	Expenditure to date	GHC17,339.91
12	Project Implementation Status (%)	30%
13	Remarks	Project delayed due to consistent rainfall during the award period

The data indicates the contributions that the project is making towards the achievement of the planned goal and objectives of the DMTDP. With the example provided, the project aims at improving school infrastructure at Hwidiem.

(i) Primary Data

The primary data gathered are both quantitative and qualitative and include indicators such as demographic, socio-economic, revenue and expenditure and other relevant information as may be required by the RPCU, NDPC, Development Partners and other agencies that have a stake in the district development. The data has been divided into the following:

- **Process Data:** These involve data such as the DPCU operations, sub-structures of the MMA, Tendering and Contract Awards, compliance with audit recommendations
- **Input Data:** This involves Government transfers, (DACF, HIPC, DDF, GETFUND, etc.) and other transfers in the district from Development partners such as E.U, KfW, World Bank (UDG), NGO's such as CEDEP, SEND GHANA, ACTION AID GHANA, JICA, IGF etc.
- **Output Data:** The output data will embody such data like constructional works, Agricultural production (food, cash crops, livestock, and fishing production), Schools enrolment, retention, etc.
- **Outcome /Impact Data:** These shows indicators such as literacy rate, BECE results, infant mortality, HIV/AIDS prevalence, etc.

(ii) Secondary Data

In addition to the primary data secondary data were also collected from the decentralized departments such as Education, Health and Agriculture. Other sources of secondary data were from the DWST, GLSS, CWIQ and the national census report.

6.4 DATA VALIDATION

One –important feature of the data collection process will be the data validation forum, at which all stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, Decentralized Departments, and Agencies will meet to review the M&E data at monthly, quarterly and annual meetings through review workshops. The Assembly would invite its development partners, NGOs, CBOs in the review meetings. The implementation of the M&E is expected to improve the data base of the district through the monthly review. A data validation forum will ensure that the data is consistent and from the right source.

6.5 M&E INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Assembly will be operating a well – functional IT based monitoring information system effectively and efficiently, by entering data that will help to assess the success and impact of the implementation of the DMTDP and provide evidence for people in and outside the district to know the District performance in improving the quality of life of its citizenry. The Assembly will rely on software such as the statistical service Ghana information database for collection, analysis and presentation. Since it is new software, MPCU members will be trained to be conversant in the usage of the software.

6.6 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS

The District M&E data to serve a useful purpose will be analyzed to identify key areas of concern not only to the Assembly but to identify areas for growth and poverty reduction such as the agricultural, industrial, informal sector economy which is fast springing up in the urban centres. The Data will be analyzed to show the results being produced by each programme and project. The data analysis will further show how the Assembly is performing with regard to all the indicators especially in the areas of agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation etc. (both core and specific indicators) and the critical area of concern. Each indicator will be examined and the appropriate actions taken to address the findings. The analysis will be done by

reporting on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives, and targets of the DMTDP and the GPRS 11. Data will be analyzed in a systematic manner so that lessons could be learnt and used as input in the District Action Plans and the subsequent MTDP.

6.7 M&E REPORTING.

In order to promote transparency and accountability in the project implementation process and allow the citizens have a role in the governance process, all programme and project actors such as the sub-structure actors (Unit committees, Area councilors, traditional authorities) departments and institutions will be briefed on the key observations and findings. The key implementers such as the MCE, Presiding Member, and Conveners of the various sub-committees would also be briefed through the report on the progress of work, observations, and gaps identified. The various observations and findings will be documented by the MPCU in the M&E Quarterly report. Annual Progress Report will be prepared at the end of the financial year from the various quarterly reports and monitoring and evaluation activities of the year.

The M&E Report will be prepared based on the NDPC guidelines below:

Sample District M&E Reports outline

Title page

- ❖ District
- ❖ M&E Report for (time period)

Introduction

- ❖ Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- ❖ Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- ❖ Status of implementation of the DMTDP

M&E Activities Report

Programme /project status for the quarter of the year

- ❖ Update of disbursements from the funding sources
- ❖ Update of indicators and targets
- ❖ Update on critical development and poverty issues □ Participatory M&E and other studies.

The Way forward

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

6.7.1 Dissemination of the M&E Reports.

In order to deepen decentralization and promote good governance through accountability and transparency the M&E reports will be shared with all stakeholders at all levels of the Municipal Assembly structures (Unit committees, Area and town councils), Development partners, NGO,s CBO's Departments, MDA's RPCU, NDPC, and the Media who will carry the report to a larger coverage. Some of the dissemination techniques that would be adopted include the following:

- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local news media e.g. local F.Ms stations, local newspapers etc.
- Meeting with the traditional authorities, Area Councils, opinion leaders, civic groups and tasking them to carry the message to their various communities.
- Holding community meetings
- Public forum at the various constituencies(Mampong Constituency)
- The Assembly's meet the press.
- District MMDAs discussions
- Publications in the Towns notice boards.
- DCE's Interactions with the communities.

6.8 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.8.1 Introduction

This chapter basically outlines the proposed activities that will enhance the collaboration of efforts in the implementation of the MDTP. The involvement and participation of all Stakeholders are very important. To ensure this, a system of communication has been designed based on which information will flow to all stakeholders and also for public awareness creation.

6.8.2 Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Reports

Copies of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) after approval by the Assembly and endorsed by the NDPC, will be made available for all the sub-structures of the Assembly. Decentralized depts. would also be given portions of the plan that deals with the implementation arrangements and phasing out of the plans in the Annual Action plans.

The plan will also be made available to the MPCU, the RPCU and the NDPC and other relevant agencies, since it will form a marketing tool for the Assembly, the whole plan would be put on the website of the Mampong Municipal Assembly as the Municipal Marketing strategy for Development partners, Investors to buy into the plan implementation.

The MPCU will also assess and report on the performance of the Municipality in relation to the Plan Implementation through a quarterly composite progress Report on the Implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Yearly performance on the implementation would be harmonized through the preparation of the Annual Progress Reports and made available to the RPCU and the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the NDPC.

6.8.3 Awareness Creation on the Role of Stakeholders

Following the adoption of the MMTDP, there will be a Municipal Stakeholders forum where the Plan will be presented to all the stakeholders. A workshop will ensue to dialogue on the role of individual stakeholders and the important areas that is necessary for collaborations. The dynamics of Public-Private-Partnerships would also be discussed and an appeal made to the private sector players on their need to participate by taking advantage of the enabling environment that the plan promises. It is also the hope of the Assembly that regular workshops will be organized to re-emphasize the specific roles of all stakeholders, especially those of the public sector and Development Partners. Sustaining these periodic dialogues will enhance the assessment of responsibilities performed. Periodic public fora as part of Social accountability measures would be taken to create transparency and accountability to the citizens on service delivery based on the programmes and projects implementations in the plan (2018-2021)

6.8.4 Promoting Dialogue and Feedback Mechanism

The MPCU will take it upon itself to perform a lot of stakeholder consultations with the prime motive of obtaining feedbacks with regards to areas of duty and specialty. All stakeholders will also be encouraged to push forward various difficulties they may be encountered in the performance of their duties. Through these areas of success will also be noted and strengthened. The MPCU will also conduct regular field visits to interact with the beneficiaries and people at

The grassroots so as to obtain relevant information that will further help shape the implementation process.

Again, it is the hope of the Assembly to empower the Zonal councils such that they are better equipped and staffed to conduct monitoring visits and submit quarterly reports to the Assembly. This will also help promote dialogue and end the feedback mechanism. Another feedback mechanism being the annual progress reports will play a vital role in reporting on the yearly Annual Plans and the yearly budget allocations, such that some uncompleted and abandoned projects and programmes can be pushed forward toward realization.

6.8.5 Public Awareness and Expectations Management

Through the collaborative efforts of the Zonal Councils, Unit Committees and the Traditional Authorities, focused community discussions will be held at the local level to create community Awareness and involvement on the various projects and programmes that will be rolled out. The sub-structures of the chieftaincy system in the Municipality will also be harnessed to maximize the spread of information on the development activities in the various traditional localities and the expectations that are required of the people. In areas possible, communal labor would be employed to take charge of certain community responsibilities.

In relation to managing the expectations of the public, it is hope that the Assembly and the Information Service Department will liaise with the various CBOs and Civil Society Groups to clarify issues and resolve misconception. The expectations of the public will also be forwarded as feedbacks to the Assembly, were the issues will be deliberated upon.

Again, public fora through the Social Accountability concepts would be adopted whereby the Assembly would subject itself to the general public to question, comment and criticize on issues bothering their minds in terms of development and governance issues. This can be translated into Matrix below;

Table 78: Dissemination and Communication Strategy Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeline	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Zonal council members	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	MCD, MPO, MBO, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	1. To get them to appreciate and buy in the DMTDP	MCE, Presiding member, MPs, Party chairpersons, chairpersons of sub-committee	Meetings with audio- visuals. Power- point presentation	15 th to 30 th January	MPCU
	2. To update them on the status of implementation		Roundtable discussion and PowerPoint presentation	October to December	
Meeting with Development Partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To update them on the existence of DMTDP To get them buy in the MTDP especially priority areas of the Municipality 	Country Directors Executive Directors	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU
Meeting with Local	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Market the existence 	Country Directors Executive	Roundtable discussion and	Roundtable discussion and	MPCU

International NGOs	of the Plan 2. Solicit for funding arrangement	Directors Project/ Programme officers	power point presentation	power point presentation	
Meeting with traders and business community	Make them appreciate the existence of Government Policies and programmes to support businesses/investment	Market queens Business executives Transport operators	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU
Meeting with religious leaders	1. To update them on the existence of DMTDP 2. To get them buy in the MTDP especially priority areas of the Municipality	Imams Pastors	Roundtable discussion and power point presentation	Annually	MPCU

6.9 EVALUATION

The Municipal Assembly will undertake periodic rigorous evaluation at specified intervals. This is done to ascertain whether the resources provided are producing the expected output and benefits and whether these benefits reach the target population. MPCU will conduct Mid-Term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP. It will also assess the performance of all projects when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention.

The evaluations will also be used to assess the contribution of each intervention to the achievement of the policy objectives of the Agenda for Change and Prosperity. Issues and lessons learnt will be used to improve the design, implementation and management of future programmes.

In addition, MPCU will also undertake other studies such as:

- Strategic Evaluation
- Impact Assessment
- District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
- Beneficiary Assessment

All these will help to examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the Agenda for Change and Prosperity. Participatory M&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment which include the following:

- Citizens Report Cards
- Community Score Cards
- Focus Group Discussions
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking of social service Expenditure

These tools would be used to ascertain citizens/ client satisfaction and their perceptions about service delivery, especially to the target groups, such as the vulnerable and the excluded.

Capacities will be built at all levels to effectively perform their roles and responsibilities. The matrix below will be applied;

Table 79: Evaluation Matrix

Questions	Sub-questions	Type of sub-questions	Measure of Indicators	Target or standard	Baseline data	Data source	Data collection instrument	Data analysis	Comments

6.10 CONCLUSIONS

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs], it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than

Economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the Local economy for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium Term Plan (2018-2021), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the programme and projects implementation.

It is the cherished hope of the Mampong Municipal Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and

objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local
Economic Development(LED).

1ST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE PREPARATION OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (2018-2021)

NAME OF DISTRICT: MAMPONG MUNICIPAL

REGION: ASHANTI

NAME OF AREA COUNCIL: ALL THE SEVEN ZONAL COUNCILS

VENUE: 7 ZONAL CAPITALS

DATE: 5TH OCTOBER, 2017

MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS: LETTER INVITATIONS, PHONE CALLS

A. NAMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

1. Mampong Civic Union
2. Sand and Stone Contractors
3. Civil Society Organization
4. All Head of Decentralized Departments
5. The Planning Task Force
6. Chief and Elders
7. Market Women Association
8. Tailors and Dressmakers Association
9. Ghana Private Road Transport Union
10. Mampong Civic Union Women's Wing
11. Non-Governmental Organizations

- B. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING:** 780
1. Gender Ratio Percentage Represented: Male: 54%
Female: 46%
2. Language used at the Hearing: Twi

C. MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

1. Current level of development of the Assembly
2. Implications of the current situation in the Municipality/ communities
3. Development options of the Municipality
4. Analysis of the development needs of the councils/communities

D. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINT:

Members were of the view that the vegetable industry especially carrot farming should be supported and the need for the establishment of carrot factory under the one district – one – factory initiative to create employment.

E. PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ABOVE CONTROVERSIES:

Members were taken through the draft plan and there is a provision to support farmers to modernize, expand and add value to their produce to get higher market prices. In effect the major grievance raised at the public meeting was resolved at that stage and the public were satisfied.

F. A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION:

The level of participation was very encouraging since members present contributed effectively and served as a source of inputs for further action on the plan preparation process. The fact that the chief and elders as well as peoples from all walks of life were given the opportunity to interact with staff of the Assembly on the Draft Medium Term Plan was highly appreciated by the people and the public saw themselves as an integral part of the plan preparation process. The participants called for more of such interactions to push the Developmental agenda of the municipality forward.

G. ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

Municipal Chief Executive: Hon. Thomas Appiah Kubi

Mun. Co-ord. Director: Joseph Acquaye Derben

Presiding Member: Hon. Hon. Solomon Nyantakye.....

Chairman, Development Planning Sub-Committee: Hon. Titarlem James Castrols

Mun. Planning Officer: Usama Iddrisu Samu

As a way of getting patronage, letters and public announcements using speaker mounted vans were made. Aside this, letters were dispatched to Chiefs; Opinion Leaders, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Artisan's Craftsmen, Women groups and the Media.

2NDPUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE PREPARATION OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (2018-2021)

NAME OF DISTRICT: MAMPONG MUNICIPAL

REGION: ASHANTI

NAME OF AREA COUNCIL: MAMPONG

VENUE: MMA CONFERENCE ROOM

DATE: 19TH DECEMBER, 2018

MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS: LETTER INVITATIONS

A. NAMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

1. Mampong Civic Union
2. Sand and Stone Contractors
3. Civil Society Organization
4. All Head of Decentralized Departments
5. The Planning Task Force
6. Chief and Elders
7. Market Women Association
8. Tailors and Dressmakers Association
9. Ghana Private Road Transport Union
10. Mampong Civic Union Women's Wing
11. Non-Governmental Organizations

12. Association of People with disability

- B. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT HEARING:** 250
1. Gender Ratio Percentage Represented: Male: 51%
Female: 49%
2. Language used at the Hearing: Twi

C. MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

1. Potentials Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis
2. Priority setting
3. Development Prospects for the period 2018-2021
4. Formulation of Development Programmes and Programme of Action with cost
5. Annual Action Plans

D. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINT:

- ❖ Unequal distribution of projects
- ❖ Low standard of living due to high cost of consumable goods in the municipality and Kofiase in particular.

E. PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ABOVE CONTROVERSIES:

Members were taken through the draft plan and there is a provision to support farmers to modernize, expand and add value to their produce to get higher market prices. Several proposed projects and their communities were also revealed to attendants. In effect the major grievances raised at the public meeting were resolved and attendants were satisfied.

F.A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION:

The level of participation was very encouraging since members present contributed effectively and served as a source of inputs for further action on the plan preparation process. The fact that the chief and elders as well as peoples from all walks of life were given the opportunity to interact with staff of the Assembly on the Draft Medium Term Plan was highly appreciated by the people and the public saw themselves as an integral part of the plan preparation process. The participants called for more of such interactions to push the Developmental agenda of the municipality forward.

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As a way of getting patronage, letters and public announcements using speaker mounted vans were made. Aside this, letters were dispatched to Chiefs; Opinion Leaders, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Artisan's Craftsmen, Women groups and the Media.

Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy

Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment

Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

H. MUNITES OF APPROVAL OF MEDIUM -TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY HELD ON THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 2018 AT THE
ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Hon. Nyantakyi Solomon - Bosofour E/A, Mampong -Presiding Member
2. Hon. Thomas Appiah Kubi - Mun. Chief Executive
3. Hon. Maxwell Appiah Ntiamoah - Nkwanta Electoral Area
4. Hon. Richard Sarfo - Daamang E/A, Mampong
5. Hon. Titalem James Castrols - Akyeremade E/A, Mampong
6. Hon. Ahmed Salifu - Zongo West E/A, Mampong
7. Hon. Kwame Kusi Appiah - Zongo East E/A, Mampong
8. Hon. David A. Acheampong - Kyekyewere Electoral Area
9. Hon. George Atakora - Nyinampong Electoral Area
10. Hon. Stephen Asamoah - Pampaso E/A, Benim
11. Hon. Oduro Daniel - Newtown E/A, Mampong
12. Hon. Smith Amponsah - Abrukutuaso E/A, Mampong
13. Hon. Alale Kwasi - Anyankamamu Electoral Area
14. Hon. Yaw Ampratwum - Krobo Electoral Area
15. Hon. Boakye Acheampong - Worakese E/A, Mampong
16. Hon. Joseph Addo - Bosomkyekye Electoral Area
17. Hon. Solomon Manful - Dome Electoral Area
18. Hon. Samuel Owusu Appiah - Daaho E/A, Mampong
19. Hon. David Yamful - Adidwan Electoral Area
20. Hon. Addai Brobbey Samuel - Asaam Electoral Area
21. Hon. Dennis Anim Owusu - Mprim Electoral Area
22. Hon. Arrimiyao Iddrisu - Abuontem Electoral Area
23. Hon. Atta Yeboah Isaac - Ahenbronum E/A, Kofiase
24. Hon. Adu Boffour Maxwell - Kyiremfaso Electoral Area
25. Hon. Abraham Dwumfour - Methodist E/A, Mampong
26. Hon. John Amponsah - Ebuom E/A, Benim

Education, Mr. Gabriel Antwi who took over from Mrs. Martha Owusu Agyemang now the Kumasi Metropolitan Director of Education. He also introduced Mr. Abraham Mba who also took over from Mr. Mawuli Zanu as the Municipal BNI Officer. He then proceeded to introduce the following newly posted officers in the persons of Mr. John Okyere and Mr. Noel Aboagye Samuel as the Municipal Statistician and Assistant Human Resource Manager respectively.

21.0 PRESENTATION AND APPROVAL OF 2018 – 2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan was exhaustively discussed and approved by the house after it was presented by the Municipal Planning Officer. It was subsequently approved by the house following a motion by Hon. Addai Brobbey, seconded by Hon. Solomon Manful.

22.0 PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL OF THE 2019 COMPOSITE BUDGET

The Municipal Budget Analyst presented the 2019 Composite Budget to the house for consideration, after exhaustive discussions and deliberation, the house unanimously approved the Budget following a motion by Hon. Kusi Appiah and seconded by Hon. Smith Amponsah.

23.0 PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND APPROVAL OF THE 2019 FEE FIXING RESOLUTION

The 2019 Fee Fixing Resolution was unanimously approved by the house after it was presented by the Municipal Budget Analyst (MBA). The motion for the approval was by Hon. Alale Kwasi, seconded by Hon. Owoahene Acheampong.

The house reminded management to have the Fee Fixing Resolution gazzetted early enough to make it a prosecutable documents in our attempt to enhance revenue mobilization.

MCE

29.0 **CLOSING REMARK**

The Presiding Member thanked all members for attending the meeting and making the discussion very productive.

29.0 **CLOSURE**

After exhaustive deliberations, Hon. Maxwell Adu-Boffour moved for the close of the meeting and was seconded by Hon. Alale Kwasi. The meeting ended at 6:45pm with a prayer by Hon. Mahamadu Bawumiah.

Confirmed this Day of 2018

JOSEPH ACQUAYE DERBEN
(SECRETARY)
(MUNICIPAL CORD. DIRECTOR)

HON. SOLOMON NYANTAKYI
PRESIDING MEMBER

I. RESOLUTION ON THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

Introduction

One of the main functions of the Mampong Municipal Assembly is to formulate policies, programmes and projects for implementation for the overall development of the municipality.

A four year development plan (2018 – 2021) has therefore been prepared to form the development agenda and the blue print in the forward march for the Mampong Municipal Assembly.

Resolution

The Assembly at its sitting on Thursday 20th August, 2018 resolved on the following;

1. that the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan had been adopted by the house as a development guide for the Assembly
2. that adequate resources be mobilised to ensure full implementation of the plan
3. that as far as practicable all programmes and projects should be extracted from the MTDP for implementation by the Assembly, Development Partners and NGOs

This resolution is signed on this day the 20th of August, 2018.

.....
HON. SOLOMON NYANTAKYE
(PRESIDING MEMBER)

.....
HON. THOMAS APPIAH KUBI
(MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

.....
JOSEPH ACQUAYE DERBEN
(MUNICIPAL CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR)